

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 836 TGTGCTACCCGAGA 850
 DB 1 UGUCCUACCCGAAA 15

RESULT 832
 AAX66587
 ID AAX66587 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 AC AAX66587;
 XX
 DT 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DE Human CD40 hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:3219.
 KW Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
 KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9618736-A2.
 PD 20-JUN-1996.
 XX
 PF 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.
 XX
 PR 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.
 PR 17-FEB-1994; 94US-00363254.
 PR 23-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.
 PR 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.
 PR 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.
 PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.
 PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.
 PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.
 PR 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.
 PR 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;
 PI Mcswigen J, Gustofson J, Uman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;
 PI Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;
 XX
 WPI; 1996-300653/30.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
 PT the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
 PT auto-immune diseases.
 XX
 PS Claim 10; Page 204; 307pp; English.
 CC The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
 CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
 CC ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
 CC ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
 CC can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
 CC membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
 CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
 CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
 CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
 CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
 CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
 CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
 CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene

CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
 CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
 CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
 CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 1 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 743 ACACGCTGTGCACCT 757
 DB 1 ACACCAUCUGCACCU 15

RESULT 833
 AAX10243/c
 ID AAX10243 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX10243;
 XX
 DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic polymorphic marker downstream primer #549.
 XX
 KW Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;
 KW detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;
 KW autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medication;
 KW treatment; marker; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9820165-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-MAY-1998.
 XX
 PF 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.
 XX
 PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.
 XX
 PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 XX
 PI Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;
 XX
 WPI; 1998-286974/25.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for
 PT determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity
 PT testing or phenotypic typing for disease.
 XX
 PS Claim 16; Page 218; 310pp; English.
 CC AAX09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the
 CC isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human
 CC genome (represented in AAX10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a
 CC method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g.
 CC forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such
 CC as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial
 CC hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
 CC spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
 CC haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
 CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria,
 CC autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous
 CC system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such
 CC as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed,
 CC endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular
 CC drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid
 CC segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or
 CC prophylaxis of such diseases

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XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1195 GTGGCACCACCTAT 1209
Db 15 GCGGCACCACCCAT 1

RESULT 834
AAV48734
ID AAV48734 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAV48734;
XX
DT 15-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE ErBB-2 gene antisense oligonucleotide ErBB-2-26.
XX
KW ErBB-2; antisense oligonucleotide; modulate; gene expression; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP856579-A1.
XX
PD 05-AUG-1998.
XX
PF 31-JAN-1997; 97BP-00101531.
XX
PR 31-JAN-1997; 97BP-00101531.
XX
PA (BIOG-) BIOGNOSTIK GRS BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.
XX
PI Schlingensiepen K, Brysch W;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-400910/35.
XX
PT Preparation of antisense oligonucleotide(s) which lack long runs of
PT consecutive guanosine or inosine - and have specific ratio of residues
PT able to form two or three hydrogen bonds, have greater activity and
PT reduced toxicity, used therapeutically or to modulate growth of cells in
PT culture.
XX
PS Claim 10; Fig 6a; 286pp; English.
XX
CC AAV48709-886 represent antisense oligonucleotides directed against the
CC ErBB-2 gene. Of these, only oligonucleotides AAV48709-91 resulted in
CC significant reduction in ErBB-2 protein expression, while
CC oligonucleotides AAV48792-886 had little effect. The oligonucleotides
CC exemplify the invention. The specification describes oligonucleotides
CC that contain 8-30 nucleotides, which contain at most 8 nucleotides that
CC can each form three hydrogen bonds to cytosine; do not contain four
CC consecutive nucleotides able to form three H-bonds each to four
CC consecutive cytosines; do not contain two sequences of three consecutive
CC nucleotides each able to form three H-bonds to three consecutive
CC cytosines, and the ratio between residues able to form two H-bonds each
CC (2R) or three such bonds (3R) is given by 2R/3R = 0.33-0.72. The
CC oligonucleotides are used to modulate expression of genes, particularly
CC the genes for p53, ErBB-2, junB, junD, TGF-beta 1 or beta 2 to control
CC proliferation of primary cell cultures (e.g. bone marrow stem, liver or
CC kidney cells, osteoclasts, osteoblasts and/or keratinocytes). The
CC oligonucleotides can also be used to analyse function of proteins (by
CC altering their expression or activity) and therapeutically, e.g. in cases
CC of cancer or (targeting TGF) for stimulating the immune system
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 933 CCTCCTCTTCATTGG 947
Db 1 CCTCCTCTTCAGAGG 15

RESULT 835
AAX31190/C
ID AAX31190 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAX31190;
XX
DT 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Tag sequence of a transcript increased in colorectal cancer.
XX
KW Tag sequence; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; colon cancer;
KW diagnosis; prognosis; treatment; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN W09853319-A2.
XX
PD 26-NOV-1998.
XX
PF 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010277.
XX
PR 21-MAY-1997; 97US-0047352P.
XX
PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-070161/06.
XX
PT Use of isolated gene transcripts - useful for developing products for the
PT diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cancers, particularly colon and
PT pancreatic cancer.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 34; 120pp; English.
XX
CC AAX30947-31815 represent tag sequences of transcripts that are
CC differentially expressed in colorectal cancer, in pancreatic cancer, or
CC in both. The tag sequences can be used to identify genes by matching the
CC tag to a gen data base member, or by using the tag sequences as probes to
CC isolate unidentified genes from cDNA libraries. The tag sequences can
CC also be used in a method for diagnosing colon or pancreatic cancer in a
CC sample suspected of being neoplastic. The method comprises comparing the
CC level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a
CC second sample, where the first sample is a colonic tissue suspected of
CC being neoplastic and the second sample is a normal human colonic tissue.
CC The transcript is identified by a tag selected from AAX30947-31815. The
CC methods of the invention can be used in the diagnosis, prognosis and
CC treatment of cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1105 GGCTTCAGTCCCGG 1119
Db 15 GGCTTCAGTCCATG 1

RESULT 836
AAV93844
ID AAV93844 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAV93844;
XX

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DT XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
DE XX Target sequence with sequence homology to c-raf and A-raf position 2127.
XX KW Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
XX KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;
XX KW screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;
XX KW inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;
XX KW restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX WO9850530-A2.
XX PD 12-NOV-1998.
XX PF 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.
XX PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.
XX PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.
XX PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.
XX PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.
XX PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
XX PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.
XX PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064868P.
XX PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;
XX PI Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswigen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;
XX PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;
XX DR WPI; 1999-009494/01.
XX XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes
XX PT - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer.
XX PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates
XX PT used as antiviral agents and synthons.
XX PS Claim 180; Page 176; 259pp; English.
XX CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
XX CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
XX CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
XX CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
XX CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
XX CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
XX CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
XX CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
XX CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
XX CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
XX CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
XX CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
XX CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
XX CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
XX CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
XX CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
XX CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
XX CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
XX CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 0 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1251 CCCCATCCCCACCC 1265
DB 1 CCCCAUCCCCACCC 15
RESULT 837
AAV99282/c
ID AAV99282 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAV99282;
XX DT 09-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX DE HIV homology region and cellular regulatory factor oligonucleotide.
XX KW defibrotide; polyanion salt; HIV; protozoan infection; schistosoma;
XX KW Schistocerca leishmania; Trypanosoma; fungus infection;
XX KW Pneumocystis carinii; malaria; viral infection; genetic disease;
XX KW Duchenne's muscular dystrophy; Down's syndrome; degenerative disease;
XX KW neoplasia; cancer; skin condition; drug resistance; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus.
XX XX WO9848843-A1.
XX PD 05-NOV-1998.
XX PR 28-APR-1998; 98WO-US008357.
XX PR 28-APR-1997; 97US-00848013.
XX XX (BURC/) BURCOGLU A.
XX XX Burcoglu A;
XX XX WPI; 1999-034643/03.
XX XX Use of defibrotide nucleic acid components - for treating e.g. infectious
XX PT diseases, genetic diseases, degenerative diseases, DNA damage, neoplasia
XX PT and skin disease, particularly HIV infection.
XX PS Claim 21; Page 80; 96pp; English.
XX CC Oligonucleotides AAV99281-93 represent modified defibrotide sequences
XX CC containing a Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) homology region and a
XX CC cellular regulatory factor. Defibrotide is a polyanion salt of a
XX CC deoxyribonucleic acid obtained from mammalian tissue. The products can be
XX CC used for treating diseases such as infectious disease such as HIV
XX CC infection, protozoan infection, schistosoma infection e.g. Schistosoma
XX CC japonicum, Schistocerca leishmania infection, Trypanosoma infection e.g.
XX CC Trypanosoma Cruzi, and fungus infection e.g. Candida tropicalis and
XX CC Candida Albicans, Aspergillus infection, Pneumocystis carinii infection,
XX CC malaria, Plasmodium vivax, gram negative bacterial infection,
XX CC Cytomegalovirus infection, Hepatitis virus infection, human papilloma
XX CC virus infection; genetic diseases e.g. Duchenne's muscular dystrophy and
XX CC Down's syndrome; degenerative diseases e.g. encephalopathy, dementia,
XX CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, neuropathy, cardiomyopathy,
XX CC aging, Kearn's Sayre syndrome, retinitis pigmentosa, ataxia, seizures,
XX CC proximal muscle weakness, Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy, optic
XX CC neuritis, and radiation damage; neoplasia, e.g. lympho-proliferative
XX CC diseases, lymphomas, Kaposi's sarcoma, pancreatic cancer, neuroblastoma,
XX CC leukemia, bladder carcinoma, breast cancer, skin cancer, lung cancer, and
XX CC colon cancer; and skin diseases, e.g. molluscum contagiosum, bacillary
XX CC angiomatosis, seborrheic dermatitis, psoriasis, Reiter's syndrome, insect
XX CC bite reaction, staphylococcal folliculitis, Boinophilic folliculitis. In
XX CC addition a drug resistance can be treated via administering the nucleic
XX CC acid components of defibrotide and the variants in combination with the
XX CC drug, e.g. a protease inhibitor
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 891 GCTGTTGCCCTCGT 905
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Db      15 GCTGTTGGCTCTGGT 1
RESULT 838
AAZ62704/C
ID      AAZ62704 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX      AC
XX      AAZ62704;
XX      DT
XX      28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
DE      Substrate for HH ribozyme HCV-5930 which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 5930.
XX      Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
XX      cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
KW      autoimmune disease; ss.
OS      Hepatitis C virus.
XX      WO9955847-A2.
XX      04-NOV-1999.
XX      26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
XX      27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
XX      18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
XX      25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
XX      23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX      (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX      Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
XX      WPI; 2000-062023/05.
XX      Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
XX      hepatitis C infection.
XX      Claim 1; Page 60; 123pp; English.
XX      The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
XX      enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
XX      the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
XX      the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
XX      target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
XX      which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
XX      ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
XX      target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
XX      length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
XX      nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
XX      viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
XX      Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
XX      hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
XX      interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
XX      diseases, and cancer
XX      SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
XX      Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX      Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
XX      Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      816 AAGCTTGAGTGCAC 830
DB      15 AAGCCACAGTGCAC 1
RESULT 839
AAZ64105
ID      AAZ64105 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX      AC
XX      AAZ64105;
XX      DT
XX      28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
DE      Substrate for HH ribozyme HCV-1840 which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 1840.
XX      Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
XX      cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
KW      autoimmune disease; ss.
OS      Hepatitis C virus.
XX      WO9955847-A2.
XX      04-NOV-1999.
XX      26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
XX      27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
XX      18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
XX      25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
XX      23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX      (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX      Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
XX      WPI; 2000-062023/05.
XX      Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
XX      hepatitis C infection.
XX      Claim 1; Page 60; 123pp; English.
XX      The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
XX      enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
XX      the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
XX      the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
XX      target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
XX      which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
XX      ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
XX      target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
XX      length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
XX      nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
XX      viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
XX      Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
XX      hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
XX      interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
XX      diseases, and cancer
XX      SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
XX      Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX      Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
XX      Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      816 AAGCTTGAGTGCAC 830
DB      15 AAGCCACAGTGCAC 1
RESULT 840
AAZ62498/C
ID      AAZ62498 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX      AC
XX      AAZ62498;
XX      DT
XX      28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
DE      Substrate for HH ribozyme HCV-1840 which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 1840.
XX      Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
XX      cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
KW      autoimmune disease; ss.
OS      Hepatitis C virus.
XX      WO9955847-A2.
XX      04-NOV-1999.
XX      26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
XX      27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
XX      18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
XX      25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
XX      23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX      (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX      Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
XX      WPI; 2000-062023/05.
XX      Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
XX      hepatitis C infection.
XX      Claim 1; Page 81; 123pp; English.
XX      The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
XX      enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
XX      the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
XX      the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
XX      target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
XX      which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
XX      ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
XX      target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
XX      length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
XX      nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
XX      viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
XX      Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
XX      hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
XX      interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
XX      diseases, and cancer
XX      SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
XX      Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX      Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
XX      Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1085 CAGGCTTCACCCCA 1099
DB      1 CAGGCCUACCCACA 15
RESULT 840
AAZ62498/C
ID      AAZ62498 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX      AC
XX      AAZ62498;
XX      DT
XX      28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
DE      Substrate for HH ribozyme HCV-1840 which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 1840.
XX      Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
XX      cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
KW      autoimmune disease; ss.
OS      Hepatitis C virus.
XX      WO9955847-A2.
XX      04-NOV-1999.
XX      26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
XX      27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
XX      18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
XX      25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
XX      23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX      (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX      Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
XX      WPI; 2000-062023/05.
XX      Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
XX      hepatitis C infection.
XX      Claim 1; Page 81; 123pp; English.
XX      The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
XX      enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
XX      the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
XX      the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
XX      target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
XX      which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
XX      ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
XX      target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
XX      length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
XX      nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
XX      viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
XX      Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
XX      hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
XX      interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
XX      diseases, and cancer
XX      SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
XX      Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX      Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
XX      Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1085 CAGGCTTCACCCCA 1099
DB      1 CAGGCCUACCCACA 15

```

```

XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX PN WO9955847-A2.
XX PD 04-NOV-1999.
XX XX
XX PF 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
XX PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
XX PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
XX PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
XX PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.
XX DR
XX PT Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
XX PT hepatitis C infection.
XX PS Claim 1; Page 53; 123pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
XX CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
XX CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
XX CC the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
XX CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
XX CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
XX CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
XX CC target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
XX CC length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
XX CC nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
XX CC viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
XX CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
XX CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
XX CC interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
XX CC diseases, and cancer
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 753 CACCTGCCATGCAGG 767
DB 15 CACCTGCCAGCAGG 1

RESULT 841
AAZ64020/c
ID AAZ64020 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAZ64020;
XX XX
XX DT 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Substrate for hammerhead ribozyme which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 4131.
XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
XX KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
XX OS autoimmune disease; ss.
XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX PN WO9955847-A2.
XX PD 04-NOV-1999.
XX XX
XX PF 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.

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XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
XX PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
XX PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
XX PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX XX
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.
XX DR
XX PT Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
XX PT hepatitis C infection.
XX PS Claim 1; Page 78; 123pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
XX CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
XX CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
XX CC the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
XX CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
XX CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
XX CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
XX CC target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
XX CC length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
XX CC nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
XX CC viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
XX CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
XX CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
XX CC interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
XX CC diseases, and cancer
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1056 GGCCCCAACCCCAAG 1070
DB 15 GCCCCAAACCCCAAG 1

RESULT 842
AAZ90883
ID AAZ90883 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAZ90883;
XX XX
XX DT 24-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human NR8 gene probe #111.
XX KW Haemopoietin receptor family; NR8; antibody; diagnosis;
XX KW blood formation disorder; fusion protein; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9967290-A1.
XX PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX XX
XX PF 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP003351.
XX PR 24-JUN-1998; 98JP-00214720.
XX PR 19-OCT-1998; 98JP-00297409.
XX XX
XX PA (CHUS ) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX XX
XX PI Nomura H, Maeda M;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-116933/10.

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XX DE Human NR8 gene probe #21.
XX KW Haemopoietin receptor family; NR8; antibody; diagnosis;
XX KW blood formation disorder; fusion protein; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9967290-A1.
XX PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX PF 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP003351.
XX PR 24-JUN-1998; 98JP-00214720.
XX PR 19-OCT-1998; 98JP-00297409.
XX PA (CHUS ) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX PI Nomura H, Maeda M;
XX DR WPI; 2000-116933/10.
XX PS Example 1; Page 38; 176pp; Japanese.
XX CC The invention relates to the isolation of sequences encoding human
XX CC haemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 genes. The NR8 family sequences
XX CC were initially searched for comparison on a nucleic acid database with
XX CC the nucleic acid probe sequence TGGAGYNNNTGGAGY encoding the amino acid
XX CC sequence Trp-Ser-Xaa-Trp-Ser. The sequences AAZ59258-Z59300 and AAZ90816-
XX CC Z90925 represent specific examples of probe sequences used in the search.
XX CC Antibodies to the NR8 family proteins are used for the diagnosis of blood
XX CC formation disorders. Compounds identified as binding to the proteins are
XX CC used for the treatment of such disorders
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 821 TGGAGTGCACGAAGT 835
XX Db 1 TGGAGTGCATGGAGT 15
XX RESULT 846
XX ID AAZ90837 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAZ90837;
XX DT 24-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human NR8 gene probe #64.
XX KW Haemopoietin receptor family; NR8; antibody; diagnosis;
XX KW blood formation disorder; fusion protein; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9967290-A1.
XX PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX PF 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP003351.
XX PR 24-JUN-1998; 98JP-00214720.
XX PR 19-OCT-1998; 98JP-00297409.
XX PA (CHUS ) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX PI Nomura H, Maeda M;
XX DR WPI; 2000-116933/10.
XX PS Example 1; Page 40; 176pp; Japanese.
XX CC The invention relates to the isolation of sequences encoding human
XX CC haemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 genes. The NR8 family sequences
XX CC were initially searched for comparison on a nucleic acid database with
XX CC the nucleic acid probe sequence TGGAGYNNNTGGAGY encoding the amino acid
XX CC sequence Trp-Ser-Xaa-Trp-Ser. The sequences AAZ59258-Z59300 and AAZ90816-
XX CC Z90925 represent specific examples of probe sequences used in the search.
XX CC Antibodies to the NR8 family proteins are used for the diagnosis of blood
XX CC formation disorders. Compounds identified as binding to the proteins are
XX CC used for the treatment of such disorders
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 821 TGGAGTGCACGAAGT 835
XX Db 1 TGGAGTGCATGGAGT 15
XX RESULT 846
XX ID AAZ90837 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAZ90837;
XX DT 24-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human NR8 gene probe #65.
XX KW Haemopoietin receptor family; NR8; antibody; diagnosis;
XX KW blood formation disorder; fusion protein; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9967290-A1.
XX PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX PF 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP003351.
XX PR 24-JUN-1998; 98JP-00214720.
XX PR 19-OCT-1998; 98JP-00297409.
XX PA (CHUS ) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX PI Nomura H, Maeda M;
XX DR WPI; 2000-116933/10.
XX PS Example 1; Page 41; 176pp; Japanese.
XX CC The invention relates to the isolation of sequences encoding human
XX CC haemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 genes. The NR8 family sequences
XX CC were initially searched for comparison on a nucleic acid database with
XX CC the nucleic acid probe sequence TGGAGYNNNTGGAGY encoding the amino acid
XX CC sequence Trp-Ser-Xaa-Trp-Ser. The sequences AAZ59258-Z59300 and AAZ90816-
XX CC Z90925 represent specific examples of probe sequences used in the search.
XX CC Antibodies to the NR8 family proteins are used for the diagnosis of blood
XX CC formation disorders. Compounds identified as binding to the proteins are
XX CC used for the treatment of such disorders
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 821 TGGAGTGCACGAAGT 835
XX Db 1 TGGAGTGCATGGAGT 15
XX RESULT 847
XX ID AAZ90836 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAZ90836;
XX DT 24-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human NR8 gene probe #64.
XX KW Haemopoietin receptor family; NR8; antibody; diagnosis;
XX KW blood formation disorder; fusion protein; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9967290-A1.
XX PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX PF 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP003351.
XX PR 24-JUN-1998; 98JP-00214720.
XX PR 19-OCT-1998; 98JP-00297409.
XX PA (CHUS ) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX PI Nomura H, Maeda M;
XX DR WPI; 2000-116933/10.
XX PS Example 1; Page 40; 176pp; Japanese.
XX CC The invention relates to the isolation of sequences encoding human
XX CC haemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 genes. The NR8 family sequences
XX CC were initially searched for comparison on a nucleic acid database with
XX CC the nucleic acid probe sequence TGGAGYNNNTGGAGY encoding the amino acid
XX CC sequence Trp-Ser-Xaa-Trp-Ser. The sequences AAZ59258-Z59300 and AAZ90816-
XX CC Z90925 represent specific examples of probe sequences used in the search.
XX CC Antibodies to the NR8 family proteins are used for the diagnosis of blood
XX CC formation disorders. Compounds identified as binding to the proteins are
XX CC used for the treatment of such disorders
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 821 TGGAGTGCACGAAGT 835
XX Db 1 TGGAGTGCATGGAGT 15
XX RESULT 847
XX ID AAZ90836 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAZ90836;
XX DT 24-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human NR8 gene probe #64.
XX KW Haemopoietin receptor family; NR8; antibody; diagnosis;
XX KW blood formation disorder; fusion protein; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9967290-A1.
XX PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX PF 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP003351.
XX PR 24-JUN-1998; 98JP-00214720.
XX PR 19-OCT-1998; 98JP-00297409.
XX PA (CHUS ) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX PI Nomura H, Maeda M;
XX DR WPI; 2000-116933/10.
XX PS Example 1; Page 40; 176pp; Japanese.
XX CC The invention relates to the isolation of sequences encoding human
XX CC haemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 genes. The NR8 family sequences
XX CC were initially searched for comparison on a nucleic acid database with
XX CC the nucleic acid probe sequence TGGAGYNNNTGGAGY encoding the amino acid
XX CC sequence Trp-Ser-Xaa-Trp-Ser. The sequences AAZ59258-Z59300 and AAZ90816-
XX CC Z90925 represent specific examples of probe sequences used in the search.

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CC Antibodies to the NR8 family proteins are used for the diagnosis of blood
CC formation disorders. Compounds identified as binding to the proteins are
CC used for the treatment of such disorders

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e-02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 821 TGGAGTGCACGAAGT 835

DB 1 TGGAGTGCATGGAGT 15

RESULT 848

AAZ90895
ID AAZ90895 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAZ90895;

DT 24-MAY-2000 (first entry)

XX Human NR8 gene probe #123.

XX Haemopoietin receptor family; NR8; antibody; diagnosis;

KW blood formation disorder; fusion protein; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX WO9967290-A1.

PN

XX 29-DEC-1999.

PD

XX 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP003351.

XX

PR 24-JUN-1998; 98JP-00214720.

PR 19-OCT-1998; 98JP-00297409.

XX

XX (CHUS) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.

PI Nomura H, Maeda M;

XX WPI; 2000-116933/10.

DR

XX Hemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 used for diagnosis of blood

PT formation disorders.

XX

XX Example 1; Page 44; 176pp; Japanese.

PS

XX The invention relates to the isolation of sequences encoding human

CC haemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 genes. The NR8 family sequences

CC were initially searched for comparison on a nucleic acid database with

CC the nucleic acid probe sequence TGGAGYNNNTGGAGY encoding the amino acid

CC sequence Trp-Ser-Xaa-Trip-Ser. The sequences AAZ59258-259300 and AAZ90816-

CC 290925 represent specific examples of probe sequences used in the search.

CC Antibodies to the NR8 family proteins are used for the diagnosis of blood

CC formation disorders. Compounds identified as binding to the proteins are

CC used for the treatment of such disorders

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e-02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 821 TGGAGTGCACGAAGT 835

DB 1 TGGAGTGCATGGAGT 15

RESULT 849

AAA71517/C

ID AAA71517 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAA71517;

XX

DT 11-DEC-2000 (first entry)

XX Neocarzinostatin apoprotein DNA fragment SEQ ID NO: 17.

XX

XX Neocarzinostatin; NCS; apoprotein; apoNCS; chemotherapy; acute leukemia;

KW bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer ds.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX JP2000175687-A.

XX

XX 27-JUN-2000.

XX

XX 16-DEC-1998; 98JP-00358029.

XX

XX 16-DEC-1998; 98JP-00358029.

XX

XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.

XX

XX WPI; 2000-501188/45.

XX

XX Neocarzinostatin apoprotein synthetic gene useful as a chemotherapy agent

PT for acute leukemia, bladder cancer and pancreatic cancer.

XX

XX Disclosure; Page 11; 12pp; Japanese.

XX

XX This invention describes a novel neocarzinostatin (NCS) apoprotein

CC synthetic gene (I), apoNCS. The products of the invention can be used as

CC a chemotherapy agent for acute leukemia, bladder cancer and pancreatic

CC cancer. This sequence encodes a fragment of the apoNCS protein described

CC in the method of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e-02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 754 ACCTGGCATGCAGGT 768

DB 15 ACCTGGCATGCATGT 1

RESULT 850

AAA63356/C

ID AAA63356 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAA63356;

XX

DT 06-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX

XX C-1027 gene cluster reverse PCR primer for ORF -6.

DE

XX Enediyne C-1027 biosynthesis gene cluster; apoprotein; chromophore;

KW PCR primer; ss.

XX

XX Streptomyces globisporus.

XX

XX WO200040596-A1.

XX

PD 13-JUL-2000.

XX

XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000446.

XX

XX 06-JAN-1999; 99US-0115434P.

PR

PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-00477962.

XX

XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX

```

PI Shen B, Liu W, Christenson SD, Standage S;
XX WPI; 2000-465947/40.
XX
XX Isolated nucleic acid comprising a nucleic acid encoding any of C-1027
PT open reading frames (ORFs) -7 to 42, excluding ORF 9 (c8gA), useful for
PT the production of enediyne C-1027 antitumor antibiotics.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 16; 160pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with the elucidation of the gene
CC cluster from Streptomyces globisporus which regulates enediyne C-1027
CC synthesis. Enediyne C-1027 is an antibiotic, consisting of an apoprotein
CC and a non-peptidic chromophore, which causes damage to DNA. The primers
CC AAA63353-As3451 were used to isolate the open reading frames which
CC comprise the gene cluster. The sequences within the gene cluster can be
CC used to produce the protein and to identify antagonists, both of which
CC can be used in the treatment of cancer
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1002 GAAATCGACACTGA 1016
DB |||||
15 GACATCGACAGCTGA 1
RESULT 851
AAF24639/C
ID AAF24639 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAF24639;
XX
XX 20-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer for a polymorphism in human HMG-CoA reductase gene.
XX
XX 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase gene; dyslipidemia;
KW HMG-CoA reductase gene; genetic marker; cardiovascular disease;
KW myocardial infarction; stroke; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200079003-A1.
FN
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2000; 2000WO-GB002396.
XX
XX 22-JUN-1999; 99GB-00014440.
XX
XX (ASTR) ASTRAZENECA UK LTD.
PA
XX March RE, Thornton SM;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-102732/11.
XX
XX Novel polymorphisms in human 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A (HMG-
PT CoA) gene useful for diagnosis and treatment of HMG-CoA reductase-
PT mediated diseases such as dyslipidemia and other cardiovascular diseases.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 33; 45pp; English.
XX
XX The present PCR primer was used to detect a polymorphism in the human 3-
CC hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase gene. The
CC polymorphism is present in the promoter region, exon 15, introns 2, 5, 15
CC or 18. HMG-CoA reductase polymorphisms are useful as genetic markers in
CC linkage studies. Detection of the presence of the polymorphisms is useful
CC for assessing the pharmacogenetics of therapeutic compounds in the
CC treatment of HMG-CoA reductase mediated diseases. The polymorphisms are
CC

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CC useful for diagnosis of HMG-CoA reductase mediated diseases such as
CC dyslipidemia and other cardiovascular diseases such as myocardial
CC infarction and stroke. HMG-CoA reductase antagonist drugs are used to
CC treat dyslipidemia and other cardiovascular diseases such as myocardial
CC infarction and stroke
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1131 CTTCACTCTCAGCTC 1145
DB |||||
15 CTTCACTCTCAGCTC 1
RESULT 852
AAF52635/C
ID AAF52635 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAF52635;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #3595.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200079341-A1.
FN
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
PA
XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
XX Example 8; Page 84; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood

```

CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1219 GACCCATCCTTGGG 1233

DB 15 GACTCCATCCTTGAG 1

RESULT 853

AAF50568

ID AAF50568 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAF50568;

XX

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #1528.

XX

KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

PN WO200078341-A1.

XX

PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX

PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX

PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX

PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX

PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional), and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.

PS Example 8; Page 70; 201pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense

CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1132 TTCACCTCCAGCTCC 1146

DB 1 TTCACCTCCACCACC 15

RESULT 854

AAF53971/C

ID AAF53971 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAF53971;

XX

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4931.

XX

KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

PN WO200078341-A1.

XX

PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX

PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX

PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX

PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX

PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.

PS Example 8; Page 93; 201pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;


```
QY 1117 GTGCCAGTTCACC 1131
Db 15 GTGCCAGTTCACCC 1

RESULT 855
AAF49377
ID AAF49377 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF49377;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #337.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
PS Example 8; Page 63; 201pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e-02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1249 GACCCATCCCCAAC 1263
Db 1 GACCTCTCCCCAAC 15

RESULT 857
AAF46761/c
ID AAF46761 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF46517;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #1356.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 42; 201pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1251 CCCCATCCCCAACCC 1265
Db 15 CCCCTCTCCCCAACCC 1
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XX AAF46761;
AC
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #181.
DE
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200078341-A1.
PN
XX 28-DEC-2000.
PD
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
PF
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
PR
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
PA
XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
DR
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 45; 201pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1231 GCGACAGCCTCGCC 1245
DB 15 GCGCCAGCGCGGCC 1
RESULT 858
AAF49378
ID AAF49378 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF49378;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

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XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #338.
DE
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200078341-A1.
PN
XX 28-DEC-2000.
PD
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
PF
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
PR
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
PA
XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
DR
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
PS Example 8; Page 63; 201pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1250 ACCCCATCCCCAACCC 1264
DB 1 ACCTCTTCCCCAACCC 15
RESULT 859
AAF50793/c
ID AAF50793 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF50793;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #1753.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;

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KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX Example 8; Page 72; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1101 CCTGGGCTTCAGTCC 1115
 DB 15 CCAGGGCTTCAGCCC 1

RESULT 860
 AAF46786
 ID AAF46786 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAF46786;
 XX AC AAF46786;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #206.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;

KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX Example 7; Page 45; 201pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1105 GGCTTCAGTCCCGTG 1119
 DB 1 GGCTTGGGTCCCGTG 15

RESULT 861
 AAF50569
 ID AAF50569 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAF50569;
 XX AC AAF50569;
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #1529.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

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OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2000078341-A1.
XX
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX inflammation.
XX
XX Example 8; Page 70; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1133 TCACCTCCAGCTCCA 1147
XX Db 1 TCACCTCCAGCACCA 15
XX
XX RESULT 862
XX AAF50570
XX ID AAF50570 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF50570;
XX
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #1530.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytosatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2000078341-A1.
XX

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PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX inflammation.
XX
XX Example 8; Page 70; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1134 CACCTCCAGCTCCAC 1148
XX Db 1 CACCTCCAGCACCCAC 15
XX
XX RESULT 863
XX AAF46785
XX ID AAF46785 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF46785;
XX
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #205.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytosatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2000078341-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX

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PR	21-JUN-1999;	99US-0140345P.
XX	(MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.	
PA	Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;	
PI	WPI; 2001-041421/05.	
PT	Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisenescence nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or inflammation.	
DR	Example 7; Page 45; 20lpp; English.	
XX	The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an antisenescence oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1 receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation, inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisenescence oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood vessels or any other hyperplasia	
XX	Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
SQ	Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15; Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02; Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	1104 GGGCTTCAGTCCCGT 1118 1 GGGCTTGGTCCCGT 15	
Db	AAAF47506 standard; DNA; 15 BP. AAF47506; AAF47506;	
AC	30-MAR-2001 (first entry)	
DT	IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #926.	
DE	Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic; cytosolic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid; skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis; IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris; growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba; keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease; hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease; neovascular condition of the retina; ss.	
KW	Homo sapiens.	
OS	WO2000078341-A1.	
PN	28-DEC-2000.	
PD	21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.	
PF	21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.	
XX	(MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.	
PA	Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;	
PI	WPI; 2001-041421/05.	
PT	Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisenescence nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or inflammation.	
DR	Example 7; Page 45; 20lpp; English.	
XX	The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an antisenescence oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1 receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation, inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisenescence oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood vessels or any other hyperplasia	
XX	Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
SQ	Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15; Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02; Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	1104 GGGCTTCAGTCCCGT 1118 1 GGGCTTGGTCCCGT 15	
Db	AAAF47506 standard; DNA; 15 BP. AAF47506; AAF47506;	
AC	30-MAR-2001 (first entry)	
DT	IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #926.	
DE	Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic; cytosolic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid; skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis; IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris; growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba; keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease; hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease; neovascular condition of the retina; ss.	
KW	Homo sapiens.	
OS	WO2000078341-A1.	
PN	28-DEC-2000.	
PD	21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.	
PF	21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.	
XX	(MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.	
PA	Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;	
PI	WPI; 2001-041421/05.	
PT	Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisenescence nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or inflammation.	
DR	Example 7; Page 45; 20lpp; English.	
XX	The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an antisenescence oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1 receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation, inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisenescence oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood vessels or any other hyperplasia	
XX	Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
SQ	Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15; Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02; Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	1104 GGGCTTCAGTCCCGT 1118 1 GGGCTTGGTCCCGT 15	
Db	AAAF47506 standard; DNA; 15 BP. AAF47506; AAF47506;	
AC	30-MAR-2001 (first entry)	
DT	IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #926.	
DE	Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic; cytosolic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid; skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis; IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris; growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba; keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease; hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease; neovascular condition of the retina; ss.	
KW	Homo sapiens.	
OS	WO2000078341-A1.	
PN	28-DEC-2000.	
PD	21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.	
PF	21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.	
XX	(MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.	
PA	Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;	
PI	WPI; 2001-041421/05.	
PT	Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisenescence nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or inflammation.	
DR	Example 7; Page 45; 20lpp; English.	
XX	The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an antisenescence oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1 receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation, inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisenescence oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood vessels or any other hyperplasia	
XX	Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
SQ	Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15; Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02; Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	1104 GGGCTTCAGTCCCGT 1118 1 GGGCTTGGTCCCGT 15	

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

PS Example 7; Page 50; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1085 CAGGCTTACCCCA 1099

DB 1 CAGGCTACCCACCA 15

RESULT 866

AAF46757/C
 ID AAF46757 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAF46757;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #177.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200078341-A1.

PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AV000693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX Example 7; Page 45; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1235 CAGCCCTCGCTCCG 1249

DB 15 CAGCCCGCGCCACCG 1

RESULT 867

AAF52178/C

ID AAF52178 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF52178;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #3138.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200078341-A1.

PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

PS Example 8; Page 81; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of

CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, warts, pilaris, seborrheic, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, rubra, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 940 TTCATTGGTTTAATG 954

DB 15 TTCACGTGTTTAATG 1

RESULT 868

AAH28559

ID AAH28559 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAH28559;

XX AC AAH28559;

XX AC AAH28559;

XX AC AAH28559;

XX AC AAH28559;

XX AC AAH28559;

XX AC AAH28559;

XX AC AAH28559;

XX AC AAH28559;

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XX AC AAH28559;

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XX AC AAH28559;

XX AC AAH28559;

XX AC AAH28559;

XX AC AAH28559;

XX AC AAH28559;

XX AC AAH28559;

XX AC AAH28559;

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1294 AAGCCACAGAGCCTA 1308

DB 1 AAGCCACAGAGCCTA 15

RESULT 869

AAAF70302/c

ID AAF70302 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF70302;

XX AC AAF70302;

XX AC AAF70302;

XX AC AAF70302;

XX AC AAF70302;

XX AC AAF70302;

XX AC AAF70302;

XX AC AAF70302;

XX AC AAF70302;

XX AC AAF70302;

XX AC AAF70302;

XX AC AAF70302;

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XX AC AAF70302;

XX AC AAF70302;

XX AC AAF70302;

Polynucleotides comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms in the human
 dopamine receptor D2, useful for detecting mutations associated with,
 e.g. schizophrenia, Parkinson's and myoclonus dystonia.

Claim 15; Page 22; 135pp; English.

The present invention describes polynucleotides comprising single
 nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the human dopamine receptor D2 (DRD2).
 The polynucleotides may be used in assays to detect and characterise
 polymorphisms in DRD2 that affect its expression and activity and are
 involved in disorders such as schizophrenia, Parkinson's and myoclonus
 dystonia (MD). This information would be useful for studying the
 biological function of DRD2 as well as in identifying drugs targeting
 this protein for the treatment of disorders related to its abnormal
 expression or function. Polymorphisms in the DRD2 gene affect the
 expression of active and functional polypeptides. Therefore it is
 advantageous to detect polymorphisms in the DRD2 gene and how those
 polymorphisms are combined in different copies of the gene. AAF70261 to
 AAF70308 represent human DRD2 allele specific oligonucleotide probes, and
 AAF70309 to AAF70404 represent human DRD2 allele specific oligonucleotide
 primers which are used in the detection of DRD2 polymorphisms. AAF70405
 to AAF70452 represent oligonucleotide primers for the detection of human
 DRD2 polymorphisms which are given in the exemplification of the present
 invention. AAF70453 to AAF70538 represent PCR primers for the human DRD2
 gene which are used in examples from the present invention

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 940 TTCATTGGTTTAATG 954

DB 15 TTCACGTGTTTAATG 1

RESULT 868

AAH28559

ID AAH28559 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAH28559;

XX AC AAH28559;

XX AC AAH28559;

XX AC AAH28559;

XX AC AAH28559;

Novel polynucleotide comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms in human
 interleukin-13 gene is useful for studying expression and function of
 interleukin-13, as well as diagnosing and treating cancer, inflammatory,
 and immune disorders.

Claim 15; Page 20; 85pp; English.

The present invention provides the protein, cDNA and genomic sequences of
 human interleukin-13 (IL13), and describes the single nucleotide
 polymorphisms (SNPs) found within the gene, which is found on chromosome
 5q31. IL13 is a pro-inflammatory cytokine thought to be involved in the
 pathogenesis of asthma and other immune and inflammatory diseases. The
 IL13 sequences and the SNPs identified can be used in drug screening, to
 determine an individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and
 paternity testing, and to identify treatments for cancer, immune and
 inflammatory diseases, including asthma and diseases characterised by
 fibrosis. The present sequence is an IL13 allele-specific oligonucleotide

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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1196 TGGCACCACCTATC 121C
Db 15 TGGCCCCCACCCTTC 1

RESULT 870
AAF69371/c
ID AAF69371 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF69371;
XX
DT 18-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IL4Ralpha gene probe #11.
XX
KW Polymorphism; human; interleukin 4 receptor-alpha; IL4R-alpha;
XX allergic disease; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200104270-A1.
XX
PD 18-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 13-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US019094.
XX
PR 13-JUL-1999; 99US-0143435P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
PI Windemuth AK;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-103078/11.
XX
XX New isolated polynucleotide useful for the identification of therapeutics
XX in allergic diseases is new.
XX
XX Claim 15; Page 41; 188pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to polymorphisms of the human interleukin 4
XX receptor-alpha gene (IL4R-alpha; see AAF57718 for the reference
XX sequence). Polynucleotides comprising polymorphic gene variants are
XX useful for therapeutic purposes. For example, where a patient may benefit
XX from expression of a particular IL4Ralpha protein isoform, an expression
XX vector encoding the isoform may be administered to the patient. It may
XX desirable to decrease or block expression of a particular IL4Ralpha
XX isogene, which may be done by turning off by transforming a targeted
XX organ, tissue or cell population with an expression vector that expresses
XX high levels of untranslatable mRNA for the isogene. Specific therapeutics
XX identified by these methods may be useful for allergic diseases. The
XX present sequence is a probe for human IL4R-alpha
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1235 CAGCCCTCGCTCCG 1249
Db 15 CACCCCGCCCTCCG 1

RESULT 871
AAF69501
ID AAF69501 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF69501;
XX
DT 18-APR-2001 (first entry)
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XX
DE Human IL4Ralpha gene probe #141.
XX
KW Polymorphism; human; interleukin 4 receptor-alpha; IL4R-alpha;
XX allergic disease; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200104270-A1.
XX
PD 18-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 13-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US019094.
XX
PR 13-JUL-1999; 99US-0143435P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
PI Windemuth AK;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-103078/11.
XX
XX New isolated polynucleotide useful for the identification of therapeutics
XX in allergic diseases is new.
XX
XX Claim 15; Page 44; 188pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to polymorphisms of the human interleukin 4
XX receptor-alpha gene (IL4R-alpha; see AAF57718 for the reference
XX sequence). Polynucleotides comprising polymorphic gene variants are
XX useful for therapeutic purposes. For example, where a patient may benefit
XX from expression of a particular IL4Ralpha protein isoform, an expression
XX vector encoding the isoform may be administered to the patient. It may
XX desirable to decrease or block expression of a particular IL4Ralpha
XX isogene, which may be done by turning off by transforming a targeted
XX organ, tissue or cell population with an expression vector that expresses
XX high levels of untranslatable mRNA for the isogene. Specific therapeutics
XX identified by these methods may be useful for allergic diseases. The
XX present sequence is a probe for human IL4R-alpha
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1053 CCTGGCCCCCAACCC 1067
Db 1 CCTGGCCCCCAACCC 15

RESULT 872
ABA03621
ID ABA03621 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABA03621;
XX
DT 08-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human API-112 preferred probe #2.
XX
KW Human; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene therapy; vaccine;
KW Alzheimer's disease; Alzheimer's Disease-Associated Feature; AF;
KW Alzheimer's Disease-Associated Protein Isoform; API; tryptic digest;
KW Expression Reference Protein Isoform; ERPI; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200175454-A2.
XX
PD 11-OCT-2001.
XX
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PF 03-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010908.
XX
XX
PR 03-APR-2000; 2000US-0194504P.
PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253647P.
XX
XX (OXFO-) OXFORD GLYCOSCIENCES UK LTD.
PA (PFIZ ) PFIZER INC.
XX
PI Durham KL, Friedman DL, Herath HMA, Kimmel LH, Parekh RB;
PI Potter DM, Rohlf C, Silber BM, Stiger TR, Sunderland PT;
PI Townsend RR, White F, Williams SA;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-639384/73.
XX
XX Screening for Alzheimer's disease in a mammal, by making two-dimensional
XX array of a feature whose relative abundance correlates with disease, and
XX comparing with abundance of the feature in samples of healthy persons.
XX
XX Claim 83; Page 157; 162pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to methods for the screening, diagnosis and
XX prognosis of Alzheimer's disease. The methods involve the detection of
XX Alzheimer's Disease-Associated Features (AFs) and Alzheimer's Disease-
XX Associated Protein Isoforms (APIs) in cerebrospinal fluid, serum or
XX plasma. The abundance of the AFs and APIs is then normalised to an
XX Expression Reference Protein Isoform (ERPI) in order to determine whether
XX a patient is suffering from, or has a predisposition to, Alzheimer's
XX Disease. The relative abundance of the AFs and APIs correlates with the
XX severity of Alzheimer's Disease. The present sequence is a probe that may
XX be used for screening an API
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1096 CCCACCTGGGCTTC 1110
DB 1 CCCGGCTGGGCTTC 15
XX
RESULT 873
AAL44700
ID AAL44700 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC AAL44700;
XX
XX 03-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human bcl-2 antisense oligonucleotide PNA-1.
XX
XX Human; visual-servoing optical microscopy; cell type; cell analysis;
XX chemotherapy testing; bcl-2; polyamide backbone; PNA; antisense;
XX peptide nucleic acid; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..15
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "polyamide backbone"
XX
XX WO200194528-A2.
XX
XX 13-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 07-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US018382.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000; 2000US-0210543P.
XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX

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XX Callahan DE, Parvin B;
XX WPI; 2002-205819/26.
XX
XX Coupling visual servoing microscopy technique with living cell analysis
XX involves analyzing image data received from detection device monitoring
XX cells, and automatically actuating stimulating devices to stimulate
XX cells.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 83; 111pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method of coupling visual servoing
XX microscopy with living cell analysis, where cellular image data received
XX from a detection device that monitors cells or subcellular components of
XX the cells, is analysed, and in response to the analysed cellular image
XX data several stimulating devices adapted to stimulate the cells or
XX subcellular components, is automatically actuated. The method is useful
XX for carrying out cell-type specific fluorescence assays that are useful
XX for any types of cells, and allows detection and discrimination between
XX normal, premalignant, malignant and/or multidrug resistant cancer cells
XX obtained from tissue, for establishing a chemotherapeutic regimen that is
XX tailored to an individual patient and/or individual tumour and for
XX screening large numbers of potential drug, insecticide, herbicide and
XX other compounds for use in medicine, agriculture and biotechnology. The
XX present sequence is an peptide nucleic acid (PNA) antisense sequence
XX aimed at the human bcl-2 coding sequence which was used in the
XX exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1251 CCCCATCCCCAACCC 1265
DB 1 CCCGAGCCCTACCC 15
XX
RESULT 874
AAS95428/C
ID AAS95428 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAS95428;
XX
XX 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human ICAM2 haplotype DNA reference sequence #10.
XX
XX Human; intercellular adhesion molecule 2; ICAM2; haplotyping; ss;
XX haplotype pair; single nucleotide polymorphism; genotyping; PCR primer;
XX gene therapy; drug screening; anti-HIV; antiinflammatory; probe;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; sequencing primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200185918-A1.
XX
XX 15-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 07-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014714.
XX
XX 05-MAY-2000; 2000US-0201946P.
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Klien SE, Lee HH, Nandabalan K;
XX WPI; 2002-055590/07.
XX
XX Novel polynucleotide containing polymorphisms in intercellular adhesion
XX molecule 2 gene, useful in developing drugs for treating human
XX

```

PT immunodeficiency virus infection and inflammatory diseases.
 XX Example 2; Page 35; 81pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the gene
 CC encoding human intercellular adhesion molecule 2 (ICAM2). A method for
 CC haplotyping the ICAM2 gene in an individual comprises identifying the
 CC nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites and determining whether one
 CC of the copies of the gene is defined by one of the ICAM2 haplotypes given
 CC in the specification or whether both copies are defined by a haplotype
 CC pair. This method is useful in genotyping, whereby all possible haplotype
 CC pairs can be assigned to specific genotypes. An association between a
 CC trait and a haplotype or haplotype pair of the ICAM2 gene can be
 CC identified by comparing the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair
 CC in a population exhibiting the trait with the frequency of the haplotype
 CC or haplotype pair in a reference population, where a higher haplotype
 CC frequency in the trait population indicates the trait is associated with
 CC the haplotype or haplotype pair. ICAM2 and its corresponding DNA are used
 CC for studying the expression and function of ICAM2, for use in screening
 CC for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to ICAM2 activity, such as
 CC HIV infection and inflammatory diseases. The sequences are also useful
 CC for studying the effect of variation on the biological activity of ICAM2
 CC as well as on the binding affinity of candidate drugs targeting ICAM2.
 CC Sequences AAS95362-AAS95417 and AAS95419-AAS95442 represent allele-
 CC specific oligonucleotide probes, sequencing primers, PCR primers and cDNA
 CC encoding human ICAM2
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 862 AAGGCACCTGAGGAC 876
 DB 15 AAGGTCACCTGGGAC 1
 RESULT 875
 ABZ34231/C
 ID ABZ34231 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC ABZ34231;
 XX 31-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 DE HIV-1 reverse transcriptase mutation detection probe SEQ ID NO:473.
 XX Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; reverse transcriptase; RT; enzyme;
 KW detection; mutation; anti-HIV drug resistance; polymorphism; resistance;
 KW probe; ss.
 XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS WO200255741-A2.
 XX 18-JUL-2002.
 XX 09-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000153.
 XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00870005.
 XX 20-APR-2001; 2001EP-00870005.
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286102P.
 XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
 XX De Smet K, Stuyver L;
 XX WPI; 2002-590680/63.
 XX Detecting mutations associated with anti-HIV drug resistance comprises
 XX detecting at least one of the mutations in the HIV reverse transcriptase
 PT gene by using probes optimized to function together in a reverse-

PT gene by using probes optimized to function together in a reverse-
 XX hybridization assay.
 XX Claim 2; Page 29; 117pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for detecting mutations
 CC associated with anti-HIV drug resistance in a patient by detecting at
 CC least one of the mutations K103N/R, V106A/I/L, Y181C/I, M184V/I, Y189L,
 CC G190A/S/R, T215Y/F/D/S/A and/or Q151M/L in the reverse transcriptase (RT)
 CC of HIV strains in a biological sample using a specific set of probes
 CC optimised to function together in a reverse-hybridisation assay. The
 CC method and the nucleic acid sequences used in the method are useful for
 CC determining viral mutations and/or polymorphisms in the HIV RT gene
 CC associated with resistance. The probes are useful for the genetic
 CC detection, preferably in vitro detection of the mutations K103N/R,
 CC V106A/I/L, Y181C/I, M184V/I, Y189L, G190A/S/R and/or
 CC T215Y/F/D/S/A in the RT of HIV strains in a biological sample, where the
 CC mutation is associated with anti-HIV drug resistance. The method provides
 CC a rapid, reliable and precise assay or determination and monitoring of
 CC antiviral drug resistance or mutations associated with drug resistance of
 CC viruses containing RT genes. ABZ33759 to ABZ34642 represent HIV RT
 CC sequences and probes which are used in the exemplification of the present
 XX invention
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 793 GTCCTCCGTAGTAAC 807
 DB 15 GTCCTCCGTAGTAAC 1
 RESULT 876
 ABZ34639/C
 ID ABZ34639 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC ABZ34639;
 XX 31-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 DE HIV-1 reverse transcriptase mutation detection probe SEQ ID NO:881.
 XX Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; reverse transcriptase; RT; enzyme;
 KW detection; mutation; anti-HIV drug resistance; polymorphism; resistance;
 KW probe; ss.
 XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS WO200255741-A2.
 XX 18-JUL-2002.
 XX 09-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000153.
 XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00870005.
 XX 20-APR-2001; 2001EP-00870005.
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286102P.
 XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
 XX De Smet K, Stuyver L;
 XX WPI; 2002-590680/63.
 XX Detecting mutations associated with anti-HIV drug resistance comprises
 XX detecting at least one of the mutations in the HIV reverse transcriptase
 PT gene by using probes optimized to function together in a reverse-
 XX hybridization assay.

PS Claim 2; Page 29; 117pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for detecting mutations

CC associated with anti-HIV drug resistance in a patient by detecting at

CC least one of the mutations K103N/R, V106A/I/L, Y181C/I, M184V/I, Y188L,

CC G190A/S/R, T215Y/F/D/S/A and/or Q151M/L in the reverse transcriptase (RT)

CC of HIV strains in a biological sample using a specific set of probes

CC optimised to function together in a reverse-hybridisation assay. The

CC method and the nucleic acid sequences used in the method are useful for

CC determining viral mutations and/or polymorphisms in the HIV RT gene

CC associated with resistance. The probes are useful for the genetic

CC detection, preferably in vitro detection of the mutations K103N/R,

CC V106A/I/L, Y181C/I, Q151M/L, M184V/I, Y188L, G190A/S/R and/or

CC T215Y/F/D/S/A in the RT of HIV strains in a biological sample, where the

CC mutation is associated with anti-HIV drug resistance. The method provides

CC a rapid, reliable and precise assay or determination and monitoring of

CC antiviral drug resistance or mutations associated with drug resistance of

CC viruses containing RT genes. ABZ33759 to ABZ34542 represent HIV RT

CC sequences and probes which are used in the exemplification of the present

CC invention

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 793 GTCTCTGTAGTAAC 807

|||||

DB 15 GTCTGTGTAGTAAC 1

RESULT 877

ABK32144/C

ID ABK32144 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC ABK32144;

XX

DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human colon cancer SAGE tag #245.

XX

KW Human; colon cancer; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; SAGE tag;

KW serial analysis of gene expression; diagnostic; prognostic; probe;

KW cancer marker; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US6333152-B1.

XX

PD 25-DEC-2001.

XX

PF 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.

XX

PR 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.

XX

XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

PA

PI Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Zhang L, Zhou W;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-153821/20.

XX

XX New human nucleic acid containing specific SAGE tags, useful as

PT diagnostic markers for cancer, also derived probes.

XX

PS Disclosure; Col 31; 161pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to an isolated, purified human nucleic acid (I)

CC that has the same sequence as a mRNA found in humans and is a SAGE

CC (serial analysis of gene expression) tag comprising a single stranded

CC probe containing at least 10 consecutive nucleotides. SAGE tags, are

CC diagnostic and prognostic markers of cancer, especially of the colon and

CC pancreas. ABK31900-ABK32770 represent human colon and pancreatic cancer

XX

CC SAGE tags of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1105 GGCTTCAGTCCCGTG 1119

|||||

DB 15 GGCTTCAGTCCAGTG 1

RESULT 878

ABX01158

ID ABX01158 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC ABX01158;

XX

DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #940 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #940.

XX

KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;

KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;

KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;

KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytostatic;

KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;

KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.

XX

OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX

PN US2002082225-A1.

XX

PD 27-JUN-2002.

XX

PF 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

XX

PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

XX

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.

PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.

PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.

XX

PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-617759/66.

XX

XX New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral

PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and

PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.

XX

PS Claim 1; Page 48; 80pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which

CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The

CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin

CC (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one

CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV

CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of

CC HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or

CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating

CC a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more

CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially

CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present

CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:

CC Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the

CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was

CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at

CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsDIDEntry.html

XX

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SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. NO. 5.1e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1085 CAGGCTTCACCCCA 1099
DB 1 CAGGCCUCACCCACA 15

RESULT 879
ABX00555/c
ID ABX00555 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABX00555;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE
DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #337 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #337.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
XX HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;
XX liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
XX type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytostatic;
XX interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
XX substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
FN US2002082225-A1.
XX
PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
XX (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
XX (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
XX WPI; 2002-617759/66.
XX
XX New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
XX replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
XX cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 30; 80pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
XX specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
XX enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
XX (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
XX of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
XX ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
XX HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or
XX hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
XX a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more
XX other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
XX interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
XX sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:
XX Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
XX printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
XX obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
XX seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsDIDEntry.html
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. NO. 5.1e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1085 CAGGCTTCACCCCA 1099
DB 1 CAGGCCUCACCCACA 15

RESULT 880
ABX01073/c
ID ABX01073 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABX01073;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE
DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #955 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #955.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
XX HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;
XX liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
XX type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytostatic;
XX interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
XX substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
FN US2002082225-A1.
XX
PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
XX (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
XX (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
XX WPI; 2002-617759/66.
XX
XX New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
XX replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
XX cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 46; 80pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
XX specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
XX enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
XX (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
XX of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
XX ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
XX HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or
XX hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
XX a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more
XX other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
XX interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
XX sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:
XX Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
XX printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
XX obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
XX seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsDIDEntry.html
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. NO. 5.1e+02;
```

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1056 GGCCCCAAACCCCAAG 1070
| | | | | | | | | |
DB 15 GGCCCCAAACCCCAAG 1

RESULT 881
ABX00349/c
ID ABX00349 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX AC ABX00349;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #131 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #131.
XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
XX KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;
XX KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
XX KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytostatic;
XX KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
XX KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.
XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX PN US2002082225-A1.
XX PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX PF 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
XX PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
XX PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
XX DR WPI; 2002-617759/66.
XX PT New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
XX PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
XX PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.
XX PS Claim 1; Page 25; 80pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
XX CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
XX CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
XX CC (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
XX CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
XX CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
XX CC HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or
XX CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
XX CC a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more
XX CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
XX CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
XX CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:
XX CC Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
XX CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
XX CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
XX CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipdIDEntry.html
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

QY 753 CACCTGCATGCGAGG 767
||| ||| ||| |||
Db 15 CACCTGCAGCAGG 1

RESULT 882
ACC47781
ID ACC47781 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AC47781;
XX AC AC47781;
XX 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DT XX
DE Kras nucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Microarray device; electrode; oxidation; reduction; Kras; hybridization;
XX electrochemical detection; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX W02003019147-A2.
PN
PD 06-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 27-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US028399.
PF
XX
PR 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-00944727.
XX
XX (COMB-) COMBIMATRIX CORP.
PA
XX Dill K;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-354451/33.
DR
XX
XX Assaying binding of target and capture molecules on microarray devices,
PT by providing an array having electrodes and capture molecules, and
PT enzymatically catalyzing oxidation/reduction reaction to detect current
PT changes.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 12; 33pp; English.

The invention relates to reading microarray devices having addressable electrodes to determine binding between capture probe and target molecule (TM). The method involves providing an array having electrodes and capture molecules, attaching an oxidation/reduction/enzymatic moiety to TM to create a prepped target sample (I), administering (I) to the array adding a substrate to array to create a voltage, and measuring the voltage. The method is useful for reading microarray devices having addressable electrodes to determine the binding between a capture probe and a target molecule, where the target molecule is selected from DNA, RNA, single-stranded DNA, ribosomal RNA, mitochondrial DNA, cellular receptors, glycosylated membrane bound proteins, non-glycosylated membrane-bound proteins, polypeptides, glycosylated polypeptides, antibodies, cellular antigenic determinants, organic molecules, metal ions, salt anions and cations, and their combinations. The present sequence represents a Kras sequence used to exemplify an oligonucleotide hybridization electrochemical detection

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps


```

XX (WEST/) WEST M D.
PA (SHAY/) SHAY J.
PA (WRIGHT/) WRIGHT W.
PA (BLAC/) BLACKBURN E H.
XX
XX West MD, Shay J, Wright W, Blackburn EH;
XX WPI; 2003-066896/06.
XX
XX Treating condition associated with cell senescence or increased rate of
XX cell proliferation, by administering to cell an agent that derepresses
XX telomerase in the senescing cells or that reduces loss of telomere
XX length.
XX
XX Example 13; Fig 18A; 86pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a method use for treating increased rate of
XX proliferation of a cell or extending the ability of a cell to replicate,
XX or treating a disease associated with cell senescence. The method
XX comprises administering an agent to reduce loss of telomere length within
XX the cell during proliferation or replication, or to derepress telomerase
XX in the senescing cells. The method is useful for treating a condition
XX associated with an increased rate of proliferation of a cell extending
XX the ability of a cell to replicate, or for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with cell senescence e.g. neoplasia. A second method
XX disclosed in the invention is useful for treating a condition associated
XX with an elevated level of telomerase activity within a cell e.g. cancer.
XX Also disclosed is a method useful for diagnosis of a condition associated
XX with an increased rate of proliferation in a cell in an individual e.g.
XX age-related macular degeneration, astrocytes associated with Alzheimer's
XX disease and endothelial cells associated with atherosclerosis. This
XX sequence represents a polynucleotide used in the study of telomere length
XX and telomerase activity described in the invention
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e-02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1248 CGACCCCATCCCCAA 1262
Db 15 CAACCCCAACCCCAA 1
RESULT 886
ABX50040/C
ID ABX50040 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX ABX50040;
XX
XX 12-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Telomere length and/or telomerase activity related polynucleotide #63.
XX
XX Cell proliferation; cell senescence; telomere length;
XX telomerase activity; cell replication; neoplasia; cancer;
XX age-related macular degeneration; Alzheimer's disease; atherosclerosis;
XX telomerase; telomerase inhibitor; immortalised cell; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US2002127634-A1.
XX
XX 12-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00463404.
XX
XX 13-MAY-1992; 92US-00882438.
XX
XX 24-MAR-1993; 93US-00038765.
XX
XX 13-MAY-1993; 93US-00060952.
XX
PA (WEST/) WEST M D.
PA (SHAY/) SHAY J.
PA (WRIGHT/) WRIGHT W.
PA (BLAC/) BLACKBURN E H.
XX
XX West MD, Shay J, Wright W, Blackburn EH;
XX WPI; 2003-066896/06.
XX
XX Treating condition associated with cell senescence or increased rate of
XX cell proliferation, by administering to cell an agent that derepresses
XX telomerase in the senescing cells or that reduces loss of telomere
XX length.
XX
XX Example 13; Fig 18B; 86pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a method use for treating increased rate of
XX proliferation of a cell or extending the ability of a cell to replicate,
XX or treating a disease associated with cell senescence. The method
XX comprises administering an agent to reduce loss of telomere length within
XX the cell during proliferation or replication, or to derepress telomerase
XX in the senescing cells. The method is useful for treating a condition
XX associated with an increased rate of proliferation of a cell extending
XX the ability of a cell to replicate, or for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with cell senescence e.g. neoplasia. A second method
XX disclosed in the invention is useful for treating a condition associated
XX with an elevated level of telomerase activity within a cell e.g. cancer.
XX Also disclosed is a method useful for diagnosis of a condition associated
XX with an increased rate of proliferation in a cell in an individual e.g.
XX age-related macular degeneration, astrocytes associated with Alzheimer's
XX disease and endothelial cells associated with atherosclerosis. This
XX sequence represents a polynucleotide used in the study of telomere length
XX and telomerase activity described in the invention
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e-02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1248 CGACCCCATCCCCAA 1262
Db 15 CAACCCCAACCCCAA 1
RESULT 887
ADD14900
ID ADD14900 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX ADD14900;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Kras target oligonucleotide molecule.
XX
XX Microarray; capture probe molecule; target molecule; electrode;
XX oxidation/reduction enzymatic moiety; voltage signal;
XX porous reaction layer; polymeric; lateral signal; laccase;
XX horseradish peroxidase; beta-galactosidase; glucose oxidase;
XX alkaline phosphatase; dehydrogenase; biotin; streptavidin; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX US2003082601-A1.
XX
XX 01-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 27-AUG-2002; 2002US-00229755.
XX
XX 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-00944727.
XX
XX (DILL/) DILL K.
XX

```

PI Dill K;
XX WPI; 2003-777201/73.
XX
PT Reading a microarray devices comprises providing an array, attaching an
PT oxidation/reduction enzyme to a target molecule, applying the target
PT molecule and an enzyme substrate to the array, and measuring a voltage
PT signal.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1; 26pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a method for reading microarray devices having
CC addressable electrodes to determine binding between a capture probe
CC molecule (CM) and a target molecule. The method comprises providing an
CC array having multiple electrodes and multiple capture molecules at sites
CC corresponding to the electrodes, non-specifically attaching an
CC oxidation/reduction enzymatic moiety to one or multiple target molecules
CC in a sample for analysis to create a prepped target sample, administering
CC the prepped target sample to the array and allowing for binding of the
CC target molecule to CM, adding a substrate to the array that will create a
CC local voltage signal when catalysed by the oxidation/reduction enzyme
CC through local generation of electrochemical reagents and measuring for
CC the presence or absence of a voltage signal generated locally by
CC electrochemical reagents at each electrode having a capture molecule
CC attached to it. The array further comprises a porous reaction layer, made
CC from a polymeric material, covering the electrodes where the layer has a
CC thickness of 0.1-10 microns and functions to block diffusion of oxidation
CC reduction activity products such that there is little lateral signal
CC being picked up at an adjacent electrode. The oxidation/reduction enzyme
CC is chosen from laccase, horseradish peroxidase, dehydrogenases and their
CC combinations, and is attached to the target molecule through an antibody
CC and anti-idiotypic antibody combination or through a biotin and
CC streptavidin (or avidin) binding combination. The capture molecule is
CC chosen from oligonucleotides, polypeptides, antibodies, glycosylated
CC polypeptides, polysaccharides, and mixed molecules having monomers from a
CC plurality of the above mentioned molecules. The method is useful for
CC determining binding between a capture probe and a target molecule. The
CC target molecule is especially a DNA, RNA, single-stranded DNA, ribosomal
CC RNA, mitochondrial DNA, cellular receptors, glycosylated membrane bound
CC proteins, polypeptides, glycosylated polypeptides, antibodies, cellular
CC antigenic determinants, organic molecules, metal ions, salt anions,
CC cations or their combinations. The sequence presented is the Kras target
CC oligonucleotide molecule shown in the disclosure of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e-02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1132 TTCACCTCCAGCTCC 1146
DB 1 TAGCGCTCCAGCTCC 15
RESULT 888
AAQ70682
ID AAQ70682 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAQ70682;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 15-MAR-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Triplex forming oligonucleotide directed against Erb-B2 gene.
XX Erb-B2; upstream region; regulatory element; gene expression; triplex;
KW antisense; inhibition; screening; identification; cancer; breast cancer;
KW carcinoma; breast cancer; erythroleukaemia; sarcoma; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX

PN WO9417086-A1.
XX
PD 04-AUG-1994.
XX
PF 10-JAN-1994; 94WO-US000348.
XX
PR 25-JAN-1993; 93US-00008897.
XX
PA (APOL-) APOLLON INC.
XX
PI Yoon K, Lu M;
XX
WI; 1994-264018/32.
XX
XX Composition for decreasing gene transcription - comprises
PT oligo:nucleotide or deriv. complementary to target gene region.
XX
PS Claim 12; Page 43; 71pp; English.
XX
CC The Erb-B2 gene has a purine rich segment with substantial mirror
CC symmetry. This sequence, derived from the Erb-B2 gene is located 69
CC nucleotides upstream of the transcriptional start site and is the
CC potential site of H-DNA formation. The overexpression of Erb-B2 is
CC particularly associated with breast cancer. This triplex forming
CC oligonucleotide directed against Erb-B2 and its derivatives may be used
CC in the treatment of breast cancer, erythroleukaemia and sarcoma and more
CC generally any disease involving the expression of Erb-B2. (Updated on 25-
CC MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1126 TCCACCTCCAGCTCC 1140
DB 1 TCCTCCTCCAGCTCC 15
RESULT 889
AAQ701926
ID AAQ701926 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAQ701926;
XX
DT 03-AUG-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE P.cepacia 16S rRNA gene detection primer #47.
XX
KW 16S rRNA; KK01; primer; PCR; amplification; probe; hybridisation;
KW detection; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Burkholderia cepacia.
XX
PN JP07255486-A.
XX
PD 09-OCT-1995.
XX
PF 23-MAR-1994; 94JP-00051739.
XX
PR 23-MAR-1994; 94JP-00051739.
XX
PA (CANO) CANON KK.
XX
WI; 1995-378541/49.
XX
PT Pseudomonas cepacia KK01 strain 16S rRNA gene - also related probes and
PT primers, useful for specific detection of P.cepacia strain KK01.
XX
PS Claim 6; Page 3; 21pp; Japanese.
XX

CC Sequences AAT01880-T02316 represent fragments of the 16S rRNA gene of
 CC Pseudomonas cepacia strain KK01 (AAT01866) which are useful as primers
 CC and probes for the specific detection of P.cepacia strain KK01
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 823 GAGTGCACGAAGTTG 837
 |||||
 Db 1 GAGTGCATGAAGCTG 15

RESULT 890
 AAT01934
 ID AAT01934 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

AC AAT01934;
 XX
 DT 03-AUG-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE P.cepacia 16S rRNA gene detection primer #55.
 XX
 KW 16S rRNA; KK01; primer; PCR; amplification; probe; hybridisation;
 KW detection; diagnosis; ss.
 XX

OS Synthetic.
 OS Burkholderia cepacia.
 XX
 PN JP07255486-A.
 PD 09-OCT-1995.
 XX
 PF 23-MAR-1994; 94JP-00051739.
 XX
 PR 23-MAR-1994; 94JP-00051739.
 XX
 PA (CANO) CANON KK.
 XX
 WPI; 1995-378541/49.
 XX
 PT Pseudomonas cepacia KK01 strain 16S rRNA gene - also related probes and
 PT primers, useful for specific detection of P.cepacia strain KK01.
 XX
 PS Claim 6; Page 3; 21pp; Japanese.

CC Sequences AAT01880-T02316 represent fragments of the 16S rRNA gene of
 CC Pseudomonas cepacia strain KK01 (AAT01866) which are useful as primers
 CC and probes for the specific detection of P.cepacia strain KK01
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 823 GAGTGCACGAAGTTG 837
 |||||
 Db 2 GAGTGCATGAAGCTG 16

RESULT 891
 AAV08583
 ID AAV08583 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AAV08583;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer ACE/108RB for human ACE gene.

KW PCR primer; human; ACE; angiotensin converting enzyme; angiotensinogen;
 KW cardiovascular status; AGT; AT1; type 1 angiotensin II receptor; stroke;
 KW polymorphic pattern; blood pressure; electrocardiographic profile;
 KW cardiac condition diagnosis; myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis;
 XX hypertension; cardiovascular disease; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9845477-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-OCT-1998.
 XX
 PF 01-APR-1998; 98WO-1B000475.
 XX
 PR 04-APR-1997; 97US-0042930P.

XX (EURO-) EURONA MEDICAL AB.
 XX
 PA Norberg LT, Andersson MK, Lindstroem PHR;
 XX
 PI WPI; 1998-568361/48.

XX Assessing cardiovascular status in humans by polymorphic analysis - of
 PT genes for angiotensin converting enzyme, angiotensinogen and angiotensin
 PT II receptor, used to diagnose predisposition to disease and to predict
 PT effect of therapy.

XX Example 1; Page 27; 71pp; English.

PS This sequence represents a PCR primer for the human ACE (angiotensin
 CC converting enzyme) gene, and can be used in the method of the invention.
 CC The method is for assessing cardiovascular status in humans by
 CC determining the sequence of at least one polymorphic site in the ACE
 CC (angiotensin converting enzyme), AGT (angiotensinogen) and/or AT1 (type 1
 CC angiotensin II receptor) genes, and comparing the polymorphic pattern
 CC with that in patients with predetermined markers of status. The method is
 CC used to assess blood pressure or electrocardiographic profile, to
 CC diagnose a cardiac condition such as (silent) myocardial infarction (MI),
 CC hypertension, atherosclerosis or stroke. They can also be used to predict
 CC response to treatments with ACE inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor
 CC antagonists, diuretics, alpha- or beta-adrenergic receptor antagonists,
 CC etc. It is also used to identify susceptibility to cardiovascular
 CC disease. Libraries of nucleic acids containing polymorphic positions in
 CC the 3 genes, and libraries of targets corresponding to the peptides from
 CC the genes are used to screen for cardiovascular agents. The nucleic acids
 CC contained in the library can be used as source of probes

SQ Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1237 GCCCTCGCCTCCGAC 1251
 |||||
 Db 1 GCCCTCGCCTCTCAC 15

RESULT 892
 AAA98385/C
 ID AAA98385 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AAA98385;
 XX
 DT 27-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PTEN/MMAC1 5'UTR-Exon 1 DNA PCR primer PTENx1-465.
 XX
 KW PTEN/MMAC1; amplification; genotyping; conserved gene; forensic;
 KW phylogenetic analysis; primer; probe; ds.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.

```
XX WO200055361-A2.
PN
XX
XX 21-SEP-2000.
PD
XX
XX 16-MAR-2000; 2000WO-EP002330.
XX PF
XX 16-MAR-1999; 99DE-01011656.
PR
XX 31-DEC-1999; 99DE-01064112.
XX
XX (SCHA/) SCHACKERT H K.
PA
XX (HAHN/) HAHN M.
XX
XX Schackert HK, Hahn M, Koufaki ON, Goergens H;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-587538/55.
XX
XX Identifying organisms by comparative genetic analysis, useful e.g. in
PT foods and forensic testing, comprises genotyping regions of highly
PT conserved genes.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 51; 97pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for identifying organisms by
CC comparative genetic analysis which comprises polymerase chain reaction
CC (PCR) amplification and subsequent genotyping and analysis of coding
CC and/or non-coding regions, and/or functionally significant regions of
CC highly conserved genes and/or their homologs, and/or their cDNA copies
CC and/or their pseudogenes. The method is used for identifying animals and
CC plants and their relatedness (phylogenetic analysis) and identifying
CC tissue or blood samples, or foods, e.g. in forensic tests. The method
CC provides rapid, simple and reproducible determination of the sequence
CC within a selected gene region. It amplifies sequences from a wide variety
CC of species, producing an amplicon that includes a region with high
CC divergence between species. Since the region amplified is relatively
CC small, even badly degraded DNA can be analysed
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1245 CTCGACCCCATCCC 1259
Db ||| ||||| |||||
15 CTCAGACCCCTCCC 1

RESULT 893
AAA98651/C
ID AAA98651 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AAA98651;
AC
XX 27-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX PTEN/MMAC1 DNA PCR primer PTENex1-465 sense.
DE
XX PTEN/MMAC1; amplification; genotyping; conserved gene; forensic;
KW phylogenetic analysis; primer; probe; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX WO200055361-A2.
XX
XX 21-SEP-2000.
XX
XX 16-MAR-2000; 2000WO-EP002330.
XX PF
XX 16-MAR-1999; 99DE-01011656.
XX PR
XX 31-DEC-1999; 99DE-01064112.
XX
XX (SCHA/) SCHACKERT H K.
PA
```

```
PA
XX (HAHN/) HAHN M.
XX
XX Schackert HK, Hahn M, Koufaki ON, Goergens H;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-587538/55.
XX
XX Identifying organisms by comparative genetic analysis, useful e.g. in
PT foods and forensic testing, comprises genotyping regions of highly
PT conserved genes.
XX
XX Claim 19; Page 31; 97pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for identifying organisms by
CC comparative genetic analysis which comprises polymerase chain reaction
CC (PCR) amplification and subsequent genotyping and analysis of coding
CC and/or non-coding regions, and/or functionally significant regions of
CC highly conserved genes and/or their homologs, and/or their cDNA copies
CC and/or their pseudogenes. The method is used for identifying animals and
CC plants and their relatedness (phylogenetic analysis) and identifying
CC tissue or blood samples, or foods, e.g. in forensic tests. The method
CC provides rapid, simple and reproducible determination of the sequence
CC within a selected gene region. It amplifies sequences from a wide variety
CC of species, producing an amplicon that includes a region with high
CC divergence between species. Since the region amplified is relatively
CC small, even badly degraded DNA can be analysed
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1245 CTCGACCCCATCCC 1259
Db ||| ||||| |||||
15 CTCAGACCCCTCCC 1

RESULT 894
AAA38209
ID AAA38209 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AAA38209;
AC
XX 21-AUG-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX Human angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:9.
DE
XX Angiotensin-converting enzyme gene; ACE; polymorphism;
KW polymorphic marker; cardiovascular disease; myocardial infarction;
KW unstable angina; hypertension; atherosclerosis; stroke; prognosis;
KW drug screening; treatment outcome; human; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200022166-A2.
XX
XX 20-APR-2000.
XX
XX 13-OCT-1999; 99WO-1B001678.
XX PF
XX 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104286P.
XX PR
XX 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104302P.
XX
XX (EURO-) EURONA MEDICAL AB.
XX
XX Norberg LT, Andersson MK, Lindstrom PHR, Jonsson L;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-318010/27.
XX
XX Assessing cardiovascular status in humans involves comparing test
PT polymorphic pattern comprising polymorphic positions within genes
PT encoding specific proteins, with reference polymorphic pattern.
XX
```

Example 1; Page 48; 126pp; English.

PS The invention relates to a novel method of assessing the cardiovascular
XX status in an individual and to newly identified polymorphisms in the
CC genes encoding angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE), angiotensin II
CC receptor type 1 (AT1) and type 2 (AT2), angiotensinogen (AGT), renin,
CC aldosterone synthase, endothelin receptor type A and beta-adrenergic
CC receptors 1 and 2. The method comprises determining the sequence at one
CC or more polymorphic positions within these genes, and comparing the
CC pattern of polymorphisms from the individual with a reference polymorphic
CC pattern obtained from a population of individuals exhibiting a
CC predetermined cardiovascular disease status. The polymorphic markers are
CC useful for determining the predisposition of an individual to
CC cardiovascular disorders such as myocardial infarction, unstable angina,
CC hypertension, atherosclerosis and stroke. They are also useful for
CC predicting the likely cardiovascular status of a patient given a
CC treatment regimen comprising administration of cardiovascular drugs
CC (e.g., ACE inhibitors, beta-adrenergic receptor antagonists (beta-
CC blockers) or calcium channel blockers). One or more polymorphic markers
CC provides a basis for predicting the outcome of a treatment regimen.
CC Fragments of the genes comprising a polymorphic site may be used as
CC primers and probes for detecting genetic polymorphisms or in molecular
CC library arrays for high throughput screening. The genes, and the proteins
CC they encode are useful in the screening of potential cardiovascular
CC drugs. Determination of an individual's polymorphic pattern reduces or
CC eliminates trial and error in selecting a treatment for a particular
CC individual cardiovascular patient. It also provides the ability to
CC eliminate patients from clinical trials who are predicted to be non-
CC responsive, or at a risk for an adverse response, to a particular
CC treatment regimen. Adverse results in an early trial can be evaluated to
CC identify polymorphic patterns so that the adverse results can be
CC correlated with a sub-population of the test population, permitting
CC exclusion of such sub-populations from the treatment group. Beneficial
CC drugs can be approved for use in the appropriate population, thereby
CC decreasing the number of patients required for a clinical trial, which in
CC turn decreases the duration and cost of such trials. Sequences AAA38201-
CC A38239 represent PCR primers used in an exemplification of the invention
CC to amplify short fragments of the human ACE gene (AAA38328- AAA38330) for
CC sequence determination

XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1237 GCCTCGCTCCGAC 1251
DB 1 GCCCTCGCTCTCAC 15

RESULT 895
AAA66972/c
ID AAA66972 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AAA66972;
AC
XX 19-OCT-2000 (first entry)
DT
DE Human leukocyte antigen A allele DNA probe A555T SEQ ID NO:30.
XX
XX Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; class I allele type; probe; PCR primer;
KW amplification; hybridisation; organ transplant; gene typing; diagnosis;
KW ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN WC200031295-A1.
XX
PD 02-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005527.
PF
PT Assessing disease status in individual by determining sequence(s) at one

PR 26-NOV-1998; 98JP-00335151.
XX (SHIO) SHIONOGI & CO LTD.
XX
XX Moribe T, Kaneshige T;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-400097/34.
DR
XX Simple, rapid and accurate method for distinguishing HLA class I allele
PT type with possibility of mechanization and automation, applicable in
PT judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ transplant and disease
PT diagnosis.
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 56; 83pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for distinguishing a human
CC leukocyte antigen (HLA) class I antigen or allele by a combination of
CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using a primer pair whereby all HLA-A, -B
CC or -C alleles can be amplified or using reverse hybridisation analysis
CC comprising a DNA probe covalently bonded to microtitre plate wells which
CC are hybridisable specifically with the base sequence of at least one
CC specific HLA-A, -B or -C allele. The method is applicable in gene typing,
CC judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ transplant and
CC correlation analysis for diagnosis of various diseases. The method is
CC simple, rapid and accurate, with possibility of mechanisation and
CC automation, without the problems encountered by using the prior-art
CC techniques. AAA66943 to AAA67072 represent oligonucleotide probes and PCR
CC primers for use in the method of the present invention

XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 754 ACCTGCCATCCAGGT 768
DB 16 ACCTGCCATCCAGGT 2

RESULT 896
AAC61209
ID AAC61209 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AAC61209;
AC
XX 30-JAN-2001 (first entry)
DT
DE Human ACE, AGT and AT1 genes polymorphisms PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 9.
XX
XX Human; genetic polymorphism; disease diagnosis; treatment; cancer;
KW cardiovascular system; nervous system; glaucoma; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN WO200056922-A2.
XX
XX 28-SEP-2000.
PD
DE 23-MAR-2000; 2000WO-GB001102.
XX
XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0126046P.
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99WO-IB000497.
PR 24-MAR-1999; 99US-0126243P.
PR 23-DEC-1999; 99US-00471890.
XX
XX (GEMI-) GEMINI GENOMICS AB.
PA
XX Lindstrom PHR, Norberg LT, Jonsson L, Olaiasson E, Sanders R;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-638268/61.
DR
XX Assessing disease status in individual by determining sequence(s) at one

PT or more polymorphic positions within the human genes encoding the
 PT protein(s) involved in physiological pathway associated with treatment
 PT regime.

XX Example 1; Page 55; 141pp; English.

XX The present invention is related to methods for determining the
 CC polymorphic pattern of an individual and using the results to determine
 CC their risk of a number of diseases, including cancer, cardiovascular
 CC diseases, glaucoma and nervous system disorders such as depression and
 CC neurodegenerative diseases. In addition, the methods can be used to
 CC determine the effects of different types of treatment for individuals,
 CC and thus enables appropriate therapies to be prescribed. The PCR primers
 CC shown in sequences AAC61201-C61371 were all used to demonstrate the
 CC methods of the invention

XX Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1237 GCCTCGCTCCGAC 1251
 Db 1 GCCTCGCTCCGAC 15

RESULT 897

AAI66199
 ID AAI66199 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

AC AAI66199;

XX 28-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX Peptide nucleic acid NLS peptide bound DNA 1.

KW Gene therapy vector; cell entry; intracellular trafficking;
 KW gene expression; PNA; peptide nucleic acid; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..16

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "C and T are the cytosine and thymine PNA analogues"

FT modified_base 1

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "The SV40 large T-antigen NLS sequence is linked to the 5' thymine residue by 2 copies of the 8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid linker"

FT modified_base 8..9

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Nucleotides 8 and 9 are separated by 3 copies of the 8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid linker"

PN WO200149324-A2.

XX 12-JUL-2001.

XX 28-DEC-2000; 2000WO-EP013300.

XX 30-DEC-1999; 99US-00475305.

XX (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.

PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS-ERFINDUNGEN VERW GES MBH.

XX Woodie M, Cheng C, Puthupparampil S, Subramanian K, Titmas R;
 PI Yang J, Frei J, Mett H, Stanek J;

XX DR

XX WPI; 2001-602251/68.

PT Non-naturally occurring gene therapy vector useful for gene therapy,
 PT comprises an inner shell having a core complex containing a nucleic acid
 PT and at least one complex forming reagent.

XX Example 49; Page 103; 178pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a non-naturally occurring gene therapy vector,
 CC comprising an inner shell having a core complex containing a nucleic acid
 CC and at least one complex forming reagent. The vectors are stable having
 CC an improved outer steric layer that provides enhanced target specificity,
 CC in vivo and colloidal stability. The vectors are relatively homogeneous
 CC and comprise chemically defined species. The vectors demonstrate improved
 CC cell entry and intracellular trafficking, permitting enhanced nucleic
 CC acid therapeutic activity such as gene expression. The present sequence
 CC is that of a peptide nucleic acid for preparation of a NLS moiety coupled
 CC nucleic acid. The present sequence is linked to the SV40 large T-antigen
 CC NLS sequence (AAM51435)

XX Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 927 TTTATCCCTCCTCTT 941

Db 1 TTTCTCCCTCCTCTT 15

RESULT 898

AAS15504

ID AAS15504 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

AC AAS15504;

XX 16-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT2) G191A SNP hybridisation probe #1.

KW N-acetyltransferase 2; NAT2; human; genotyping; SNP; G191A; probe;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT variation replace(8,G)

FT /*tag= a

FT /standard_name= "Single nucleotide polymorphism"

PN WO200166804-A2.

XX 13-SEP-2001.

XX 09-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US007775.

XX 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-00521983.

XX 10-JUL-2000; 2000US-00613517.

XX (PROT-) PROTOGENE LAB INC.

XX Cronin MT, Frueh F, Brennan TM;

XX WPI; 2001-616243/71.

XX Determining sequence variation in, or monitoring expression of genes in
 PT target nucleic acid for high-throughput genotyping of (un)known
 PT polymorphisms/mutations, comprises hybridization pattern differences
 PT between target and probe sequences.

XX Example 5; Page 34; 60pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of simultaneously determining the
 CC presence of 2 or more sequence variations in target nucleic acids, or
 CC simultaneously monitoring expression of 2 or more genes. The method
 CC comprises determining differences in hybridisation between the target
 CC nucleic acid and immobilised probes, where differences in hybridisation
 CC between indicates sequence variations or transcription levels. The method
 CC is used for simultaneously determining the presence or absence of two or
 CC more sequence variations in target nucleic acids or simultaneously
 CC monitoring expression of two or more genes in target nucleic acids. The
 CC methods are applicable to high-throughput genotyping of known and unknown
 CC polymorphisms and mutations. The method maximises the information yield
 CC of hybridisation-based array applications by increasing the number of
 CC informative array-immobilised polynucleotide probes. The present sequence
 CC represents N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT2) G191A single nucleotide
 CC polymorphism (SNP) hybridisation probe #1
 XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 759 CCATGCAGGTTTCTT 773
 ||| |||||
 Db 2 CCACCCAGGTTTCTT 16

RESULT 899

ABT14523
 ID ABT14523 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

AC ABT14523;

DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)

DE Rhesus monkey P-glycoprotein gene region #4.

XX Rhesus monkey; gene; ds; P-glycoprotein inhibitor; drug bioavailability;
 XX P-glycoprotein; P-glycoprotein transporter-related disease.

OS Macaca mulatta.

PN WO200274048-A2.

XX 26-SEP-2002.

XX 19-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US008325.

XX 19-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277095P.

XX (GENT-) GENTEST CORP.

XX Crespi CL, Hanscom SR;

XX WPI; 2003-075423/07.

XX Isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a P-glycoprotein of rhesus
 PT monkey, useful in assays for evaluating bioavailability of drugs, as well
 PT as for the optimization or discovery of drugs.

XX Example 1; Page 40; 103pp; English.

XX The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequence of a rhesus
 CC monkey (Macaca mulatta) P-glycoprotein and related P-glycoproteins. The
 CC DNA and protein sequences of the invention are useful in assays for
 CC evaluating the bioavailability of drugs, as well as the optimisation or
 CC discovery of drugs for the treatment of disease associated with P-
 CC glycoprotein transporter activity. The present DNA sequence represents
 CC part of the gene encoding the Rhesus monkey P-glycoprotein

XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 948 TTTAATGATCGCTA 962
 ||| |||||
 Db 1 TTCAATGTTTCCTA 15

RESULT 900

ABX75231/c
 ID ABX75231 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX ABX75231;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX Human 216 gene allele specific oligonucleotide probe #47.

XX Human; mouse; ss; probe; gene 216; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory;
 KW anorectic; chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
 KW gene therapy; respiratory disease; asthma; obesity;
 KW bronchial hyper-responsiveness; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
 KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200283077-A2.

XX 24-OCT-2002.

XX 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.

XX 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.

XX 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.

XX (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.

XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

XX Keith T, Little RD, Van Eerdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;

XX Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;

XX WPI; 2003-092960/08.

XX New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or
 PT treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,
 PT chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel
 PT syndrome.

XX Example 10; Page 166; 650pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216,
 CC identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses
 CC regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms
 CC (SNP's) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or
 CC severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiasthmatic,
 CC antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy.
 CC The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing,
 CC preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g.
 CC asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory
 CC bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying
 CC increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The
 CC nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the
 CC recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides,
 CC for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The
 CC present sequence represents a gene 216 specific oligonucleotide probe
 CC used in the scope of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1058 CCCAAACCCAGCT 1072
DB 15 CCCCCAACCCAGCT 1

RESULT 901
ADD07218
ID ADD07218 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC ADD07218;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Zoster virus IRF-1 binding site #25.
XX
KW ds; interferon regulatory factor; IRF-1; IRF-2; herpes; antiviral;
KW transcription factor; virucide; vaccine; interferon.
XX
OS Human herpesvirus 3.
XX
PN US2003104356-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002US-00108164.
XX
PR 22-NOV-1999; 99US-00424348.
XX
PA (SMIX ) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.
XX
PI Berger SL;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801223/75.
XX
PT Treating infection or reactivation caused by Herpes virus comprises using
PT antagonist of Herpes Simplex virus polynucleotide sequence and interferon
PT regulatory factor-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 66; 53pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to treating viral infection or reactivation
CC comprising contacting an individual with an antagonist of the interaction
CC between a Herpes Simplex virus (HSV) polynucleotide sequence appearing as
CC ADD07153 and interferon regulatory factor-1 (IRF-1, a transcription
CC factor of the interferon regulatory pathway). Also included are an
CC isolated HSV polynucleotide comprising ADD07153, a composition comprising
CC a HSV polypeptide involved in viral infection or reactivation, screening
CC for compounds capable of inhibiting specific binding of IRF-1 to a
CC polynucleotide, screening for compounds capable of inhibiting specific
CC binding of IRF-1 to IRF-1:IRF-BP (undefined) complex, a compound capable
CC of agonising or antagonising any compound in IRF-1 and/or interferon
CC genetic regulatory pathway and a composition for comprising an HSV IRF-1
CC binding site consensus sequence. The method is useful for treating
CC infection or reactivation caused by Herpes virus, e.g., HSV-1 or HSV-2
CC infections and for cytomegalovirus, Epstein Barr virus and zoster virus
CC infection. The HSV polypeptide and polynucleotides may also be useful as
CC antiviral vaccines. The present sequence represents an identified viral
CC IRF-1 binding site.
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. NO. 6.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 905 TCATTTCCTTGGTC 919
DB 2 TCATTTCCTTGGTC 16

RESULT 902
```

```
ADE43627
ID ADE43627 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC ADE43627;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human KNSL1 PCR primer, SEQ ID 232.
XX
KW Neurodegenerative disease; uPA; SNCG; IDE; KNSL1; LIPA; TNFRSP6;
KW Alzheimer's disease; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene therapy;
KW Chromosome 10; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003054143-A2.
XX
PD 03-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 25-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034679.
XX
PR 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-0339525P.
PR 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-0336929P.
PR 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-0338010P.
PR 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0338363P.
PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337052P.
PR 28-MAR-2002; 2002US-0368919P.
XX
PA (NEUR-) NEUROGENETICS INC.
PA (GEO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
PI Becker KD, Velicelebi G, Elliott KJ, Wang X, Tanzi RE, Bertram L;
PI Saunders AJ, Mullin KM, Sampson AJ, Blacker DL;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-559131/52.
XX
PT Determining a predisposition for or the occurrence of neurodegenerative
PT disease, e.g. Alzheimer's disease by detecting in a target nucleic acid
PT the presence or absence of an allelic variant of one or more polymorphic
PT regions.
XX
XX
XX Example 3; Page 288; 848pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method (M1) for determining a
CC predisposition for or the occurrence of neurodegenerative disease in a
CC subject. The method comprises detecting in a target nucleic acid obtained
CC from the subject the presence or absence of an allelic variant of one or
CC more polymorphic regions of one or more genes selected from uPA
CC (Urokinase plasminogen activator), SNCG (gamma-synuclein), IDE (insulin-
CC degrading enzyme), KNSL1 (Kinesin-like protein 1), LIPA (lysosomal acid
CC lyase), and TNFRSP6 (Tumour Necrosis Factor Receptor-SF6), where the
CC presence of at least one of the allelic variant of one or more
CC polymorphic regions is indicative of a predisposition for or the
CC occurrence of neurodegenerative disease. The genes are all located on
CC chromosome 10. M1 is useful for determining a predisposition for or the
CC occurrence of, and for treating neurodegenerative disease, particularly
CC Alzheimer's disease. The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used
CC in the method of the invention.
XX
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. NO. 6.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1096 CCCACCTCGGCTTC 1110
DB 2 CCCACCTCGGCTTC 16

RESULT 903
ADB43905/c
ID ADB43905 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
```

XX ADB43905;
 XX AC
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE
 XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #4228.
 XX DE
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO2003040369-A2.
 XX PD
 XX 15-MAY-2003.
 XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 XX PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 526; 771pp; French.
 XX CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e-02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 364 AGCGAGAGAGAGAT 378
 |||||
 DB 16 AGGAGAGAGAGGAT 2
 RESULT 904
 ABN08363
 ID ABN08363 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC
 AC ABN08363;
 XX

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8355.
 DE
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8355; 214pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e-02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
QY 1713 GCAAGCAGGAGCTAG 1727
DB 1 GCAGGAGGAGCTGG 15

RESULT 905
ADB04343/c
ID ADB04343 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB04343;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5329.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5329; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e-02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1022 AGGGGAGCTTGAAG 1036
DB 17 AGGTGGAGCTTGCAG 3

RESULT 906
ABT35836/c
ID ABT35836 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT35836;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1473.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 205; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e-02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 730 CAGGAGAAACAGAAC 744
DB 15 CAGGAGACACAGATC 1

RESULT 907
AAV10706
ID AAV10706 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAV10706;
```



```

XX DT 21-JUL-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Human breast cancer gene CH1-9a11-2 primer pch1-t7-5f.
XX KW Breast cancer; malignant transformation; diagnostic; therapeutic;
XX KW screening; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9738085-A2.
XX PD 16-OCT-1997.
XX PF 09-APR-1997; 97WO-US005930.
XX PR 10-APR-1996; 96US-0015167P.
XX PR 05-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009286.
XX PR 06-JUN-1996; 96US-0019202P.
XX PR 11-JUL-1996; 96US-00678280.
XX (CALP-) CALIFORNIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENT RES INST.
XX PA Smith H, Chen L;
XX PI WPI; 1997-512705/47.
XX DR Breast cancer genes - used to develop products to design or screen
XX PT diagnostic reagents or therapeutic compounds.
XX PS Disclosure; Fig 7; 118pp; English.
XX CC AAV10702-V10719 are primers used in a method to identify the novel human
XX CC breast cancer gene CH1-9a11-2 by differential display. The identified
XX CC genes or fragments of these genes can be used for identifying genes and
XX CC gene products that are intimately related to malignant transformation or
XX CC maintenance of the malignant properties of cancer cells. It can also be
XX CC used to design or screen diagnostic reagents or therapeutic compounds.
XX CC Kits are included within the scope of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. NO. 1e+03; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 1;
QY 363 CAGGAGAGAGAGAGATA 379
DB 1 CWGGAGAGAGAGAGATA 17
RESULT 908
ABF31853/C
ID ABF31853 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF31853;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131850 for detecting SNP TSC0032916.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

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XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (SPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131850; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. NO. 3.7e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 11; Conservative 1;
QY 808 TGTAGAAAAGC 819
DB 12 TGTAGAAAAGY 1
RESULT 909
ABF31852
ID ABF31852 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF31852;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131849 for detecting SNP TSC0032916.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (SPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.

```

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PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131849; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
    Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 13;
    Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
    Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 808 TGTAAAGAAAGC 819
Db 2 TGTAAAGAAAGY 13
    :|||||:
    :|||||:

RESULT 910
ABC32187
ID ABC32187 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC32187;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 32204 for detecting SNP TSC0010051.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 32204; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
    Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 13;
    Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
    Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1147 ACCTATACCCCC 1158
Db 13 RCCTATACCCCC 12
    :|||||:
    :|||||:

RESULT 911
ABC32186/c
ID ABC32186 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC32186;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 32203 for detecting SNP TSC0010051.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 32203; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
    Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 13;
    Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
    Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1147 ACCTATACCCCC 1158
Db 13 RCCTATACCCCC 12
    :|||||:
    :|||||:

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RESULT 912
 AAS19718
 ID AAS19718 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS19718;
 XX
 DT 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE ASO probe #15 to detect human RANGAP1 gene polymorphisms.
 XX
 KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; RANGAP1;
 KW haplotyping chromosome 22q13.2-q13.31; Ran GTPase activating protein 1;
 KW genotyping; cancer; irregular cell cycle associated disorder; ASO; probe;
 KW ss; allele-specific oligonucleotide.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200179240-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 17-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012455.
 XX
 PR 17-APR-2000; 2000US-0198072P.
 XX
 PA (GENA-) GENAISANCE PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-075068/10.
 XX
 PT Genotyping human Ran GTPase activating protein 1 gene of individual for
 PT determining haplotype of individual, involves determining identity of
 PT nucleotide pair at specific polymorphic sites for two copies of the gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; Page 14; 148pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel single nucleotide polymorphisms
 CC (SNPs) in the human Ran GTPase activating protein 1 (RANGAP1) gene
 CC located on chromosome 22q13.2-q13.31, and methods for haplotyping and/or
 CC genotyping the RANGAP1 gene. The methods of the invention make use of
 CC allele-specific oligonucleotides (ASOs) as probes and primers and/or
 CC primer-extension oligonucleotides for detecting the RANGAP1 gene
 CC polymorphisms. The polynucleotides and screened compounds are useful for
 CC treatment of diseases associated with RANGAP1 activity, such as cancer
 CC and other disorders associated with an irregular cell cycle. AAS19704-
 CC AAS19742 represent ASO probes for detecting human RANGAP1 gene
 CC polymorphisms
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1181 CTCGCCGACAG 1192
 Db 3 CTCGCCGACAG 14
 RESULT 913
 AAA37653
 ID AAA37653 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA37653;
 XX
 DT 24-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer PFX52U for FMR1 gene.
 XX
 KW PCR primer; FMR1 gene; fragile XA related allele; GC rich region; FRAXA;
 KW diagnosis; trinucleotide repeat; fragile XA syndrome; FRAXE-MR; SBA;
 KW spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy; myotonic dystrophy; DRAPLA; SCAL;

KW Huntington's disease; DM; HD; spinocerebellar ataxia type 1;
 KW fragile XE mental retardation; dentatorubral pallidolysian atrophy; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200043531-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-JUL-2000.
 XX
 PF 24-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US001475.
 XX
 PR 25-JAN-1999; 99US-00236097.
 XX
 PA (GAMI-) GAMIDA GEN LTD.
 PA (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN M M.
 XX
 PI Navot N, Lederkremer M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-482916/42.
 XX
 CC Characterizing GC rich regions of a nucleic acid comprising modifying GC
 CC residues into residues complementary to A or T, and amplifying the
 CC modified product, useful for diagnosing trinucleotide repeats.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 45; 47pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for the FMR1 gene. This sequence
 CC was used to amplify fragile XA related alleles from the FMR1 gene. The
 CC invention relates to a method for characterizing a GC rich region of a
 CC nucleic acid comprising contacting the nucleic acid with an agent that
 CC modifies C or G into residues complementary to A or T, amplifying (at
 CC least part of) the resultant modified nucleic acid, and determining the
 CC size of the amplification product. The methods and kits for carrying out
 CC the methods are useful for characterizing GC rich nucleic acids. This is
 CC particularly useful for diagnosing trinucleotide repeats associated with
 CC fragile XA syndrome (FRAXA), spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy (SBA),
 CC myotonic dystrophy (DM), Huntington's disease (HD), spinocerebellar
 CC ataxia type 1 (SCA1), fragile XE mental retardation (FRAXE-MR) and
 CC dentatorubral pallidolysian atrophy (DRAPLA). Current methods of nucleic
 CC acid sequencing are hampered by the formation of stable secondary
 CC structures in GC rich regions which hamper the sequential incorporation
 CC of nucleotides to a growing duplexed chain
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 10 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 9.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 293 TGGTGTCTCTGGAGCTGT 310
 Db 1 TGGTGTGTGATGGAGGTGT 18
 RESULT 914
 AAL60009
 ID AAL60009 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAL60009;
 XX
 DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GH-1 gene amplifying PCR primer, CRV156.1b1.
 XX
 KW Human; growth hormone 1; GH-1; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
 KW gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO2003042226-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-MAY-2003.
 XX

PF 07-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035719.
 XX
 PR 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0347448P.
 XX
 PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO.
 XX
 PI Wood LS, Wagner S, Parodi LA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-449555/42.
 XX
 XX New growth hormone 1 (GH-1) diagnostic polynucleotide, useful as markers
 PT for the analysis of a disease, or of susceptibility to drug treatment for
 PT GH-1 dysfunction or other diseases.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 30; 74pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to growth hormone 1 (GH-1) gene including single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP). The GH-1 diagnostic polynucleotide is
 CC useful as markers for the analysis of a disease, of susceptibility to
 CC drug treatment for GH-1 dysfunction or other diseases, or may be included
 CC in a complete or partial genetic map of the human genome. GH-1 mutant
 CC polypeptides are useful as antagonists of GH-1 hormone action.
 CC Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are useful in gene therapy.
 CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying human GH-1 gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 516 CTCCTTCACCGCTTCAGA 533
 DB 1 CTCCTTCCTCTTCAGA 18
 RESULT 915
 ABK89166/c
 ID ABK89166 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK89166;
 XX
 DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human JAZF1 PCR primer 7SenseInner.
 XX
 DE Human; JAZF1; juxtaposed with another zinc finger; jJAZ1; jJAZF1/jJAZ1;
 KW joined with jJAZF1; proliferation; endometrial stroma tumour; immunogen;
 KW antigen; antibody; fertility; pregnancy; gene therapy; vaccine; PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200193805-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 04-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017936.
 PF
 XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0209093P.
 PR
 XX (BGHM) BRIGHAM & WOMENS HOSPITAL INC.
 PA
 XX Koontz J, Sklar J;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-575047/61.
 DR
 XX Novel JAZF1, jJAZ1 or JAZF1/jJAZ1 polypeptides useful as immunogens or
 PT antigens to raise or test anti-JAZF1, jJAZ1 or JAZF1/jJAZ1 antibodies.
 PT
 XX Example 8; Page 58; 76pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to a new JAZF1 (juxtaposed with another

CC zinc finger), jJAZ1 (joined with JAZF1) or JAZF1/jJAZ1 polypeptide. The
 CC methods of the invention can be used to identify a compound which
 CC controls proliferation of endometrial stroma, by expressing jJAZ in the
 CC presence of the compound, and determining whether the compound affects
 CC expression of jJAZ. JAZF1, jJAZ1 or JAZF1/jJAZ1 polypeptides are useful
 CC as immunogens or antigens to raise or test anti-JAZF1, jJAZ1 or
 CC JAZF1/jJAZ1 antibodies. The invention can be used as bait proteins in a
 CC two hybrid assay or three hybrid assay to identify other proteins which
 CC bind or interact with JAZF1/jJAZ1-binding proteins. JAZF1, jJAZ1 or
 CC JAZF1/jJAZ1 molecules are useful for identifying the origin of tumour and
 CC as tumour marker protein to verify that a stromal tumour is from
 CC endometrium. The antibody is useful for promoting or decreasing fertility
 CC or pregnancy, and also for treating endometrial stromal tumours. The
 CC present nucleic acid sequence represents a PCR primer that was used in
 CC the methods of the invention for amplification of the human JAZF1 gene
 CC located on chromosome 7
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1014 TGAAGAAGAGGGGAGCT 1031
 DB 18 TGAAGAAGAGGGGAGCT 1
 RESULT 916
 AAT94017
 ID AAT94017 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT94017;
 XX
 DT 19-MAR-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer for TPO/hCG fusion gene.
 XX
 KW Fusion protein; thrombopoietin; TPO; human chorionic gonadotrophin; hCG;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9730161-A1.
 XX
 XX 21-AUG-1997.
 PD
 XX 20-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002315.
 PF
 XX 20-FEB-1996; 96US-0011936P.
 PR
 XX (ISTF) ARS APPLIED RES SYSTEMS HOLDING NV.
 PA
 XX Campbell RK, Jameson BA, Chappel SC;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1997-425036/39.
 DR
 XX Hybrid dimeric protein comprising two co-expressed units - each based on
 PT receptor or ligand and a subunit of a heterodimeric hormone, especially
 PT FSH, for inducing follicular maturation.
 XX
 XX Example; Page 16; 60pp; English.
 PS
 XX A novel fusion protein comprises 2 dimer forming co-expressed amino acid
 CC sequences, each consisting of a homodimeric or heterodimeric receptor
 CC chain or ligand, with ligand-receptor binding activity, bound directly or
 CC via a peptide linker to a subunit of a heterodimeric protein hormone
 CC capable of forming a heterodimer with the hormone's other subunits. The
 CC fusion protein, e.g. the thrombopoietin (TPO)/human chorionic
 CC gonadotrophin (hCG) fusion protein encoded by the fusion gene amplified
 CC by the present sequence, significantly increases the biological activity
 CC of the hormone component, reducing the requirement for hormone itself and

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 14 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. NO. 1.7e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 301 CTGGAGCTCTTGGTGGGA 318
DB 18 CTGGAGGTGGGTGGAA 1

RESULT 918
AAZ09169
ID AAZ09169 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX AC AAZ09169;
XX
DT 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 18-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human 58kDa tumour necrosis factor binding protein PCR primer 2.
XX
XX Tumour necrosis factor binding protein; TNF; insoluble protein; agonist;
KW anti-inflammatory; antimalarial; treatment; septic shock; inflammation;
KW auto-immune glomerulonephritis; Cerebral malaria; immune response;
KW antagonist; diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP939121-A2.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1999.
XX
XX 31-AUG-1990; 99EP-00100703.
XX
XX 12-SEP-1989; 89CH-00003319.
XX 08-MAR-1990; 90CH-00000746.
XX 20-APR-1990; 90CH-00001347.
XX 31-AUG-1990; 90EP-00116707.
XX
XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
PA
XX Brockhaus M, Dembic Z, Gentz R, Lesslauer W, Loetscher H;
PI Schlaefer E;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-480840/41.
XX
XX New insoluble proteins, and fragments, that bind to tumor necrosis
PT factor, used to treat e.g. septic shock or cerebral malaria.
XX
XX Example 11; Page 16; 25pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel homogeneous insoluble proteins (I), their
CC (in)soluble fragments (Ia) and their salts that can bind tumour necrosis
CC factor (TNF). The products of the invention have anti-inflammatory and
CC antimalarial activity. (i) and (Ia) are used (i) to treat diseases in
CC which TNF is involved (e.g. septic shock, autoimmune glomerulonephritis,
CC cerebral malaria, immune responses and inflammation), (ii) to purify TNF,
CC (iii) to identify TNF (ant)agonists and (iv) for diagnostic determination
CC of TNF in body fluids. Antibodies raised against (I) are used for
CC affinity purification of (I). This sequence represents a PCR primer used
CC in the amplification of the TNF binding protein of the invention.
CC
CC (correct on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PR field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 29 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 9 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. NO. 1.7e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 35 TGGAGCCTCAGTCCAGAG 52
AC ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 12 TGGTGCTGAGTCTCAG 29

RESULT 919

AAH48858
ID AAH48858 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
AC AAH48858;
XX
DT 12-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human 55 kD TNFBP extracellular fragment PCR primer 2.
DE
XX TNF; tumor necrosis factor binding protein; TNFBP; treatment;
XX insoluble protein; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; antibacterial;
KW antiprotozoal; treatment; meningococcal sepsis; cerebral malaria;
KW autoimmune glomerulonephritis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1132471-A2.
PN
XX 12-SEP-2001.
PD
XX 31-AUG-1990; 2001EP-00108117.
XX
XX 12-SEP-1989; 89CH-00003319.
XX
XX 08-MAR-1990; 90CH-00000746.
PR
XX 20-APR-1990; 90CH-00001347.
PR
XX 31-AUG-1990; 90EP-00116707.
PR
XX 31-AUG-1990; 99EP-00100703.
PR
XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
PA
XX Brockhaus M, Dembic Z, Gentz R, Lesslauer W, Loetscher H;
PI Schlaefer E;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-559312/63.
DR
XX New homogeneous, insoluble proteins that bind tumor necrosis factor
PT (TNF), useful for treating TNF-mediated disorders, e.g. inflammation.
PT
XX Example 11; Page 16; 26pp; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel insoluble proteins (I), also their
CC (insoluble fragments and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, able to bind
CC tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and in homogeneous form. The products of the
CC invention have antiinflammatory, immunosuppressive, antibacterial,
CC antiprotozoal activity. (I), and related recombinant proteins, are used
CC to treat diseases mediated by TNF, e.g. shock in cases of meningococcal
CC sepsis; development of autoimmune glomerulonephritis and cerebral
CC malaria. Also (I), or antibodies specific for them, are used for
CC diagnostic determination of TNF in body fluids, for affinity purification
CC of TNF and for identifying (ant)agonists of TNF. This sequence represents
CC a PCR primer used in the amplification of the human 55 kD TNFBP described
CC in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 9 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e-03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 35 TGGAGCCTCAGTCCAGAG 52
AC ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 12 TGGTGCTGAGTCTCAG 29

RESULT 920

AAQ52203
ID AAQ52203 standard; RNA; 13 BP.

AAQ52203;

25-MAR-2003 (revised)

26-MAY-1994 (first entry)

Neuroblastoma specific mRNA ribozyme cleavable nucleotide (923).

Multiple drug resistance; mdr-1; ribozyme; membrane protein; liver;
resistance; chemotherapeutic agent; colchicine; doxorubicin; colon;
actinomycin D; vinblastine; small intestine; kidney; adrenal gland;
adenocarcinoma; bowel; transformed phenotype; promyelocytic leukemia;
human; chronic myelogenous leukemia; CML; follicular lymphoma;
B-cell acute lymphocytic leukemia; breast cancer; colon carcinoma;
neuroblastoma; lung cancer; genetic drift; mutation; hampered motif;
hairpin; hepatitis delta virus; group I intron; RNaseP; leukaemia; ss.

Homo sapiens.

XX

XX W09323057-A1.

XX 25-NOV-1993.

XX 13-MAY-1993; 93WO-US004573.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882822.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882885.

XX 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936110.

XX 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936421.

XX 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936422.

XX 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936531.

XX 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936532.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987131.

XX 19-JAN-1993; 93US-00006122.

XX 19-JAN-1993; 93US-00008910.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Thompson JD, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 1993-386203/48.

New enzymatic RNA molecules (ribozymes) - which cleave mRNA associated
with tumours or mRNA expressed from gene encoding multiple drug
resistance.

Claim 3; Fig 10; 69pp; English.

The sequences given in AAQ51825-2266 represent areas of mRNAs which are
associated with development or maintenance of chronic myelogenous
leukemia (CML), promyelocytic leukemia, Burkitt's lymphoma, or acute
lymphocytic leukemia, follicular lymphoma, B-cell acute lymphocytic
leukemia, breast cancer, colon carcinoma, neuroblastoma and lung cancer.
The full length mRNAs containing these target sequences, encode aberrant
cellular proteins which are able to control cellular proliferation and
are directly linked to a leukemic phenotype. These target sequences are
identified by the ribozyme of the invention. The ribozymes is formed in a
hammerhead motif, but may also be formed in the motif of a hairpin,
hepatitis delta virus, group I intron or RNaseP-like RNA. These ribozymes
may be used to inhibit the development or expression of a transformed
phenotype in man and other animals by modulating expression of the
corresponding gene. Cleavage of target mRNAs expressed in pre-neoplastic
and transformed cells elicits inhibition of the transformed state.
Multiple drug resistance (mdr-1) mRNA specific ribozymes remove the
mechanism of drug resistance used by transformed cells and thus enhances
drug therapies for tumours. The ribozymes may also be used to study
genetic drift and mutations within cells. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
correct PN field.)

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1087 GGCTTACCCCA 1099
Db 1 GGCCUACCCCA 13
RESULT 921
AAS15921
ID AAS15921 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC AAS15921;
XX
DT 27-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human telomerase polynucleotide inhibitor #2.
XX
KW Human; telomerase; hTR; cytostatic; anti-inflammatory; adenocarcinoma;
KW breast; prostate; colon; mixed cell leukaemia; Hodgkin's disease;
KW fertility; inflammatory condition; tumour; cancer; veterinary;
KW immunosuppression; telomerase inhibitor; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..13
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N3'-PS' phosphoramidate linkages"
XX
PN WO200174136-A2.
XX
PD 11-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US010476.
XX
PR 31-MAR-2000; 2000US-00540119.
XX
PA (GERO-) GERON CORP.
XX
PI Gryaznov SM, Pruzan R, Weinrich SL;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-656955/75.
XX
PT New polynucleotide useful for inhibiting telomerase activity in cells, or
PT for treating telomerase-mediated condition or disease, such as cancers,
PT tumors, Hodgkin's disease, or inflammatory conditions.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 36; 48pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to polynucleotide inhibitors (I) and methods for
CC inhibiting telomerase activity. (I) are useful in inhibiting telomerase
CC activity and proliferation of a telomerase positive cell, and in
CC manufacturing a medicament for inhibiting telomerase activity in a cell
CC and in treating telomerase-mediated condition or disease, such as
CC adenocarcinoma of breast, prostate or colon, mixed cell leukaemia,
CC Hodgkin's disease, fertility and inflammatory conditions. (I) are also
CC useful in treating a tumour or in manufacturing a medicament for the
CC treatment of tumour. The polynucleotide inhibitors may also be used in
CC diagnostic assays for detecting RNA or DNA. Inhibition of telomerase
CC activity in cells in vivo is useful in prophylactic and therapeutic
CC methods of treating cancer and other disorders involving inappropriate
CC expression of telomerase, and in treating veterinary proliferative
CC diseases. Inhibition of telomerase in haematopoietic stem cells is useful
CC for immunosuppression and for selectively down-regulating specific
CC branches of the immune system. The present sequence represents human
CC telomerase polynucleotide inhibitor #2, as described in the method of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 965 AACGGTGGAGTC 977
Db 1 AACGGTGGAGGC 13
RESULT 922
AAC80683/C
ID AAC80683 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC AAC80683;
XX
DT 14-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunogenic CpG oligodeoxynucleotide, SEQ ID NO:103.
XX
KW CpG oligodeoxynucleotide; unmethylated; antigen-presenting cell;
KW immunogenic; cytokine release; natural killer cell; NK cell activation;
KW cell-mediated immune response; T-cell response; humoral response;
KW B-cell response; antibody production; immune response induction; vaccine;
KW allergy; asthma; infection; bacterial; viral; fungal; protozoal;
KW parasitic; tuberculosis; AIDS; autoimmune disease; lupus erythematosus;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; solid tumour; cancer;
KW immune deficiency; biological warfare agent; cytostatic; antiarthritic;
KW antimicrobial; antiallergic; protozoacide; tuberculostatic;
KW antiasthmatic; dermatological; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2000061151-A2.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 12-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009839.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0128898P.
XX
PA (KLIN/) KLINMAN D.
PA (ISHI/) ISHII K.
PA (VERT/) VERTHELYI D.
XX
PI Klinman D, Ishii K, Verthelyi D;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-006880/01.
XX
PT Novel oligonucleotides useful for the prevention and treatment of
PT allergies, cancer, and autoimmune disorders and for ameliorating symptoms
PT resulting from exposure to a bio-warfare agent.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 39; 46pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to novel immunogenic CpG oligodeoxynucleotides
CC (AAC80581-CS0723). The oligonucleotide are at least 10 bases long and
CC comprise one of the generic sequences 5'-NNNT-CpG-WNNN-3' or 5'-RY-CpG-RY
CC -3'. The central CpG motif is unmethylated, and the oligonucleotides
CC optionally have phosphorothioate linkages which make them more resistant
CC to degradation. The invention also relates to an oligonucleotide delivery
CC complex comprising an oligonucleotide of the invention and a targeting
CC agent, and a pharmaceutical composition comprising the oligonucleotide
CC delivery complex. The oligonucleotides are able to induce either a cell-
CC mediated (T-cell) response or a humoral (B-cell, antibody) response, with
CC oligonucleotides of the sequence 5'-RY-CpG-RY-3', being able to induce a
CC cell-mediated response, and those of the sequence 5'-NNNT-CpG-WNNN-3',
CC being able to induce a humoral response. It is thought that after
CC administration, the oligonucleotide acts on antigen-presenting cells
CC (e.g., macrophages and dendritic cells), which then release cytokines,
CC leading to activation of natural killer (NK) cells. A cell-mediated or
CC humoral response can then occur by activation of T- or B-cells. The
CC induction of an immune response is useful for treating, preventing or
CC ameliorating an allergic reaction (preferably asthma), or an infection,
CC where an immunogenic CpG oligonucleotide is administered either alone or

CC in combination with an anti-allergenic agent or anti-infectious agent.
 CC The allergic conditions which may be treated include eczema, allergic
 CC rhinitis, hayfever, urticaria, food allergies and other atopic
 CC conditions, and the infections which may be treated include viral,
 CC bacterial, fungal and protozoal infections such as tuberculosis, AIDS,
 CC leishmania and schistosomiasis. Immune response induction may also be
 CC used in the treatment of an autoimmune disorder (e.g., lupus
 CC erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis), a disease
 CC associated with immune system deficiency, and symptoms resulting from
 CC exposure to an agent of biological warfare. An immunogenic CpG
 CC oligonucleotide, either alone or in combination with an anti-cancer
 CC agent, is useful for treating solid tumour cancer. The induction of an
 CC immune response is used in antisense therapy and to improve the efficacy
 CC of a vaccine. The oligonucleotide is preferably administered to
 CC lymphocytes ex vivo, producing activated lymphocytes which are then
 CC administered to the host. The present sequence represents an immunogenic
 CC CpG oligodeoxynucleotide of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1027 GAGCTTGAGGAA 1039

Db 13 GAGCTCGAAGAA 1

RESULT 923

ABC25843/C

ID ABC25843 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX ABC25843;

AC ABC25843;

XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 25860 for detecting SNP TSC0006595.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200177384-A2.

PN 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 25860; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073

CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 940 TTCAATGGTTTAA 952

Db 13 TTCAATGGTTTAA 1

RESULT 924

ABC79822

ID ABC79822 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABC79822;

XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 79839 for detecting SNP TSC0020268.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200177384-A2.

PN 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 79839; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073

CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but

CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1017 AAAAGAGGGGAG 1029


```

Db      1 ATAGAGGGGGGAG 13
RESULT 925
ID ABC05559
XX ABC05559 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC ABC05559;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 5550 for detecting SNP TSC0001842.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 5550; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1127 CCACCTTACCTC 1139
Db 1 CCACCTTACCTC 13
RESULT 926
ID ABC81714/c
XX ABC81714 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC81714;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 81731 for detecting SNP TSC0020677.
XX

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 81731; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1257 CCCCAACCCCTT 1269
Db 13 CCCCAACCCCTT 1
RESULT 927
ID ABF46128/c
XX ABF46128 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF46128;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 146125 for detecting SNP TSC0036811.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX

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XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 146125; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1128 CACCTTCACCTCC 1140
DB 13 CACCTTCACCTCC 1
RESULT 928
ABH07889/c
ID ABH07889 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABH07889;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 207866 for detecting SNP TSC0050831.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 207866; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 992 TTGTTTCGCGAA 1004
DB 13 TTGTTTCGCGAA 1
RESULT 929
ABH14303
ID ABH14303 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABH14303;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 214280 for detecting SNP TSC0052120.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 214280; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

```
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1199 CACCACCCCTATCA 1211
    |||||
Db 1 CACCCCTATCA 13

RESULT 930
ABC46382
ID ABC46382 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC46382;
XX AC ABC46382;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 46399 for detecting SNP TSC0013411.
XX SN; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 46399; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 852 TGAGATGTTAAG 864
    |||||
Db 1 TAAGATGTTAAG 13

RESULT 931
ABC35597/c
ID ABC35597 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC35597;
XX AC ABC35597;
XX DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 35614 for detecting SNP TSC0011256.
XX SN; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 35614; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 944 TTGGTTTAAATGTA 956
    |||||
Db 13 TTGGTTTAAATGTA 1

RESULT 932
ABC36045/c
ID ABC36045 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC36045;
XX AC ABC36045;
XX DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 36062 for detecting SNP TSC0011348.
XX SN; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
```


CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 991 ATTGTTTGTGGGA 1003
 |||||
 Db 1 ATTGTTTGTGGGA 13

RESULT 935
 ABF36149
 ID ABF36149 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABF36149;

XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 136146 for detecting SNP TSC0034002.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

PN 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 PF 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 136146; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1254 CATCCCCAACCC 1266
 |||||
 Db 1 CATCCCCAACAC 13

RESULT 936
 ABF63887/C

XX ABF63887 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABF63887;

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 163884 for detecting SNP TSC0041158.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

PN 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 163884; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 991 ATTGTTTGTGGGA 1003
 |||||
 Db 13 ATTGTTTGTGAGA 1

RESULT 937
 ABF89343/C

XX ABF89343 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABF89343;

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

```
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 199340 for detecting SNP TSC0046583.
XX XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 199340; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1017 AAAAGAGGGGGGAG 1029
XX Db 13 AGAAGAGGGGGGAG 1
XX
XX RESULT 938
XX ABH49472/C
XX ID ABH49472 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH49472;
XX XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 249449 for detecting SNP TSC0060934.
XX XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 199340; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1017 AAAAGAGGGGGGAG 1029
XX Db 13 AGAAGAGGGGGGAG 1
XX
XX RESULT 938
XX ABH49472/C
XX ID ABH49472 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH49472;
XX XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 249449 for detecting SNP TSC0060934.
XX XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 249449; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1090 TTCACCCCCCACC 1102
XX Db 13 TTCACCCCCCACC 1
XX
XX RESULT 939
XX ABC05558/C
XX ID ABC05558 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC05558;
XX XX
XX DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 5549 for detecting SNP TSC0001842.
XX XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
```

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 5549; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1127 CCACCTTCACTC 1139
D5 13 CCACCTTAACTC 1
RESULT 940
ABF25379
ID ABF25379 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC ABF25379;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 125376 for detecting SNP TSC0031340.
DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 125376; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1127 CCACCTTCACTC 1139
D5 13 CCACCTTAACTC 1
RESULT 940
ABF25379
ID ABF25379 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC ABF25379;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 125376 for detecting SNP TSC0031340.
DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 125376; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1127 CCACCTTCACTC 1139
D5 13 CCACCTTAACTC 1
RESULT 941
ABF33003
ID ABF33003 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC ABF33003;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 133000 for detecting SNP TSC0033182.
DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 133000; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 931 TCCTCTCTTCA 943
D5 1 TCCTCTCTTCA 13

CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1199 CACCACTTATCA 1211
D5 1 CTCACCTTATCA 13
RESULT 941
ABF33003
ID ABF33003 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC ABF33003;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 133000 for detecting SNP TSC0033182.
DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 133000; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 931 TCCTCTCTTCA 943
D5 1 TCCTCTCTTCA 13

RESULT 942	
ABF46116	
ID	ABF46116 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX	
AC	ABF46116;
XX	
DT	21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 146113 for detecting SNP TSC0036805.
XX	
KW	SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW	peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW	central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200177384-A2.
XX	
PD	18-OCT-2001.
XX	
PF	06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX	
PR	07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX	
PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX	
PI	Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX	
PT	Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT	designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT	methylation status.
XX	
PS	Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 146113; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX	
CC	This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC	acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC	and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC	oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC	range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC	central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC	oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC	-ABF9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC	represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC	data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC	was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC	ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX	
SQ	Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity	92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches	12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	772 TTCTAAGAGAAA 784
Db	1 TTTTAAAGAAA 13
RESULT 943	
ABF56566	
ID	ABF56566 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX	
AC	ABF56566;
XX	
DT	21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 156563 for detecting SNP TSC0039474.
XX	
KW	SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW	peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 54471; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 941 TCATTGGTTTAAAT 953
 DB 1 TAATTGGTTTAAAT 13
 RESULT 945
 ABC79823/C
 ID ABC79823 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX AC ABC79823;
 XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 79840 for detecting SNP TSC0020269.
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200177384-A2.
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 79840; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1017 AAAAGAGGGGGAG 1029
 DB 13 ATAAGAGGGGGAG 1
 RESULT 946
 ABF23790/C
 ID ABF23790 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX AC ABF23790;
 XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 123787 for detecting SNP TSC0030950.
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200177384-A2.
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 123787; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

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Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1248 CGACCCCATCCCC 1260
Db 13 CGACCCCATCACC 1

RESULT 947
ABF25378/C
ID ABF25378 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC ABF25378;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 125375 for detecting SNP TSC0031340.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (BPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 125375; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1199 CACCACCCATCA 1211
Db 13 CTCACCCCTATCA 1

RESULT 948
ABF35937/C
ID ABF35937 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX

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AC ABF35937;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 135934 for detecting SNP TSC0033944.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (BPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 135934; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 778 AGAGAAAACGAGT 790
Db 13 AGAGAAAAGGAGT 1

RESULT 949
ABH15264
ID ABH15264 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABH15264;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 215241 for detecting SNP TSC0052381.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX

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XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 215241; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 853 GAGAAATGTTAAGG 865
Db 13 GAGAAATGTTAAGG 1
RESULT 950
ABH15265/c
ID ABH15265 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH15265;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 215242 for detecting SNP TSC0052381.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 215241; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 853 GAGAAATGTTAAGG 865
Db 1 GAGAAATGTTAAGG 13
RESULT 950
ABH15265/c
ID ABH15265 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH15265;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 215242 for detecting SNP TSC0006595.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 215242; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 853 GAGAAATGTTAAGG 865
Db 13 GAGAAATGTTAAGG 1
RESULT 951
ABC25842
ID ABC25842 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC25842;
XX DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 25859 for detecting SNP TSC0006595.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 25859; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

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CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match          0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
  Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 940 TTGATTGGTTTAA 952
Db 1 TTGATTGGTTTAA 13

RESULT 952
ABC36044
ID ABC36044 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC36044;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 36061 for detecting SNP TSC0011348.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 36061; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
-ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match          0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
  Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 849 GATTGAGATGTT 861

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Db 1 GATTGAGATGTT 13

RESULT 953
ABC64518
ID ABC64518 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC64518;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 64535 for detecting SNP TSC0017021.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 64535; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
-ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match          0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
  Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 992 TTGTTTGGGAA 1004
Db 1 TTGTTTGGGAA 13

RESULT 954
ABF35936
ID ABF35936 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF35936;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 135933 for detecting SNP TSC003944.

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XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 135933; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 778 AGAGAAACGAGT 790
XX |||||||
XX 1 AGAGAAACGAGT 13
XX
XX RESULT 955
XX ABF36148/c
XX ID ABF36148 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABF36148;
XX
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 136145 for detecting SNP TSC0034002.
XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX

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PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 136145; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1254 CATCCCCAACCC 1266
XX |||||||
XX 13 CATCCCCAACCC 1
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 956
XX ABF43694/c
XX ID ABF43694 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABF43694;
XX
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 143691 for detecting SNP TSC0036083.
XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX DT 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 143691; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX

```

XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1251 CCCCATCCCCAAC 1263
 Db 13 CACCATCCCCAAC 1

RESULT 957
 ABF95985/c
 ID ABF95985 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 AC ABF95985;
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 195982 for detecting SNP TSC0048212.
 DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 FN 18-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 PF
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 PR
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 DR
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 195982; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 992 TTGTGTTGGGAA 1004
 Db 13 TTGTGTTGGTAA 1

RESULT 958
 ABF56567/c
 ID ABF56567 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX ABF56567;
 AC ABF56567;
 XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 156564 for detecting SNP TSC0039474.
 DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 FN 18-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 PF
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 PR
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 DR
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 156564; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 854 AGAATGTTAAGGG 866
 Db 13 AGAATATTAAAGG 1

RESULT 959

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ABH07888
ID ABH07888 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH07888;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 207865 for detecting SNP TSC0050831.
XX
DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 207865; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABG99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 992 TTGTTTGTGGGAA 1004
DB 1 TTGTTGTGGGAA 13

RESULT 960
ABH64846/c
ID ABH64846 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH64846;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 264823 for detecting SNP TSC0064191.
XX
DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

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OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 264823; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABG99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1254 CATCCCAACCCC 1266
DB 13 CATCTCCACCCC 1

RESULT 961
ABC37656/c
ID ABC37656 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC37656;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 37673 for detecting SNP TSC0011716.
XX
DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

```

XX WI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 37673; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 977 CCAGCTCTACTC 989
DB 13 CCAGCTCTACTC 1
RESULT 962
ABF68290/C
ID ABF68290 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABF68290;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 168287 for detecting SNP TSC0042090.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 168287; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1091 TCACCCCGACCT 1103
DB 13 TCACCCCGACCT 1
RESULT 963
ABF46129
ID ABF46129 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABF46129;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 146126 for detecting SNP TSC0036811.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 146126; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1128 CACCTTCACCTCC 1140
|||||
1 CACCTTCACCTCC 13

Db

RESULT 964
ABH59544
ID ABH59544 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH59544;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 259521 for detecting SNP TSC0063029.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 259521; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1026 GGAGCTTGAAGGA 1038
|||||
1 GGAGCTTGAAGGA 13

Db

RESULT 965
ABC93462
ID ABC93462 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC93462;
XX

DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 93479 for detecting SNP TSC0023358.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 93479; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 993 TGTTGTGGGAAA 1005
|||||
1 TGTTGTGGGAAA 13

Db

RESULT 966
ABF11606
ID ABF11606 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF11606;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 111603 for detecting SNP TSC0027869.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.

```

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 111603; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 918 TCTTTCCTTTTA 930
DB 13 TCTTTCCTTTTA 1
RESULT 968
ABF16418
ID ABF16418 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF16418;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 116415 for detecting SNP TSC0029144.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 116415; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 992 TTGTTTGTGGGA 1004
DB 1 TTGTTTGTGGGA 13
RESULT 967
ABC40096/C
ID ABC40096 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC40096;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 40113 for detecting SNP TSC0012202.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

```

CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 992 TTGTTTGTGGAA 1004
 |||||
 Db 1 TTATTGTGGAA 13
 |||||

RESULT 969

ABF32399/C
 ID ABF32399 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABF32399;

XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 132396 for detecting SNP TSC0033027.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX WO200177394-A2.

XX XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 132396; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 991 ATTGTTTGTGGGA 1003
 |||||
 Db 13 ATTGTTTGTGGGA 1
 |||||

RESULT 970

ABH59545/C

ID ABH59545 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABH59545;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 259522 for detecting SNP TSC0063029.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX WO200177394-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 259522; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1026 GGAGCTTGAAGGA 1038
 |||||
 Db 13 GGAGCTTGAAGGA 1
 |||||

RESULT 971

ABC40097

ID ABC40097 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABC40097;

XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 40114 for detecting SNP TSC0012202.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1199 CACCACTCTATCA 1211
 DB 13 CACCCCTCTATCA 1

RESULT 974
 ID ABH65694/C
 ID ABH65694 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

AC ABH65694;

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 265671 for detecting SNP TSC0064388.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 265671; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1063 AACCCAGCTTCA 1075
 DB 13 AACCCAACTTCA 1

RESULT 975

ABC20177

ID ABC20177 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX ABC20177;

XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 20194 for detecting SNP TSC0004139.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 20194; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 941 TCATTGCTTAAAT 953
 DB 1 TCATTGCTTAAAT 13

RESULT 976

ABC70938

ID ABC70938 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

```
XX ABC70938;
AC
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 70955 for detecting SNP TSC0018409.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 70955; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 994 GTTTGGGGAAT 1006
XX
XX Db 1 GTTTGGGGAAT 13
XX
XX RESULT 977
XX ABC22060/c
XX ID ABC22060 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABC22060;
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 22077 for detecting SNP TSC0004393.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
```

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PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 22077; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1146 CACCTATACCCC 1158
XX
XX Db 13 CACATATACCCC 1
XX
XX RESULT 978
XX ABF11607/c
XX ID ABF11607 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABF11607;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 111604 for detecting SNP TSC0027869.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
```

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 111604; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 992 TTGTTTGGGAA 1004
DB 13 TTGTTTGGGAA 1

RESULT 979
ABC64519/c
ID ABC64519 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC64519;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 64536 for detecting SNP TSC0017021.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 64536; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 992 TTGTTTGGGAA 1004
DB 13 TTGTTTGGGAA 1

RESULT 980
ABH36193
ID ABH36193 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH36193;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 236170 for detecting SNP TSC0057642.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 236170; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

QY 1258 CCCAACCCCTTC 1270
Db 1 CCCAACCCCTAC 13

RESULT 981
ABF89342
ID ABF89342 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF89342;
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 193339 for detecting SNP TSC0046583.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 189339; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1017 AAAAGAGGGGGAG 1029
Db 1 AAGAGAGGGGGAG 13

RESULT 982
ABC81715
ID ABC81715 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC81715;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 112073 for detecting SNP TSC0027971.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 189339; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1257 CCCAACCCCTTC 1269
Db 1 CCCAACCCCTAC 13

RESULT 983
ABF12076/C
ID ABF12076 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF12076;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 112073 for detecting SNP TSC0027971.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

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XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 115726; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e-02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1257 CCCCAACCCCTT 1269
DB 13 CCCCAACCCCTT 1
RESULT 984
ABF15729
ID ABF15729 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABF15729;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 115726 for detecting SNP TSC0029014.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 115726; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e-02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1257 CCCCAACCCCTT 1269
DB 13 CCCCAACCCCTT 1
RESULT 984
ABF15729
ID ABF15729 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABF15729;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 115726 for detecting SNP TSC0029014.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 115726; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e-02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1059 CCCAAACCCCAAGC 1071
DB 1 CCCAAACCCCAAGC 13
RESULT 985
ABF31356/C
ID ABF31356 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABF31356;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131353 for detecting SNP TSC0032783.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131353; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
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CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 TCCTCTCTCTTCA 943
Db 13 TCCTCTCTCTTCA 1

RESULT 986
ABF33002/C
ID ABF33002 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF33002;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 132999 for detecting SNP TSC0033182.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 132999; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 TCCTCTCTCTTCA 943
Db 13 TCCTCTCTCTTCA 1

RESULT 987
ABF94304/C
ID ABF94304 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF94304;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 194301 for detecting SNP TSC0047795.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 194301; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1252 CCCATCCCCAAC 1264
Db 13 CCCATCCCCAAC 1

RESULT 988
ABH07886
ID ABH07886 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH07886;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 207863 for detecting SNP TSC0050831.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 207863; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 992 TTGTTTGGGGAA 1004
Db 1 TTGTTTATGGAA 13
RESULT 989
ABH49473
ID ABH49473 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH49473;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 249450 for detecting SNP TSC0060934.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 249450; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 992 TTGTTTGGGGAA 1004
Db 1 TTGTTTATGGAA 13
RESULT 990
ABC46383/C
ID ABC46383 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC46383;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 46400 for detecting SNP TSC0013411.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 46400; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

```

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 852 TGAGATGTTAAG 864
DB 13 TAAGATGTTAAG 1

RESULT 991
ABC60877/C
ID ABC60877 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC60877;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 60894 for detecting SNP TSC0016232.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 60894; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 805 AACTGTAGAAAA 817
DB 13 AAATGTAGAAAA 1

RESULT 992
ABF12077
ID ABF12077 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF12077;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 112074 for detecting SNP TSC0027971.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 112074; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1257 CCCCAACCCCTT 1269
DB 1 CCCCAACCCCTT 13

RESULT 993
ABC37657
ID ABC37657 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC37657;

```

PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX PI
XX WFI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 115304; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1255 ATCCCCAACCCCC 1267
DB |||||||||
1 ATACCCAAACCCCC 13
RESULT 995
ABF95984
ID ABF95984 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC
XX ABF95984;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 195981 for detecting SNP TSC0048212.
XX SNF; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX FF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX FR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX PI
XX WFI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT

```

This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. AB000010-AB009989, AB000010-AB099989, AB000010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB192073

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Db      13 ACCCCCTCAAAA 1
RESULT 998
ABF31357
ID ABF31357 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF31357;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131354 for detecting SNP TSC0032783.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131354; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
PS Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
PS Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
PS Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
PS Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 931 TCCTCTCTTCA 943
Db      1 TCCTCTCTTCA 13
RESULT 999
ABF36152/c
ID ABF36152 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF36152;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 136149 for detecting SNP TSC0034002.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131354; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
PS Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
PS Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
PS Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1254 CATCCCCAACCCC 1266
Db      13 CATCCCCAACCCC 1
RESULT 1000
ABF72587/c
ID ABF72587 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF72587;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 172584 for detecting SNP TSC0043017.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
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XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 172584; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 773 TTCTAAGAGAAAA 785
DB 13 TTGTAAGAGAAAA 1
||| |||||
RESULT 1001
ABH04058/C
ID ABH04058 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH04058;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 204035 for detecting SNP TSC0050065.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 204035; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
```

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CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1127 CCACCTTCACCTC 1139
DB 13 CAACCTTCACCTC 1
||| |||||
RESULT 1002
ABH43592/C
ID ABH43592 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH43592;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 243569 for detecting SNP TSC0059418.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 243569; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
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```

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
  Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
  Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1129 ACCTTCACCTCCA 1141
  ||||| |||||
Db 13 ACCTTCGCGCTCCA 1

RESULT 1003
ABH43593
ID ABH43593 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH43593;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 243570 for detecting SNP TSC0059418.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 243570; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABG9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
  Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
  Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1129 ACCTTCACCTCCA 1141
  ||||| |||||
Db 1 ACCTTCGCGCTCCA 13

RESULT 1004
ABC22064/c
ID ABC22064 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC22064;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 22081 for detecting SNP TSC0004393.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 22081; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABG9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
  Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
  Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1146 CACGTATACCCCC 1158
  ||||| |||||
Db 13 CACGTATACCCCC 1

RESULT 1005
ABC22065
ID ABC22065 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC22065;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 22082 for detecting SNP TSC0004393.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

```


CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1059 CCCAAACCCAGC 1071
 DB 13 CCCAAACCCAGC 1

RESULT 1008

ABF31848/C
 ID ABF31848 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX ABF31848;

DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131845 for detecting SNP TSC0032915.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200177384-A2.

PN 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131845; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1164 CTGTCCCACTTT 1176
 DB 13 CTGTCCCACTTT 1

RESULT 1009

ABF46117/C
 ID ABF46117 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX ABF46117;

DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 146114 for detecting SNP TSC0036805.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 146114; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 772 TTCTTAAGAGAAA 784
 DB 13 TTCTTAAGAGAAA 1

RESULT 1010

ABF63886
 ID ABF63886 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX ABF63886;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

```
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 163883 for detecting SNP TSC0041158.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX PT peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX FR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 163883; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e-02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 991 ATTGTTTGCGGA 1003
XX DB |||||
XX 1 ATTGTTTGCGGA 13
XX
XX RESULT 1011
XX ABC68985
XX ID ABC68985 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC68985;
XX XX
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 69002 for detecting SNP TSC0017967.
XX XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX XX
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PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 69002; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1137 CTCACGCTCCACC 1149
XX DB |||||
XX 1 CTCACGCTCCACC 13
XX
XX RESULT 1012
XX ABC70939/C
XX ID ABC70939 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC70939;
XX XX
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 70956 for detecting SNP TSC0018409.
XX XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX FR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
```

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 70956; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 994 GTTGTGGGAAT 1006
Db 13 GTTTTGGGAAT 1
RESULT 1013
ABF16419/C
ID ABF16419 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF16419;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 116416 for detecting SNP TSC0029144.
XX SN; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 116416; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 992 TGTCTTGTGGGA 1004
Db 13 TTTTGTGGGA 1
RESULT 1014
ABF31849
ID ABF31849 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF31849;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131846 for detecting SNP TSC0032915.
XX SN; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131846; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1164 CTGTCCCAACTTT 1176
Db 1 CTTTCCCAACTTT 13

RESULT 1015
ABF68286/c
ID ABF68286 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF68286;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 168283 for detecting SNP TSC0042090.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-1B000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 168283; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT99989
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
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XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1091 TCACCCCCACCCCT 1103
DB 13 TCACCCCCACCCCT 1
XX
RESULT 1016
ABF94305
ID ABF94305 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF94305;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 194302 for detecting SNP TSC0047795.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX

KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-1B000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 194302; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT99989
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
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CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1252 CCCATCCCCAACCC 1264
DB 1 CCCATCCCCAACCC 13
XX
RESULT 1017
ABC68984/c
ID ABC68984 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC68984;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 69001 for detecting SNP TSC0017967.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-1B000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 69001; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC range of diseases including immune system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligonucleotides are also used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e-02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1137 CTCGAGTCTCCACC 1149
XX 13 CTCGAACTCCACC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1018
XX ABC22061
XX ID ABC22061 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC22061;
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 22078 for detecting SNP TSC0004393.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 22078; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e-02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1146 CACCTATACCC 1158
XX 1 CACATATACCC 13
XX
XX RESULT 1019
XX ABC34844/c
XX ID ABC34844 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC34844;
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 34861 for detecting SNP TSC0011080.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 34861; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1092 CACCCACCCCTG 1104
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 13 CACCCACCCCG 1

RESULT 1020
ABF64272
ID ABC64272 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC64272;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 64289 for detecting SNP TSC0016960.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 64289; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 992 TTGTTTGTGGAA 1004
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 TTGTTTGTGGAA 13

RESULT 1021
ABF15306/c
ID ABF15306 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX

ABF15306;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 115303 for detecting SNP TSC0028911.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 115303; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1255 ATCCCCAACCCCC 1267
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 13 ATACCCACCCCC 1

RESULT 1022
ABF68287
ID ABF68287 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF68287;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 168284 for detecting SNP TSC0042090.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 168284; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1091 TCACCCCAACCT 1103
XX |||||
XX 1 TCACCCCAACCT 13
XX
XX RESULT 1023
XX ABF68291
XX ID ABF68291 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF68291;
XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 168288 for detecting SNP TSC0042090.
XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW Peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW Central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
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XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
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XX

XX 18-OCT-2001.
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XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
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XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 168284; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
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XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
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XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1091 TCACCCCAACCT 1103
XX |||||
XX 1 TCACCCCAACCT 13
XX
XX RESULT 1023
XX ABF68291
XX ID ABF68291 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF68291;
XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 168288 for detecting SNP TSC0042090.
XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW Peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW Central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
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XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
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PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 168288; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
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XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
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XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1091 TCACCCCAACCT 1103
XX |||||
XX 1 TCACCCCAACCT 13
XX
XX RESULT 1024
XX ABF73358
XX ID ABF73358 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF73358;
XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 173355 for detecting SNP TSC0043189.
XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW Peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW Central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 173355; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

```
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
  Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 991 ATTGTTTGGGA 1003
  Db 1 ATTGTTTGGGA 13
  ||||| |||||
  ||||| |||||

RESULT 1025
ABH07887/c
ID ABH07887 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH07887;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 207864 for detecting SNP TSC0050831.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 207864; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
  Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 992 TTGTTTGGGA 1004
  Db 992 TTGTTTGGGA 1004
  ||||| |||||
  ||||| |||||
```

```
Db 13 TTGTTTGGGA 1
  ||||| |||||
  ||||| |||||

RESULT 1026
ABH65695
ID ABH65695 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH65695;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 265672 for detecting SNP TSC0064388.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 265672; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
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was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
  Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1063 AACCCAAAGCTTCA 1075
  Db 1 AACCCAAAGCTTCA 13
  ||||| |||||
  ||||| |||||

RESULT 1027
ABC93463/c
ID ABC93463 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC93463;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 93480 for detecting SNP TSC0023358.
```

```
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 93480; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 993 TCTTTGTGGGAAA 1005  
DB 13 TCTTAGTGGGAAA 1  
  
RESULT 1028  
ABC20176/c  
ID ABC20176 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
XX  
AC ABC20176;  
XX  
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 10193 for detecting SNP TSC0004139.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 93480; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
  
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences  
  
Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 993 TCTTTGTGGGAAA 1005  
DB 13 TCTTAGTGGGAAA 1  
  
RESULT 1028  
ABC20176/c  
ID ABC20176 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
XX  
AC ABC20176;  
XX  
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 10193 for detecting SNP TSC0004139.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX
```

```
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 20193; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 941 TCATTGGTTTAAT 953  
DB 13 TCATTGGTTTAAT 1  
  
RESULT 1029  
ABC54455/c  
ID ABC54455 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
XX  
AC ABC54455;  
XX  
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 54472 for detecting SNP TSC0014932.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 54472; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
```

```
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
    Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
    Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
    QY 941 TCATTGGTTTAAT 953
    Db 13 TAATTGGTTTAAT 1
RESULT 1030
ABC34845
ID ABC34845 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC34845;
XX DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 34862 for detecting SNP TSC0011080.
XX SNF; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 34862; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX CC
```

```
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
    Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
    Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
    QY 1092 CACCCCACTCTG 1104
    Db 1 CACCCCACTCTG 13
RESULT 1031
ABC64273/C
ID ABC64273 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC64273;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 64290 for detecting SNP TSC0016960.
XX SNF; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 64290; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
    Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
    Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
    QY 992 TTGTTTGTGGAA 1004
    Db 13 TTGTTTGTGGAA 1
RESULT 1032
```

ABF23791	
ID	ABF23791 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX	AC
XX	ABF23791;
XX	
DT	21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE	Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 123788 for detecting SNP TSC0030950.
XX	SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX	peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW	central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200177384-A2.
PD	18-OCT-2001.
XX	
PF	06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX	
PR	07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX	(EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA	
PI	Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2001-657177/75.
PT	Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT	designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT	methylation status.
XX	
PS	Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 123788; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
CC	This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC	acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC	and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC	oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC	range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC	central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC	oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC	-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC	represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC	data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC	was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC	ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX	
SEQ	Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
	Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	1248 CGACCCCATCCCC 1260
Db	1 CGACCCCATCACC 13
RESULT 1033	
ABF36153	
ID	ABF36153 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX	AC
AC	ABF36153;
DT	21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 136150 for detecting SNP TSC0034002.
XX	SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW	peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX	central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX	

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 143692; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1251 CCCATCCCCAAC 1263
Db 1 CACCATCCCCAAC 13
RESULT 1035
ABF73359/c
ID ABF73359 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF73359;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 173356 for detecting SNP TSC0043189.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 173356 for detecting SNP TSC0043189.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 173356; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
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CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
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SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 991 ATTGTTTGTGGGA 1003
Db 13 ATTGTTTGTGGGA 1
RESULT 1036
ABF83677
ID ABF83677 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF83677;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 183674 for detecting SNP TSC0045363.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 183674; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1262 ACCCCCTTCAGAA 1274
DB 1 ACCCCCTTCAAAA 13

RESULT 1037
ABH36192/C
ID ABH36192 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC
XX AC
XX ABH36192;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 236169 for detecting SNP TSC0057642.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 236169; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP).
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1258 CCCAACCCCTTC 1270
DB 13 CCCAACCCCTTAC 1

RESULT 1038
ABH64847
ID ABH64847 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC
XX ABH64847;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 264824 for detecting SNP TSC0064191.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 264824; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP).
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1254 CATCCCCCAACCCC 1266
DB 1 CATCTCCACCCC 13

RESULT 1039
AAQ42800/C
ID AAQ42800 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
XX AAQ42800;
XX
XX 22-SEP-1993 (first entry)
XX
XX Pseudonucleotide containing control oligomer.
XX
XX Oligomer; specificity; pseudonucleotide; anthraquinone; in vitro;
KW in vivo; hybridisation; antisense therapy; stability; diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US5214136-A.
XX
XX 25-MAY-1993.
XX

PF 20-FEB-1990; 90US-00482941.
XX
PR 20-FEB-1990; 90US-00482941.
XX
PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Lin KY, Matteucci M;
XX WPI; 1993-181844/22.
XX
XX Modified oligo:nucleotide(s) conjugates to anthraquinone - useful as anti
PT -sense agents for treating and diagnosing diseases.
XX
XX Disclosure; Table 1; 6pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences given in AAQ42793-802 are oligomers which contain
CC pseudonucleotides which contain anthraquinone. These oligomers were
CC tested for stability in vitro and in vivo, and specificity of
CC hybridisation to complementary DNA and RNA. Hybridisation was increased
CC with respect to DNA and RNA complement in almost all cases. The oligomers
CC contain two anthraquinone modifications generally show cumulatively
CC enhanced stability as compared to those with only one such residue. These
CC oligomers are useful for therapeutic, esp. antisense therapy, diagnostic
XX and research applications
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1015 GAAAAAGAGGGG 1027
Db 13 GAAAAAGAGAGGG 1
RESULT 1040
AAQ61996/c
ID AAQ61996 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC AAQ61996;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 04-NOV-1994 (first entry)
XX
DE Guanine quartet containing oligomer, #7.
XX
XX Inhibition; replication; herpes simplex virus; HSV; HIV; retard;
KW human cytomegalovirus; influenza virus; inflammation;
KW neurological disorders; phospholipase A2 activity; hyperproliferation;
KW malignancy; cardiovascular disease; snake bite; malignancy; aging; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH Key 1.14
FT misc_feature /*tag= a
FT /*note= "Phosphorothionate intersugar linkages"
XX
PN WO9408053-A1.
XX
PD 14-APR-1994.
XX
PF 29-SEP-1993; 93WO-US009297.
XX
PR 29-SEP-1992; 92US-00954185.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Hanecak RC, Anderson KP, Bennett CF, Chiang M, Brown-Driver VL;
PI Ecker DJ, Vickers TA, Wyatt JR, Imbach JL;
XX WPI; 1994-135613/16.
XX

XX
PT New modified oligo-nucleotide contg guanine quartet - inhibits activity
PT of viruses, e.g. HIV, and phospholipase A2 and modulates telomere length
PT of chromosomes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 107; 144pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences given in AAQ61990-2001 are oligonucleotides which contain
CC G4 or G3 stretches and which may be used for inhibiting replication of
CC herpes simplex virus (HSV), activity of HIV, human cytomegalovirus or
CC influenza virus, or for treating inflammatory and neurological disorders
CC caused by phospholipase A2 activity in cases of hyper-proliferation,
CC malignancy, cardiovascular disease and snake bite. Oligonucleotides such
CC as these, may be used for inhibiting division of malignant cells by
CC modulating telomere length, which may also retard aging. (Updated on 25-
CC MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1250 ACCCATCCCA 1262
Db 13 ACCCAACCCCA 1
RESULT 1041
AAQ61915/c
ID AAQ61915 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC AAQ61915;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 04-NOV-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX HIV replication inhibiting oligomer, ISIS no 5667.
XX
XX Inhibition; replication; herpes simplex virus; HSV; HIV;
KW human cytomegalovirus; influenza virus; inflammation;
KW neurological disorders; phospholipase A2 activity; hyperproliferation;
KW malignancy; cardiovascular disease; snake bite; malignancy;
KW telomere length; retard; aging; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH Key 1.14
FT misc_feature /*tag= a
FT /*note= "Phosphorothionate intersugar linkages"
XX
PN WO9408053-A1.
XX
PD 14-APR-1994.
XX
PF 29-SEP-1993; 93WO-US009297.
XX
PR 29-SEP-1992; 92US-00954185.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Hanecak RC, Anderson KP, Bennett CF, Chiang M, Brown-Driver VL;
PI Ecker DJ, Vickers TA, Wyatt JR, Imbach JL;
XX WPI; 1994-135613/16.
XX
XX New modified oligo-nucleotide contg guanine quartet - inhibits activity
PT of viruses, e.g. HIV, and phospholipase A2 and modulates telomere length
PT of chromosomes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 23; 144pp; English.
XX

CC The sequences given in AAQ61913-16 are oligonucleotides which contain a
CC G4 stretch and which may be used for inhibiting replication of human
CC immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Oligonucleotides such as these may also be
CC used for inhibiting activity of HSV, human cytomegalovirus or influenza
CC virus, or for treating inflammatory and neurological disorders caused by
CC phospholipase A2 activity in cases of hyper- proliferation, malignancy,
CC cardiovascular disease and snake bite. They may also be used for
CC inhibiting division of malignant cells by modulating telomere length,
CC which may also retard aging. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
CC field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1250 ACCCATCCCA 1262
DB 13 ACCCAACCCCA 1
RESULT 1042
AAQ61899/c
ID AAQ61899 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX AC AAQ61899;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 04-NOV-1994 (first entry)
XX DE HSV replication inhibiting oligomer, ISIS no 5675.
XX KW Inhibition; replication; herpes simplex virus; HSV; HIV;
XX KW human cytomegalovirus; influenza virus; inflammation;
XX KW neurological disorders; phospholipase A2 activity; hyperproliferation;
XX KW malignancy; cardiovascular disease; snake bite; malignancy;
XX KW telomere length; retard; aging; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_feature 1..14
FT /*tag= a
FT /*note= "Phosphorothionate intersugar linkages"
XX PN WO9408053-A1.
XX PD 14-APR-1994.
XX PF 29-SEP-1993; 93WO-US009297.
XX PR 29-SEP-1992; 92US-00954185.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Hanecak RC, Anderson KP, Bennett CF, Chiang M, Brown-Driver VL;
PI Ecker DJ, Vickers TA, Wyatt JR, Imbach JL;
XX WPI; 1994-135613/16.
XX PT New modified oligo-nucleotide contg guanine quartet - inhibits activity
XX PT of viruses, e.g. HIV, and phospholipase A2 and modulates telomere length
XX PT of chromosomes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 19; 144pp; English.
XX CC The sequences given in AAQ61825-50 and AAQ61886-906 are oligonucleotides
CC which contain a G4 or two G3 stretches and which may be used for
CC inhibiting replication of herpes simplex virus (HSV). Oligonucleotides
CC such as these may also be used for inhibiting activity of HIV, human
CC cytomegalovirus or influenza virus, or for treating inflammatory and
CC neurological disorders caused by phospholipase A2 activity in cases of

CC hyperproliferation, malignancy, cardiovascular disease and snake bite.
CC They may also be used for inhibiting division of malignant cells by
CC modulating telomere length, which may also retard aging. (Updated on 25-
CC MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1250 ACCCATCCCA 1262
DB 13 ACCCAACCCCA 1
RESULT 1043
AAQ78453/c
ID AAQ78453 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX AC AAQ78453;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 27-JUN-1995 (first entry)
XX DE TGF-beta gene phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide.
XX KW Transforming growth factor beta; TGF-beta; antisense; treatment; tumour;
XX KW angiogenesis; breast tumour; neurofibroma; glioma; glioblastoma;
XX KW carcinogenesis; carcinoma; oesophagus; oesophageal; gastric; gut;
XX KW immunosuppression; oligonucleotide; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9425588-A2.
XX PD 10-NOV-1994.
XX PF 29-APR-1994; 94WO-EP001362.
XX PR 30-APR-1993; 93EP-00107089.
XX PR 13-MAY-1993; 93EP-00107849.
XX PA (BIOG-) BIOGNOSTIK GES BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.
XX PI Schlingensiepen G, Brysch W, Schlingensiepen K, Schlingensiepen R;
XX PI Bogdahn U;
XX WPI; 1994-358266/44.
XX PT New transforming growth factor beta anti-sense oligo-nucleotide(s) - for
XX PT treating immunosuppression, tumours, etc.
XX PS Claim 6; Page 53; 74pp; English.
XX CC The antisense oligonucleotides are useful in the treatment of tumours in
CC which expression of TGF-beta is of relevance for pathogenicity and/or
CC inhibition of pathological angiogenesis. They are used especially for the
CC treatment of the immunosuppressive effect of TGF-beta, augmentation of
CC the proliferation of cytotoxic lymphocytes, treatment of endogenous
CC hyperexpression of TGF-beta, treatment of breast tumours, neurofibromas
CC and malignant gliomas, including glioblastomas, treatment and prophylaxis
CC of skin carcinogenesis, and treatment of oesophageal and gastric
CC carcinomas. See AAQ78352-Q78488. The sequences given in GENESQ files
CC AAQ78352-Q78407 and AAQ78488 are antisense oligodeoxynucleotides of TGF-
CC beta 1. The sequences given in GENESQ files AAQ78408-78487 are antisense
CC oligodeoxynucleotides of TGF-beta 2 in the form of phosphorothioate
CC analogues. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1143 CTCACCTATACC 1155
| | | | |
Db 13 CTCACATATACC 1

RESULT 1044
AAQ97984/C
ID AAQ97984 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX AC AAQ97984;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 13-OCT-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Peptide nucleic acid oligomer targetting HIV gene.
XX DE Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; AIDS;
XX KW antiviral; antisense; triple helix; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 1..14
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "at least one (and preferably all) of the backbone
subunits are composed of N-acetyl N-(2-aminoethyl)glycine
peptide residues, the nucleobase being attached
covalently to the acetyl group and the peptide linkage
being formed by condensation of the glycine carboxy group
of one residue with the amino group of the 2-aminoethyl
moiety in the next residue"

W09504068-A1.
XX PN
XX PD 09-FEB-1995.
XX PF 28-JUL-1994; 94WO-US008517.
XX PR 29-JUL-1993; 93US-00099718.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Ecker DJ;
XX DR WPI; 1995-082179/11.
XX PT Oligomer hybridisable to HIV sequence and contg. peptide nucleic acid
sub:unit - binds in complementary manner to DNA and RNA, and useful for
modulating HIV viral activity, e.g. in treating AIDS.
XX PS Claim 2; Page 176; 186pp; English.
XX CC New peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers are provided which (a) consist
of naturally occurring nucleobases covalently bound to a polyamide
backbone and (b) hybridise to the translation initiation AUG region, 5'
untranslated region (5' UTR), 3' untranslated region (3' UTR), splice
junctions or coding sequence of a human immunodeficiency virus gene
chosen from env, gag, pol, rev and tat. The PNAs can be used to target
RNA and single stranded DNA (ssDNA) to produce antisense-type gene
regulation moieties. They have utility as gene-targeted drugs for
modulating HIV processes. Hence they can be used to treat AIDS and other
viral infections. They are also useful in diagnostic applications and as
research tools. PNA oligomers have high affinity for complementary single
stranded DNA. They are also able to form triple helices in which a first
PNA strand binds with RNA or ssDNA and a second PNA strand binds with the
resulting double helix or with the first PNA strand. The PNAs possess no
significant charge and are water soluble, which facilitates cellular
uptake. Further, since they contain amides of non-biological amino acids,
they are biostable and resistant to enzymatic degradation by proteases.
The present sequence is a specifically claimed PNA sequence (represented
by the sequence of nucleobases) targetting HIV genes. (Updated on 25-MAR-

CC 2003 to correct PN field.)
XX SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1250 ACCCATCCCA 1262
| | | | |
Db 13 ACCCAACCCCA 1

RESULT 1045
AAQ67549/C
ID AAQ67549 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX AC AAQ67549;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 13-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide conjugated to steroid.
XX DE steroid; conjugate; oligonucleotide; diagnostic; hybridisation probe; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN US5486603-A.
XX PD 23-JAN-1996.
XX PF 22-JUN-1992; 92US-00902538.
XX PR 08-JAN-1990; 90US-00461884.
XX PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX PI Buhr CA;
XX DR WPI; 1996-104845/11.
XX PT Oligo-nucleotide conjugates with poly:cyclic mols., esp. steroid(s) -
useful as nucleic acid hybridisation probes.
XX PS Disclosure; Col 19; 34pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a conjugate of an oligonucleotide and a rigid
polycyclic molecule, preferably an amino-substituted steroid. The
conjugate can be used for diagnostic purposes by detecting a nucleic acid
sequence. It forms a more stable complex with complementary DNA sequences
than the unconjugated oligonucleotide alone. The present sequence is an
example of an oligonucleotide used to demonstrate the invention. (Updated
on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1017 AAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
| | | | |
Db 14 AAAAGAGGGGAG 2

RESULT 1046
AAQ67550
ID AAQ67550 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX AC AAQ67550;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 13-MAR-1997 (first entry)
 XX Oligonucleotide complementary to test sequence.
 DE
 KW steroid; conjugate; oligonucleotide; diagnostic; hybridisation probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US5486603-A.
 XX
 PD 23-JAN-1996.
 XX
 PF 22-JUN-1992; 92US-00902538.
 XX
 PR 08-JAN-1990; 90US-00461884.
 XX
 PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
 XX
 PI Buhr CA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-104845/11.
 XX
 XX Oligo-nucleotide conjugates with poly;cyclic mols., esp. steroid(s) -
 PT useful as nucleic acid hybridisation probes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 19; 34pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a conjugate of an oligonucleotide and a rigid
 CC polycyclic molecule, preferably an amino-substituted steroid. The
 CC conjugate can be used for diagnostic purposes by detecting a nucleic acid
 CC sequence. It forms a more stable complex with complementary DNA sequences
 CC than the unconjugated oligonucleotide alone. The present sequence is one
 CC used in the examples to test the hybridisation efficiency of a
 CC complementary oligonucleotide sequence (AAQ67549) conjugated to an amino-
 CC steroid. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 14 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1017 AAAGAGGGGGAG 1029
 DB 1 AAAGAGAGGGGAG 13
 RESULT 1047
 AAA19201/c
 ID AAA19201 standard; RNA; 14 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA19201;
 XX
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human TIE-2 target site SEQ ID NO:2427.
 KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberos sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9950403-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-OCT-1999.
 XX

PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 XX
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX
 XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
 XX
 PS Claim 56; Page 138; 305pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequences
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberos sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
 XX
 SQ Sequence 14 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 1 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1276 TGGGAGGACAGCG 1288
 DB 14 TGGGAGGACAGTG 2
 RESULT 1048
 AAA06769/c
 ID AAA06769 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA06769;
 XX
 DT 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE VEGF derived short oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:78.
 KW Human; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; phosphothioate;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; cytosolic; angiogenic;
 KW gene therapy; abnormal vascular permeability; cell proliferation;
 KW cell permeation; angiogenesis; neovascularisation; tumour cell growth;
 KW metastasis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP979869-A1.
 XX
 PD 16-FEB-2000.
 XX

XX 07-AUG-1998; 98EP-00114853.
XX 07-AUG-1998; 98EP-00114853.
XX (HWPI) HOECHST MARION ROUSSEL DEUT GMBH.
XX Uhlmann E, Peyman A, Bitonti AJ, Woessner RD;
XX WPI; 2000-258586/23.
XX Novel oligonucleotides corresponding to a part of a vascular endothelial
XX growth factor, useful for treating e.g. tumor cell growth and/or
XX metastasis.
XX Disclosure; Page 3; 73pp; English.
XX The present invention describes oligonucleotides (I) of 10-15 residues
XX corresponding to a part of a vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)
XX comprising 1 of 6 sequences given in AA06692 to AA06697. AA06698 to
XX AA06783 represent VEGF antisense oligonucleotides used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX can contain phosphorothioate linkages. Oligonucleotides from the present
XX invention have cytostatic and angiogenic activities, and can be used in
XX gene therapy. The oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the
XX expression of VEGF, e.g. for the treatment of diseases associated with
XX abnormal vascular permeability, cell proliferation, cell permeation,
XX angiogenesis, neovascularisation, tumour cell growth and/or metastasis.
XX AA06784 represents a human VEGF nucleotide sequence from which the
XX oligonucleotides are derived
XX Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1084 CCAGGCTTCACCC 1096
Db 13 CCAGGCTGCACCC 1
RESULT 1049
AAC66742/c
ID AAC66742 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX AAC66742;
XX 15-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX Heterologous insert sequence #3.
XX Probe; cytostatic; antiviral; gene therapy; ss.
XX Unidentified.
XX WO200063365-A1.
XX 26-OCT-2000.
XX 21-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010909.
XX 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130345P.
XX (PANG-) PANGENE CORP.
XX Belorserkovskii B, Reddy G, Zarling D;
XX WPI; 2000-647516/62.
XX Composition for modulating transcription or replication of a pre-selected
XX target sequence and for treating a plant or animal disease, comprises a
XX recombinase and two probes, each containing a homology clamp and an

PT anchoring sequence.
XX Disclosure; Fig 9; 103pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a composition comprising a recombinase
XX and two complementary single stranded probes each containing at least one
XX homology clamp corresponding or complementary to a preselected target
XX nucleic acid sequence and at least one anchoring sequence. The present
XX sequence is a heterologous insert sequence used to generate the probes
XX that can be used in the present invention. The composition of the present
XX invention can be used to modulate transcription or replication of a pre-
XX selected target sequence, treat a disease state of a plant or animal
XX caused by expression of a disease gene, detect a double stranded nucleic
XX acid target sequence, isolate either strand of a double stranded target
XX sequence, isolate either strand of a member of a gene family, produce a
XX transgenic non-human organism or plant, determine the function of a
XX double stranded nucleic acid target sequence and inhibit double stranded
XX nucleic acid rotation or branch migration. In addition, the composition
XX may be used to produce animal models for genetic defects
XX Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1250 ACCCCATCCCAA 1262
Db 13 ACCCCACCCCAA 1
RESULT 1050
ADB68047/c
ID ADB68047 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX ADB68047;
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX G4 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide 1 used to modulate telomere length.
XX telomere length; aging; hyperproliferative condition; cancer; ss; G4.
XX Unidentified.
XX US2003096776-A1.
XX 22-MAY-2003.
XX 02-JAN-2002; 2002US-00038335.
XX 29-SEP-1992; 92US-00954185.
XX 29-SEP-1993; 93WO-US009297.
XX 12-JUN-1995; 95US-00403888.
XX 23-APR-1999; 99US-00299058.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Hanecak RC, Anderson KP, Bennett CF, Chiang M, Brown-Driver VL;
XX Ecker DJ, Vickers TA, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2003-606442/57.
XX New chemically modified oligonucleotides, useful for modulating telomere
XX length of a mammalian chromosome, inhibiting the division of a malignant
XX mammalian cell, or modulating the effects of aging of a mammalian cell.
XX Example 2; Page 6; 10pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel chemically modified oligonucleotide
XX having no more than about 27 nucleic acid base units. The oligonucleotide
XX modulates mammalian telomere length. The chemically modified
XX oligonucleotide of the invention may be useful for modulating the

CC telomere length of a mammalian chromosome, inhibiting the division of a
CC malignant mammalian cell or modulating the effects of aging of a
CC mammalian cell. The oligonucleotides may also be useful for treating
CC diseases associated with abnormal telomere length such as aging and
CC hyperproliferative conditions including cancer. The current sequence is
CC that of the G4 phosphothioate oligonucleotide 1 of the invention which
CC was used to modulate telomere length.

XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1250 ACCCATCCCA 1262
DB 13 ACCCAACCCCA 1

RESULT 1051

ADL14064
ID ADEL4064 standard; DNA; 14 BP.

XX
AC ADEL4064;

XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or regulatory region #173.

XX Human; optineurin; ds; ophthalmological; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KW SNP; Glaucoma; progressive ocular hypertensive disorder;
KW Glaucoma related disorder; motif; repeat element; regulatory region.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003190617-A1.

XX
PD 09-OCT-2003.

XX
PF 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.

XX
PR 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.

XX (STEE/) SI E.

PA (RAY/) RAYMOND V.

PA (MORI/) MORISSETTE J.

XX Raymond V, Morissette J, Si E;

XX WPI; 2003-864168/80.

XX New nucleic acid sequences of the optineurin gene are useful to detect
PT polymorphisms particularly single nucleotide polymorphisms in the
PT optineurin promoter to diagnose, prognose and treat glaucoma and related
PT disorders.

PS Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 175; 159pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid (N1) comprising at
CC least 20 but not more than 1500 consecutive nucleotides of the optineurin
CC promoter appearing as ADEL13890. Also included are the optineurin promoter
CC operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid, a nucleic acid capable of
CC detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the optineurin
CC promoter, a host cell comprising the promoter operably linked to a
CC heterologous sequence, diagnosing or prognosing glaucoma in a sample
CC obtained from a cell or bodily fluid (comprising detecting a polymorphism
CC in a promoter region of the optineurin gene, associated with a glaucoma
CC phenotype), detecting a SNP sequence variation in a sample containing
CC DNA, detecting the presence of an optineurin promoter sequence variation
CC in a sample containing DNA, determining the presence or increased
CC susceptibility to glaucoma or to a progressive ocular hypertensive
CC disorder resulting in loss of visual field in a patient (or the severity
CC or progression of glaucoma in a patient, comprising providing

CC amplification reaction primers that direct amplification of a selected
CC nucleic acid region containing the variation within the optineurin
CC promoter and amplifying the DNA) and detecting a polymorphism (comprising
CC obtaining a sample containing human genomic DNA, providing a nucleic acid
CC capable of detecting a SNP located within an optineurin promoter, and
CC detecting the polymorphism). The invention is used to diagnose and
CC prognose glaucoma and also to treat glaucoma related disorders. The
CC present sequence is an optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or
CC putative regulatory region.

XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 844 CCCAGATTGAGA 856
DB 1 CCCAGATTGGA 13

RESULT 1052

AAV65725
ID AAV65725 standard; DNA; 14 BP.

XX
AC AAV65725;

XX
DT 10-DEC-1998 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide used in the course of the invention.

XX Werner's syndrome; diagnosis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX JF10201498-A.

XX
PD 04-AUG-1998.

XX
PF 24-JAN-1997; 97JP-00011268.

XX
PR 24-JAN-1997; 97JP-00011268.

XX (BIJT-) EIJIN KENKUSHO KK.

XX WPI; 1998-474499/41.

XX Detection of mutation in gene causing human Werner's syndrome - and
PT oligonucleotide used for detection, comprises amplifying DNA and
PT synthesising oligonucleotide.

XX Claim 7; Page 9; 17pp; Japanese.

XX Oligonucleotides AAV65723-25 are used in the course of the invention. The
CC specification describes the detection of a mutation in a gene causing
CC human Werner's syndrome. The method comprises amplifying a DNA fragment
CC containing a mutation at position 733, 734, 1620 or 4146 of AAV65701 or
CC at position 42 of AAV65702 and synthesising an oligonucleotide so that
CC the base at the above site comes to be the 3' end based on the base
CC sequence of AAV65701-02, or an oligonucleotide in which the base adjacent
CC to the 3' end comes to be the 5' end. The oligonucleotides are hybridised
CC with the resultant amplified fragment. The method can be used to diagnose
CC Werner's syndrome

XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1967 TTTTGTGTTTTT 1979
DB 1 TTTTGTGTTTTT 13

RESULT 1054
AAQ42793/C
ID AAQ42793 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAQ42793;
XX
DT 22-SEP-1993 (first entry)
XX
DE Pseudonucleotide containing oligomer 1.
XX
KW Oligomer; specificity; pseudonucleotide; anthraquinone; in vitro;
KW in vivo; hybridisation; antisense therapy; stability; diagnosis; ss.
OS Synthetic.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_difference 15
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Pseudonucleotide containing anthraquinone"
XX
XX US5214136-A.
XX
XX 25-MAY-1993.
XX
XX 20-FEB-1990; 90US-00482941.
XX
XX 20-FEB-1990; 90US-00482941.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Lin KY, Matteucci M;
XX
XX WPI; 1993-181844/22.
XX
XX Modified oligonucleotide(s) conjugates to anthraquinone - useful as anti
XX -sense agents for treating and diagnosing diseases.
XX
XX Disclosure; Table 1; 6pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences given in AAQ42793-802 are oligomers which contain
XX pseudonucleotides which contain anthraquinone. These oligomers were
XX tested for stability in vitro and in vivo, and specificity of
XX hybridisation to complementary DNA and RNA. Hybridisation was increased
XX with respect to DNA and RNA complement in almost all cases. The oligomers
XX which contain two anthraquinone modifications generally show cumulatively
XX enhanced stability as compared to those with only one such residue. These
XX oligomers are useful for therapeutic, esp. antisense therapy, diagnostic
XX and research applications
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1015 GAAAAAGAGAGGGG 1027
Db 13 GAAAAAGAGAGGGG 1
RESULT 1055
AAQ42796/C
ID AAQ42796 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAQ42796;
XX
DT 22-SEP-1993 (first entry)
XX
DE Pseudonucleotide containing oligomer 4.
XX
KW Oligomer; specificity; pseudonucleotide; anthraquinone; in vitro;
KW in vivo; hybridisation; antisense therapy; stability; diagnosis; ss.
XX

RESULT 1053
AAZ65471/C
ID AAZ65471 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC AAZ65471;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunosuppressant inhibitor oligonucleotide TGF-beta2-15/1.
XX
KW Immunosuppressant inhibitor; transforming growth factor beta; TGF beta;
KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; interleukin-10; IL-10; cancer;
KW prostaglandin E2; PGE2; immune response; tumour; asthma; Crohn's disease;
KW monocyte chemotactic protein-1; MCP-1; ulcerative colitis; diabetes;
KW glomerulonephritis; acute respiratory distress syndrome; ss;
KW atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO963975-A2.
XX
XX 16-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 10-JUN-1999; 99WO-BF004013.
XX
XX 10-JUN-1998; 98EP-00110709.
XX
XX 25-JUL-1998; 98EP-00113974.
XX
XX (BIOG-) BIOGOSTIK GES BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.
XX
XX Schlingensiepen K, Schlingensiepen R, Brysch W;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-097470/08.
XX
XX Composition containing immune stimulant and inhibitor of agent that
XX adversely affects the immune response, for treating cancers and
XX infections.
XX
XX Claim 5; Fig 1; 30pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence is an immunosuppressant inhibitor oligonucleotide, which is
XX used in the invention. The invention relates to a composition which
XX contains at least one inhibitor (less than 100 kD) of a substance (e.g.
XX transforming growth factor TGF-beta, vascular endothelial growth factor
XX VEGF, interleukin-10 IL-10, prostaglandin E2 PGE2, or their receptors)
XX that adversely affects the immune response. The composition also includes
XX at least one stimulant that positively affects the immune response. This
XX oligonucleotide is an example of an inhibitor that is used in the
XX composition. The composition is used as an immunostimulant for the
XX treatment of neoplasms and infections, particularly hyperproliferation;
XX leukaemia; (non-)Hodgkin's lymphoma; carcinoma (of oesophagus, bronchi,
XX colon-rectum, stomach, intestine, gall bladder or duct, pancreas, anus,
XX breast, ovary, cervix, endometrium, prostate or bladder), liver tumours,
XX malignant melanoma, brain tumours and sarcomas. The oligonucleotides,
XX most of which are directed against TGFbeta or VEGF, are inhibitors of
XX monocyte chemotactic protein-1 (MCP-1) and are useful as anti-
XX inflammatory for treating e.g. asthma, Crohn's disease, ulcerative
XX colitis, diabetes, glomerulonephritis, acute respiratory distress
XX syndrome and the formation of atherosclerotic plaque
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 20 CCAAAGGCCAGA 32
Db 14 CCAAAGGCCAGA 2

```
OS Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_difference 1
FT *tag= a
FT /note= "Pseudonucleotide containing anthraquinone"
XX
XX US214136-A.
XX
XX 25-MAY-1993.
XX
XX 20-FEB-1990; 90US-00482941.
XX
XX 20-FEB-1990; 90US-00482941.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Lin KY, Matteucci M;
XX WPI; 1993-181844/22.
XX
XX Modified oligonucleotide(s) conjugates to anthraquinone - useful as anti
XX -sense agents for treating and diagnosing diseases.
XX
XX Disclosure; Table 1; 6pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences given in A042793-802 are oligomers which contain
XX pseudonucleotides which contain anthraquinone. These oligomers were
XX tested for stability in vitro and in vivo, and specificity of
XX hybridisation to complementary DNA and RNA. Hybridisation was increased
XX with respect to DNA and RNA complement in almost all cases. The oligomers
XX enhanced stability two anthraquinone modifications generally show cumulatively
XX enhanced stability as compared to those with only one such residue. These
XX oligomers are useful for therapeutic, esp. antisense therapy, diagnostic
XX and research applications
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1015 GAAAAAGAGGGGG 1027
XX 14 GAAAAAGAGAGGG 2
XX
XX RESULT 1056
XX AAT55043
XX ID AAT55043 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT55043;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 18-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human relA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 349).
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
XX gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
XX intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
XX TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
XX translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
XX Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
XX atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
XX transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
XX myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
XX ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9523225-A2.
XX
XX
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XX 31-AUG-1995.
XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-1B000156.
XX
XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
XX 23-MAR-1994; 94US-00201834.
XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
XX 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
XX 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Dizenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
XX Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
XX Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
XX Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott PE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
XX in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 228; 407pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
XX enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves relA mRNA at the
XX nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The relA gene product
XX is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated
XX specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the
XX mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
XX potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
XX by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
XX were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
XX nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
XX sequences and thereby inhibit relA expression, making them potentially
XX useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well
XX as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential
XX immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves relA mRNA means
XX that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo
XX treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1027 GAGCTTGAGGAA 1039
XX |||||:|||||
XX 3 GAGCTUGAGGAA 15
XX
XX DB
```

CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA.
 CC Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and
 CC that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites
 CC were identified by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these
 CC mRNA sequences were designed and synthesised with modifications that
 CC improve their nuclease resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target
 CC sequences and thereby inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for
 CC reducing transplant rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 CC
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1120 CCCAGTTCACCT 1132
 DB 1 CCCAGGUCACCU 13
 RESULT 1058
 AAT37613
 ID AAT37613 standard; mRNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT37613;
 XX
 DT 11-NOV-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Apo(a) mRNA (nt. pos. 12974) hammerhead ribozyme target sequence.
 XX
 KW Enzymatic RNA molecule; cleavage; apolipoprotein (a); apo(a);
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; target sequence; diagnosis; treatment;
 KW lipoprotein (a); atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke;
 KW restenosis; heart disease; human; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9609392-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-MAR-1996.
 XX
 PF 21-SEP-1995; 95WO-US011995.
 XX
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311760.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Newton RS, Ramharack R;
 XX WPI; 1996-188454/19.
 XX
 DR Enzymatic RNA mols. which cleave apo(a) mRNA - useful in diagnosis and
 XX treatment of conditions related to Lp(a) levels, e.g. atherosclerosis,
 XX myocardial infarction, and heart diseases.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; Page 18; 37pp; English.
 XX
 CC A claimed enzymatic RNA mol. for the cleavage of apolipoprotein (a)
 CC (apo(a)) mRNA, specifically a hammerhead ribozyme, has binding arms
 CC complementary to the present sequence (nucleotide position 12974). The
 CC ribozyme blocks to some extent apo(a) expression, and can therefore be
 CC used to diagnose or treat conditions related to lipoprotein (a) levels,
 CC e.g. atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, stroke, restenosis and heart
 CC disease. PCR was used to generate a substrate for T7 RNA polymerase
 CC transcription from human apo(a) cDNA clones. Labelled transcripts were
 CC synthesised in vitro to form 2' templates. The oligonucleotides and
 CC labelled transcripts were annealed, RNaseH added and the mixts.
 CC incubated. After a designated time the reactions were stopped, and RNA
 CC sepd. on sequencing polyacrylamide gels. The percentage of substrate
 CC cleaved was determined by autoradiographic quantification, and the most

CC Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9523225-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-AUG-1995.
 XX
 PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
 XX
 PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
 PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
 PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
 PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
 PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
 PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
 PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
 PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321983.
 PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
 PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
 PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
 PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
 PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
 XX
 FA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
 PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
 PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
 PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
 XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
 DR Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
 XX in inhibiting disease related genes.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; Page 172; 407pp; English.


```

CC accessible ribozyme target sites chosen
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 1 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 46.2%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 6; Conservative 6; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 933 CCTCTCTTCATT 945
DB 2 CAUCCUCUUAUUG 14

RESULT 1059
AAT37615
ID AAT37615 standard; mRNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT37615;
XX
DT 11-NOV-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Apo(a) mRNA (nt. pos. 12976) hammerhead ribozyme target sequence.
XX
KW Enzymatic RNA molecule; cleavage; apolipoprotein (a); apo(a);
KW hammerhead ribozyme; target sequence; diagnosis; treatment;
KW lipoprotein (a); atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke;
KW restenosis; heart disease; human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9609392-A1.
XX
PD 28-MAR-1996.
XX
PF 21-SEP-1995; 95WO-US011995.
XX
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311760.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Newton RS, Ramharack R;
DR WPI; 1996-188454/19.
XX
PT Enzymatic RNA mols. which cleave apo(a) mRNA - useful in diagnosis and
PT treatment of conditions related to Lp(a) levels, e.g. atherosclerosis,
PT myocardial infarction, and heart diseases.
PS Claim 2; Page 18; 37pp; English.
XX
CC A claimed enzymatic RNA mol. for the cleavage of apolipoprotein (a)
CC (apo(a)) mRNA, specifically a hammerhead ribozyme, has binding arms
CC complementary to the present sequence (nucleotide position 12976). The
CC ribozyme blocks to some extent apo(a) expression, and can therefore be
CC used to diagnose or treat conditions related to lipoprotein (a) levels,
CC e.g. atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, stroke, restenosis and heart
CC disease. PCR was used to generate a substrate for I7 RNA polymerase
CC transcription from human apo(a) cDNA clones. Labelled transcripts were
CC synthesised in vitro to form 2 templates. The oligonucleotides and
CC labelled transcripts were annealed, RNaseH added and the mixts.
CC incubated. After a designated time the reactions were stopped, and RNA
CC sepd. on sequencing polyacrylamide gels. The percentage of substrate
CC cleaved was determined by autoradiographic quantification, and the most
CC accessible ribozyme target sites chosen
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 1 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 46.2%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 6; Conservative 6; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 935 TCTCTTCATTGG 947
DB 2 UCCUCUUAUUG 14

RESULT 1060
AAX64525
ID AAX64525 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAX64525;
XX
DT 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human B7-1 hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:1157.
XX
KW Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9618736-A2.
XX
PD 20-JUN-1996.
XX
PR 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.
XX
PF 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.
XX
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.
XX
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.
XX
PR 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.
XX
PR 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.
XX
PR 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.
XX
PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.
XX
PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.
XX
PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.
XX
PR 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.
XX
PR 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper X, Pavco P;
PI Mcswiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;
PI Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;
DR WPI; 1996-300653/30.
XX
PT Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
PT the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
PT auto-immune diseases.
PS Claim 10; Page 166; 307pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
CC ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
CC ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
CC can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
CC membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 76.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 806 ACTGTAGAAAG 818
 ||:|||||
 Db 3 ACUGAAGAAG 15

RESULT 1061
 AAT35030/c
 ID AAT35030 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT35030;
 XX
 DT 18-FEB-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Triplex-forming oligonucleotide targeting HPV ORF-Ec.
 XX
 KW HPV; oligodeoxyribonucleotide; homopurine-homopyrimidine target; block;
 KW in vitro; DNA synthesis; DNA polymerase; Sequenase3; Tag; Vent; Pol I;
 KW accessory replication protein; SSB protein; sequence-specific;
 KW triplex-forming oligonucleotide; exon 3; inverted repeat; IR110;
 KW human papilloma virus; ORF-Ec; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO9618732-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-JUN-1996.
 XX
 XX 14-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016368.
 PF
 XX 15-DEC-1994; 94US-00358089.
 PR
 XX (UNII) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.
 PA
 XX Markin SM, Samadashwily GM;
 FI
 XX WPI; 1996-300649/30.
 DR
 XX
 XX Sequence specific inhibition of DNA synthesis - by triplex-forming
 PT oligonucleotide(s), for detection of oncogene mutation(s) and treatment
 PT of e.g. HSV, Hepatitis C and Papillomavirus infection.
 XX
 XX Claim 19; Page 58; 78pp; English.
 PS
 XX Specifically designed oligodeoxyribonucleotides form triplexes in single-
 CC or double-strand DNA at homopurine-homopyrimidine targets. These
 CC triplexes block in vitro DNA synthesis by all DNA polymerases studied,
 CC including Sequenase3, Tag, Vent, and Pol I. A similar phenomenon occurs
 CC when DNA polymerases are supplemented with accessory replication
 CC proteins, including SSB protein. Replication blockage is highly sequence-
 CC specific and even one or two point substitutions within either the target
 CC sequence or the oligonucleotide abolish the effect. Sequence-specific
 CC blocking of DNA replication in vivo is facilitated by the methods and
 CC compositions of the present invention. The present sequence is a triplex-
 CC forming oligonucleotide which targets ORF-Ec of human papilloma virus
 CC (position 436-452 in HPV57 and 438-452 in HPV2)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 932 CCTCTCTTCAT 944
 |||||
 Db 15 CCTCTCTTCCT 3

RESULT 1062

AAT50145/c
 ID AAT50145 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT50145;
 XX
 DT 07-MAR-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Rabbit CERP HH ribozyme target sequence #323.
 XX
 KW Hammerhead ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;
 KW neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;
 KW reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CERP;
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypocalphalipoproteinaemia;
 KW peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;
 KW angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; rabbit;
 KW LDL; ss.
 XX
 OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.
 XX
 XX WO9620279-A1.
 PN
 XX 04-JUL-1996.
 PD
 XX 11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016000.
 PF
 XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363240.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
 XX
 PI Couture L, Stinchcomb D, Mcswiggen J, Bisgaier C, Page M;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1996-321852/32.
 DR
 XX New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -
 PT useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or
 PT regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 40; 72pp; English.
 PS
 XX AAT50138-T50359 represent target sequences for the rabbit cholesterol
 CC ester transfer protein (CERP) hammerhead (HH) ribozymes (see AAT50360-
 CC T50546). CERP is a 74 kb glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid
 CC transfer between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers
 CC to the position of the cleavage site in full length CERP. The ribozyme
 CC then binds to 5 nucleotides either side of this site. The ribozymes are
 CC able to cleave mRNA from the gene encoding CERP, thereby blocking
 CC synthesis and/or expression of the mRNA. By inhibiting CERP, the reverse
 CC cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway can be inhibited (or eliminated)
 CC thereby preventing the reduction in size density of the high density
 CC lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life, and therefore increasing
 CC HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat conditions associated with
 CC abnormal levels of CERP, specifically atherosclerosis, familial
 CC hypercholesterolaemia, peripheral vascular disease, dyslipidaemia,
 CC hyperbetalipoproteinaemia, hypocalphalipoproteinaemia, vascular
 CC complications of diabetes, transplant, atherectomy and angioplastic
 CC restenosis. By inhibiting CERP, the levels of HDL and low density
 CC lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered (a
 CC decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels). The
 CC HH ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift and
 CC mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CERP mRNA. As the HH ribozymes
 CC target specific regions of the CERP gene, they have low non-specific
 CC activity
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 8 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1255 ATCCCCAACCCCC 1267
 |||||
 Db 14 ATGCCCAACCCCC 2

XX RESULT 1063
KW AAX75683/c
XX ID AAX75683 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAX75683;
XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human flt-1 and KDR hammerhead ribozyme target site #17.
XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9715662-A2.
XX PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
XX PS 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX PI Pavco P, Meswigen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX DR Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
XX PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
XX PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX PS Example 9; Page 191; 218pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 1164 CTGTCCCACTTT 1176
Db 15 CAGTCCCACTTT 3
RESULT 1064
AAX43307
ID AAV43307 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAV43307;
XX DT 26-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX PD 05-AUG-1998.
XX PS 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.
DE PCR primer used to amplify nucleic acid ligands for ICP4.

XX ICP4; transcriptional regulator; Herpes simplex virus; HSV;
KW nucleic acid ligand; treatment; prevention; disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US5795721-A.
XX DT 18-AUG-1998.
XX PF 25-JAN-1996; 96US-00591989.
XX PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00536428.
XX PR 10-JUN-1991; 91US-00714131.
XX PR 24-MAR-1995; 95US-00409442.
XX PA (NEXS-) NEXSTAR PHARM INC.
XX PI Jayasena SD, Gold L, Rabin RS;
XX WPI; 1998-466659/40.
XX PT Identification of nucleic acid ligands to ICP4 protein family member -
PT comprises preparing candidate mixture of nucleic acids, contacting
PT candidate mixture of nucleic acids with ICP4, partitioning increased
PT affinity nucleic acids, and amplifying.
XX PS Example 1; Col 23; 36pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers AAV43307-08 were used to amplify nucleic acid ligands of
CC ICP4, which were isolated using the SELEX (Systematic Evolution of
CC Ligands by Exponential enrichment) procedure. ICP4 is the major
CC transcriptional regulator of Herpes simplex virus (HSV) gene expression.
CC The specification describes a method for the identification of nucleic
CC acid ligands to an ICP4 protein family member (PFM), which uses the SELEX
CC procedure. The method is used to yield a mixture of nucleic acids
CC enriched for nucleic acid sequences with relatively higher affinity and
CC specificity for binding ICP4 protein family member. The nucleic acid
CC ligands identified are used in the treatment or prevention of diseases or
CC medical conditions in humans, specifically those caused by herpes
CC viruses. They may also be used in diagnostic procedures
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 1277 GCGAGGACAGCGC 1289
Db 1 GCGAGGACAGTGC 13
RESULT 1065
AAV48790/c
ID AAV48790 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAV48790;
XX DT 15-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Erbb-2 gene antisense oligonucleotide Erbb-2-82.
XX KW Erbb-2; antisense oligonucleotide; modulate; gene expression; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP856579-A1.
XX PD 05-AUG-1998.
XX PS 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.
PF

XX 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.
XX (BIOG-) BIOGOSTIK GES BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.
XX Schlingensiepen K, Brysch W;
XX WPI; 1998-400910/35.
XX Preparation of antisense oligo:nucleotide(s) which lack long runs of
XX consecutive guanosine or inosine - and have specific ratio of residues
XX able to form two or three hydrogen bonds, have greater activity and
XX reduced toxicity, used therapeutically or to modulate growth of cells in
XX culture.
XX Claim 10; Fig 6b; 286pp; English.
XX
XX AAV48709-886 represent antisense oligonucleotides directed against the
XX ErbB-2 gene. Of these, only oligonucleotides AAV48709-91 resulted in
XX significant reduction in ErbB-2 protein expression, while
XX oligonucleotides AAV48792-886 had little effect. The oligonucleotides
XX exemplify the invention. The specification describes oligonucleotides
XX that contain 8-30 nucleotides, which contain at most 8 nucleotides that
XX can each form three hydrogen bonds to cytosine; do not contain four
XX consecutive nucleotides able to form three H-bonds each to four
XX consecutive cytosines; do not contain two sequences of three consecutive
XX nucleotides each able to form three H-bonds to three consecutive
XX cytosines, and the ratio between residues able to form two H-bonds each
XX (2R) or three such bonds (3R) is given by 2R/3R = 0.33-0.72. The
XX oligonucleotides are used to modulate expression of genes, particularly
XX the genes for p53, Erb-2, junB, junD, TGF-beta 1 or beta 2 to control
XX proliferation of primary cell cultures (e.g. bone marrow stem, liver or
XX kidney cells, osteoclasts, osteoblasts and/or keratinocytes). The
XX oligonucleotides can also be used to analyse function of proteins (by
XX altering their expression or activity) and therapeutically, e.g. in cases
XX of cancer or (targeting TGF) for stimulating the immune system
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 752 GCACCTGCCATGC 764
DB 14 GCACCTGCCATGC 2

RESULT 1066
AA31787/C
ID AAX31787 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AAX31787;
XX
XX 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Transcript tag sequence increased in pancreatic and colorectal cancer.
XX
XX Tag sequence; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; colon cancer;
XX diagnosis; prognosis; treatment; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9853319-A2.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1998.
XX
XX 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010277.
XX
XX 21-MAY-1997; 97US-0047352P.
XX
XX (UJYO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX

PI Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
XX WPI; 1999-070161/06.
XX
XX Use of isolated gene transcripts - useful for developing products for the
XX diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cancers, particularly colon and
XX pancreatic cancer.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 79; 120pp; English.
XX
XX AAX30947-31815 represent tag sequences of transcripts that are
XX differentially expressed in colorectal cancer, in pancreatic cancer, or
XX in both. The tag sequences can be used to identify genes by matching the
XX tag to a gen data base member, or by using the tag sequences as probes to
XX isolate unidentified genes from cDNA libraries. The tag sequences can
XX also be used in a method for diagnosing colon or pancreatic cancer in a
XX sample suspected of being neoplastic. The method comprises comparing the
XX level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a
XX second sample, where the first sample is a colonic tissue suspected of
XX being neoplastic and the second sample is a normal human colonic tissue.
XX The transcript is identified by a tag selected from AAX30947-31815. The
XX methods of the invention can be used in the diagnosis, prognosis and
XX treatment of cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1249 GACCCCATCCCCA 1261
DB 15 GACCCCATCCCCA 3

RESULT 1067
AAX34457/C
ID AAX34457 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AAX34457;
XX
XX 25-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Template sequence codon 12.
XX
XX Rolling template; nucleic acid synthesis; polynucleotide polymerase;
XX gene production; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9914370-A1.
XX
XX 25-MAR-1999.
XX
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019157.
XX
XX 15-SEP-1997; 97US-00929856.
XX
XX (HIAT/) HIATT A C.
XX (ROSE/) ROSE F D.
XX
XX Hiatt AC, Rose FD;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-244045/20.
XX
XX Producing specific polynucleotides using rolling templates.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 38; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for producing polynucleotides having a
XX defined sequence using rolling templates that successively add
XX nucleotides (nts) to a longer primer strand. The method comprises: (i)
XX incubating, under annealing conditions, a primer and a template that has

CC a 5'-region not complementary to the primer, a 3'-region complementary to
CC the 3'-end of primer and a non-reactive 3'-terminus, with the template
CC being shorter than the primer; (ii) reacting the primer with at least one
CC nt in presence of a template-dependent polynucleotide polymerase to
CC extend it by at least one nt (complementary to the 5'-region of template)
CC at its 3'-end; (iii) separating the template and the extended primer; and
CC (iv) repeating the cycle of (i)-(iii) as often as needed to synthesize
CC the desired polynucleotide. The method is especially used to produce
CC genes or their segments. The method provides fast, accurate, inexpensive
CC synthesis of RNA or DNA and is more efficient than chemical coupling
CC processes. It has higher specificity and eliminates the need for
CC deprotection. The products can be cloned directly. The method avoids
CC problems of waste disposal and includes an inherent editing effect
CC (failure sequences will not be extended further in subsequent rounds) so
CC that purification of the end product is facilitated. Synthesis may take
CC place on a vector, simplifying cloning and sequences with codon usage
CC optimized for a particular host can be prepared
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 TCCTCTCTCTTCA 943
DB 15 TCGCTCTCTTCA 3

RESULT 1068
AAA26829
ID AAA26829 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAA26829;

XX 29-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX Trichosporon aquatile polynucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:96.

XX Trichosporon genus microbe; detection; species-specific; diagnosis;
XX trichosporosis; ds.

XX Trichosporon aquatile.

XX JP2000060564-A.

XX 29-FEB-2000.

XX 24-AUG-1998; 98JP-00237060.

XX 24-AUG-1998; 98JP-00237060.

XX (IATR) IATRON LAB INC.

XX WPI; 2000-249679/22.

XX Species-specific detection of a Trichosporon genus microbe species and a
XX new polynucleotide - used for the diagnosis and the treatment of
XX Trichosporosis.

XX Disclosure; Page 44; 47pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method for the species-specific
XX detection of a Trichosporon genus microbe which includes detecting a
XX polynucleotide specific to the species of a Trichosporon genus microbe.
XX Trichosporon polynucleotides can be used for the diagnosis and treatment
XX of Trichosporosis. The method can distinguish Trichosporosis species to
XX species level rapidly in high precision. AAA26734 to AAA26849 represent
XX polynucleotide sequences from various Trichosporon species, which are
XX used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 940 TTCATTGGTTTAA 952
DB 1 TTCATTGGCTTAA 13

RESULT 1069

AAA58317/C
ID AAA58317 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAA58317;

XX 17-OCT-2000 (first entry)

XX C. jejuni and C. coli sodB gene downstream bumper primer BR42.

XX Acute diarrhoeal disease; sodB; superoxide dismutase; primer; BR42;

XX bacterial detection; ss.

XX Campylobacter coli.

XX Campylobacter jejuni.

XX US6066461-A.

XX 23-MAY-2000.

XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-00289747.

XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-00289747.

XX (BECT) BECTON DICKINSON & CO.

XX Mcmillan RA, You Q, Fort TL;

XX WPI; 2000-410645/35.

XX New kit comprising amplification primers AL46, AL44, AL42, AR48, AR44 or
XX AR42, bumpers BR42 or BR42, and detectors DL52 or DR48 useful for
XX detecting Campylobacter jejuni or C. coli sodB gene.

XX Claim 1; Col 5-6; 13pp; English.

XX Campylobacter coli and C. jejuni are causative species of acute
XX diarrhoeal disease in humans. The present invention relates to detection
XX of these bacteria in humans, by using nucleic acid primers in strand
XX Displacement Reactions (SDA). These primers are specific for the C. coli
XX and C. jejuni superoxide dismutase (sodB) gene. The present sequence is
XX one such primer, BR42. BR42 is a downstream bumper primer for C. jejuni
XX and C. coli sodB. The primers may be used after culture as means for
XX confirming the identity of the cultured organism, and with clinical
XX samples from humans or animals, e.g. faecal material or with samples of
XX contaminated food or water, for the detection and identification of C.
XX jejuni or C. coli

XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1140 CAGCTCCACCTAT 1152
DB 14 CAGCTACACCTAT 2

RESULT 1070

AAA63414/C
ID AAA63414 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAA63414;

```
XX 06-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX C-1027 gene cluster reverse PCR primer for ORF 23.
XX
XX Bnedyne C-1027 biosynthesis gene cluster; apoprotein; chromophore;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Streptomyces globisporus.
XX
XX W0200040596-A1.
XX
XX 13-JUL-2000.
XX
XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000446.
XX
XX 06-JAN-1999; 99US-0115434P.
XX
XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-00477962.
XX
XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
XX Shen B, Liu W, Christenson SD, Standage S;
XX WPI; 2000-465947/40.
XX
XX Isolated nucleic acid comprising a nucleic acid encoding any of C-1027
XX open reading frames (ORFs) -7 to 42, excluding ORF 9 (caga), useful for
XX the production of enediyne C-1027 antitumor antibiotics.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 17; 160pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with the elucidation of the gene
XX cluster from Streptomyces globisporus which regulates enediyne C-1027
XX synthesis. Enediyne C-1027 is an antibiotic, consisting of an apoprotein
XX and a non-peptidic chromophore, which causes damage to DNA. The primers
XX ARA63353-A63451 were used to isolate the open reading frames which
XX comprise the gene cluster. The sequences within the gene cluster can be
XX used to produce the protein and to identify antagonists, both of which
XX can be used in the treatment of cancer
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 1130 CCTTCACCTCCAG 1142
XX |||||
XX 14 CCTTCACCTCCTG 2
XX
XX RESULT 1071
XX AAC73569/c
XX ID AAC73569 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAC73569;
XX
XX 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Forward primer #125 used in multiplexing PCR/SBE assay.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide array; genotyping; single base extension reaction; SBE;
XX PCR primer; polymorphic locus; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX W0200058516-A2.
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008069.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-0126473P.
XX
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PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.
XX (WHEED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Farl J, Hirschhorn JN, Huang X, Kaplan P, Lander ES, Lockhart DJ;
PI Ryder T, Sklar P;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-656171/63.
XX
XX Universal array of oligonucleotides tags attached to a solid substrate
XX along with locus-specific tagged oligonucleotides useful in genotyping
XX using single base extension reactions.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 61; 70pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide array comprising
XX oligonucleotide tags fixed to a solid substrate. The oligonucleotide
XX array is useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample at one or more loci
XX via single base extension (SBE) reactions. A pair of primers is used to
XX amplify a polymorphic locus in a sample e.g. a single nucleotide
XX polymorphism (SNP). The present sequence is one of the primers used in
XX the method of the present invention to amplify a polymorphic sample. The
XX amplified nucleic acid product is then used as a template in a SBE
XX reaction with an extension primer. The SBE reaction products are used to
XX form the oligonucleotide array
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 1178 CGGCTCCCGCAG 1190
XX |||||
XX 14 CTGCTCCCGCAG 2
XX
XX RESULT 1072
XX AAF98848
XX ID AAF98848 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF98848;
XX
XX 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Poly-G immunostimulatory nucleic acid SEQ ID NO: 129.
XX
XX Immunostimulatory nucleic acid; ISNA; human; interferon alpha; IFN-alpha;
XX viral infection; phosphorothioate backbone; palindrome; cancer; ds.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX W0200122990-A2.
XX
XX 05-APR-2001.
XX
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026527.
XX
XX 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156147P.
XX
XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
XX (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX
XX Hartmann G, Bratzler RL, Krieg A;
XX WPI; 2001-290487/30.
XX
XX Improving the efficacy of treatments involving the administration of
XX interferon-alpha by co-administering an isolated immunostimulatory
XX nucleic acid.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 24; 169pp; English.
XX
```

XX The present invention describes an improvement to a method requiring the
CC administration of interferon alpha (IFN-alpha), involving administering the
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid (ISNA). The sequences of a number of
CC such nucleic acids are also provided. These may comprise oligonucleotides
CC with phosphorothioate backbones, palindromes, or G-rich sequences. The
CC sequences of the invention are useful in the treatment of proliferative
CC diseases, such as cancers, and viral infections. The present sequence is
CC an example of an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e-02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1019 AAGAGGGGGAGCT 1031
Db 3 ATGAGGGGGAGCT 15
RESULT 1073
AAF99711
ID AAF99711 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF99711;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #827.
XX
KW Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
KW immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
KW fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
KW infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200122972-A2.
XX
XX 05-APR-2001.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
XX
XX 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.
XX
XX 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.
XX
XX 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
XX
XX (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX
XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
XX Krieg AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-273485/28.
XX
XX Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
XX PT using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
XX
XX Claim 101; Page 56; 338pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
XX response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
XX acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
XX immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
XX nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
XX (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
XX against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
XX and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
XX haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
XX staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
XX also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
XX immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
XX Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the

CC present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e-02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1019 AAGAGGGGGAGCT 1031
Db 3 ATGAGGGGGAGCT 15
RESULT 1074
AAF46483/C
ID AAF46483 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF46483;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #1322.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200078341-Al.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX inflammation.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 42; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAP45151 and AAP45153-
XX F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1258 CCCAACCCCTTC 1270
DB 15 CACACCCCTTC 3

RESULT 1075
AAF46637
ID AAF46637 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC
XX AAF46637;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #57.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 44; 201pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1257 CCCAACCCCTTC 1269
DB 13 CCACACCCCTTC 1

RESULT 1076
AAF46486/C
ID AAF46486 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC
XX AAF46486;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #1325.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 42; 201pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1257 CCCAACCCCTTC 1269
DB 13 CCACACCCCTTC 1

RESULT 1077
AAF49844
ID AAF49844 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC
XX AAF49844;
XX AC
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DT
XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #804.
XX DE
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX Example 8; Page 66; 201pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1040 CTACTACTAAGCC 1052
Db 1 CTACTACTATGCC 13
RESULT 1078
AAF52636/c
ID AAF52636 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF52636;
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #3596.
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX Example 8; Page 84; 201pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1219 GACCCCATCCTTG 1231
Db 14 GACTCCATCCTTG 2
RESULT 1079
AAF46636
ID AAF46636 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AAF46636;
XX AC
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DT

XX IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #56.
DE
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 44; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1221 CCCATCCTTCGC 1233
DB 2 CCCATCCTTCGC 14
RESULT 1080
AAF49433
ID AAF49433 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAF49433;
AC
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #393.
DE
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW

KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
XX Example 8; Page 63; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 900 CCTGGTCATTTTC 912
DB 1 CCTGGTCATTTTC 13
RESULT 1081
AAF49841
ID AAF49841 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAF49841;
AC
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #801.
DE
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW

KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX
 PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 PS Example 8; Page 66; 201pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAP45151 and AAP45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e-02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1039 ACTACTACTATGC 1051
 DB 3 ACTACTACTATGC 15
 RESULT 1082
 AAP47940
 ID AAP47940 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAP47940;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #1360.
 XX
 XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX
 PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 PS Example 7; Page 53; 201pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAP45151 and AAP45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1085 CAGCGTTTCACCCC 1097
 DB 3 CAGCGTTTCACCCC 15
 RESULT 1093
 AAP45601/C
 ID AAP45601 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAP45601;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #440.
 XX
 XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX

PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX
PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX
PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
XX
PS Example 6; Page 36; 201pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1049 AGCCCTTGCGCC 1051
DB 13 AGCCCTTGCGCG 1

RESULT 1084
AAF46635
ID AAF46635 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAF46635;
XX
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #55.
XX
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO200078341-A1.
XX
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX

PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX
PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX
PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
XX
PS Example 7; Page 44; 201pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1221 CCCATCCCTGCG 1233
DB 3 CCCATCCCTGCG 15

RESULT 1085
AAF49430
ID AAF49430 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAF49430;
XX
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #390.
XX
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO200078341-A1.
XX
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Example 8; Page 84; 201pp; English.

PS The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of

XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1

CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of

CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,

CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense

CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-

CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,

CC ichthyosis, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a

CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,

CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic

CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood

CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1219 GACCCATCCTTG 1231

DB 13 GACTCCATCCTG 1

RESULT 1088

AAF47947

ID AAF47947 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF47947;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #1367.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;

KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;

KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;

KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;

KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;

KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;

KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;

XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

PD 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CU, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

PI WPI; 2001-041421/05.

DR Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering

XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional), and an antisense nucleic acid that

PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or

PT inflammation.

XX Example 7; Page 53; 201pp; English.

PS The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of

XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1

CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of

CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,

CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense

CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-

CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,

CC ichthyosis, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a

CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,

CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic

CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood

CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1090 TTCACCCCACTC 1102

DB 1 TTCACCCCACTC 13

RESULT 1089

AAF70053/C

ID AAF70053 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF70053;

XX 18-APR-2001 (first entry)

DE Human TNFRSF11B gene ASC probe, SEQ ID NO: 109.

XX Human; TNFRSF11B; osteoclastogenesis inhibitory factor;

KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; osteoclast recruitment;

KW osteoclast function; osteoporosis; metastatic bone disease;

KW Paget's disease; rheumatoid arthritis; periodontal bone disease; ASO;

XX allele-specific oligonucleotide; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200104137-A1.

XX 18-JAN-2001.

PD 10-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US018903.

XX 09-JUL-1999; 99US-0143020P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;

PI WPI; 2001-147175/15.

DR Human Osteoclastogenesis Inhibitory Factor nucleotides, comprising single

XX nucleotide polymorphisms, useful for studying e.g. osteoporosis, Paget's

PT disease and rheumatoid arthritis.

XX Claim 15; Page 23; 114pp; English.

XX The present sequence is a probe used to detect polymorphisms in the human

CC osteoclastogenesis inhibitory factor (TNFRSF11B). Polynucleotides

CC comprising one or more of twenty four novel single nucleotide

CC polymorphisms in the TNFRSF11B gene have been identified. TNFRSF11B

CC regulate osteoclast recruitment and function. An understanding of

CC variations in the gene should thus be useful in developing new therapies

CC for metabolic disorders caused by abnormal osteoclast recruitment and

CC function such as osteoporosis, metastatic bone disease, Paget's disease,

CC rheumatoid arthritis and periodontal bone disease

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 906 CATTTCCTTTGGT 918
DB 15 CATTTCCTTTGGT 3

RESULT 1090
AAH27026/C
ID AAH27026 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAH27026;
XX
DT 21-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Fcgr1 gene GRR top strand oligonucleotide probe.
XX
KW Fcgr1; interleukin 10 receptor; IL-10RA; human; Crohn's disease;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; autoimmune disease;
KW systemic lupus erythematosus; rheumatoid arthritis; septic shock;
KW toxic shock; infection; diagnosis; therapy; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
PN WO200164713-A2.
XX
PD 07-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-EP022296.
XX
PR 01-MAR-2000; 2000US-0186125P.
XX
PA (GASC/) GASCH C.
PA (ZAKER/) ZAKERI S M.
XX
PI Gasche C, Zakeri SM, Reinisch W;
XX WPI; 2001-638950/73.
DR
XX
XX New mammalian interleukin 10 receptor variants, useful for screening
PT agonists and antagonists of the IL-10 receptor ligands or for producing
PT reagents for diagnosing or treating e.g. autoimmune conditions, or septic
PT shock conditions.
PS
XX Example 1; Page 25; 58pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of the top strand of a double-stranded
CC oligonucleotide probe corresponding to GRR of the Fcgr1 gene. The probe
CC was used in electrophoretic mobility shift assay of HepG2 cells that had
CC been transfected with recombinant variants of the human interleukin 10
CC receptor alpha subunit (IL-10RA) and control. A single nucleotide
CC polymorphism has been discovered in the IL-10RA gene (see AAH27020),
CC which causes the amino acid at position 351 to change from a Gly to an
CC Arg. The invention provides variant human IL-10RA polypeptides and
CC nucleic acids encoding them. The variants have an amino acid substitution
CC at position Gly351 and/or Ser159 or from position Leu62 of the standard
CC IL-10RA sequence (see AAB82983). They display at least 3-fold modified,
CC e.g. greater, response to ligand binding than the standard receptor, and
CC are useful in preparing antibodies, agonists and antagonists useful for
CC diagnosing or treating various IL-10 or receptor-related medical
CC conditions, e.g. Crohn's disease, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative
CC colitis, autoimmune conditions such as systemic lupus erythematosus and
XX rheumatoid arthritis, septic and toxic shock, and infection
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 6.5e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 995 TTTTGGGAAATC 1007
DB 15 TTTTGGGAAATC 3

RESULT 1091
AAC67086/C
ID AAC67086 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAC67086;
XX
DT 03-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE C jejuni/ E coli detection PCR primer BR42.
XX
KW Organism identification; superoxide dismutase; sodB; acute diarrhoea;
KW probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Campylobacter jejuni.
OS Escherichia coli.
XX
PN US6166196-A.
XX
PD 26-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 14-FEB-2000; 2000US-00503804.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00289747.
XX
PA (BECT) BECTON DICKINSON & CO.
XX
PI Fort TL, You Q, Mcmillian RA;
XX WPI; 2001-101735/11.
DR
XX Novel oligonucleotide primers for amplification and detection of
PT superoxide dismutase target sequences found in Campylobacter jejuni and
PT Campylobacter coli.
XX
PS Claim 4; Col 5-6; 13pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides the sequences of several probes and PCR
CC primers directed at the superoxide dismutase (sodB) gene for use in
CC identifying the presence of E. coli or C. jejuni in a sample. These
CC organisms are the cause of acute diarrhoeal disease in humans, and their
CC rapid identification enables the appropriate treatment to be determined.
CC The probes and primers can be used to identify the organisms in cultured
CC samples, clinical samples such as faecal material and food and water
CC samples
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1140 CAGCTCCACCTAT 1152
DB 14 CAGCTACACCTAT 2

RESULT 1092
AAF69384/C
ID AAF69384 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF69384;
XX
DT 18-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IL4Ralpha gene probe #24.
XX

CC structure analysis and binding studies. A composition comprising a
CC genotyping oligonucleotide is used to detect a polymorphism in the SLC6A4
CC gene
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 729 CCAGGAGAAACAG 741
DB 13 CCAGGAGAAACAG 1

RESULT 1095
ABA03629
ID ABA03629 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABA03629;
XX
DT 08-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human API-112 preferred probe #6.
XX
KW Human; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene therapy; vaccine;
KW Alzheimer's disease; Alzheimer's Disease-Associated Feature; AP;
KW Alzheimer's Disease-Associated Protein Isoform; API; tryptic digest;
KW Expression Reference Protein Isoform; ERPI; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XN WO200175454-A2.
XX
PD 11-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 03-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010908.
XX
PR 03-APR-2000; 2000US-0194504P.
XX
PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-025347P.
XX

PA (OXFO-) OXFORD GLYCOSCIENCES UK LTD.
PA (PFIZ) PFIZER INC.

XX Durham KL, Friednan DL, Herath HM, Kimmel LH, Parekh RB;
PI Potter DM, Rohlf C, Silber BM, Stiger TR, Sunderland PT;
PI Townsend RR, White F, Williams SA;
XX WPI; 2001-639384/73.
XX
XX Screening for Alzheimer's disease in a mammal, by making two-dimensional
PT array of a feature whose relative abundance correlates with disease, and
PT comparing with abundance of the feature in samples of healthy persons.
XX
PS Claim 84; Page 157; 162pp; English.

XX The invention relates to methods for the screening, diagnosis and
CC prognosis of Alzheimer's disease. The methods involve the detection of
CC Alzheimer's Disease-Associated Features (AFs) and Alzheimer's Disease-
CC Associated Protein Isoforms (APIs) in cerebrospinal fluid, serum or
CC plasma. The abundance of the AFs and APIs is then normalised to an
CC Expression Reference Protein Isoform (ERPI) in order to determine whether
CC a patient is suffering from, or has a predisposition to, Alzheimer's
CC disease. The relative abundance of the AFs and APIs correlates with the
CC severity of Alzheimer's Disease. The present sequence is a probe that may
CC be used for screening an API

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1098 CACCTGGGCTTC 1110
DB 3 CCCCTGGGCTTC 15

RESULT 1096
AAD26675
ID AAD26675 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD26675;
XX
DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GPR31 gene polymorphism detecting ASO probe #9.

XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor 31; GPR31 protein; haplotyping;
KW genotyping; gene therapy; cancer; polymorphism; ASO; probe;
KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200190124-A2.

XX 29-NOV-2001.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016908.

XX 23-MAY-2000; 2000US-0206572P.

XX (GENA-) GENA-SSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Bieglecki KM, Duda A, Kazemi A, Lee HH, Messer C;

XX WPI; 2002-089915/12.

XX Novel genetic variants of G-protein coupled receptor gene useful in
PT studying expression and function of the protein, and for screening drugs
PT to treat diseases e.g. cancer.

XX Claim 16; Page 13; 75pp; English.

XX The invention relates to genetic variants of human G-protein coupled
CC receptor 31 (GPR31) gene. The invention also relates to compositions and
CC methods for haplotyping and/or genotyping the GPR31 gene in an
CC individual. Polynucleotides of the invention are useful in studying the
CC expression and function of GPR31, and in expressing GPR31 protein for use
CC in screening candidate drugs to treat diseases related to GPR31 activity
CC and in studying the effect of the variation on the biological activity of
CC GPR31 as well as on the binding affinity of candidate drugs targeting
CC GPR31 for the treatment of cancer. They are also used in gene therapy.
CC The haplotyping method is useful for improving the efficiency and
CC reliability of several steps in the discovery and development of drugs
CC for treating diseases associated with GPR31 activity e.g. cancer. This
CC method is also useful for haplotyping GPR31 gene in an individual, which
CC can also be used by the pharmaceutical research scientist to validate
CC GPR31 as a candidate target for, and in design of clinical trials of
CC candidate drugs, for treating a specific condition or disease
CC predicted to be associated with GPR31 activity. The present sequence is
CC an allele specific oligonucleotide (ASO) probe used to detect human GPR31
CC gene polymorphisms

XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. NO. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1098 CACCTGGGCTTCAG 1112
DB 1 CACCTCGCTTAAG 15

RESULT 1097

PF 13-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028780.
XX
PR 13-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232468P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Duda A, Klieem SE, Koshy B;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-393941/42.
XX
XX Novel isolated human period Drosophila homolog 1 polynucleotide, useful
PT for therapeutic purposes, for studying the expression and function of the
PT polynucleotide, and for expressing the homolog.
XX
PS Claim 17; Page 15; 162pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated human period (Drosophila)
CC homologue 1, (PER1) polynucleotide (I) comprising a sequence which is a
CC polymorphic variant for a reference sequence (AB52077) for the PER1 gene
CC or its fragment, or a polymorphic variant of a reference sequence
CC (AB52078) for a PER1 cDNA or its fragment. The present invention also
CC describes methods for genotyping and haplotyping the PER1 gene of an
CC individual. (I) is useful in studying the expression and function of
CC PER1, and in expressing PER1 protein for use in screening for candidate
CC drugs to treat diseases related to PER1 activity. (I) is useful for
CC therapeutic purposes. A recombinant non-human organism transformed or
CC transfected with (I) can be used for studying expression of the PER1
CC isogenes in vivo, for in vivo screening and testing of drugs targeted
CC against PER1 protein, and for testing the efficacy of therapeutic agents
CC and compounds for disorders associated with circadian rhythm regulation.
CC The present sequence represents an allele specific oligonucleotide primer
CC for human PER1, which is used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1245 CTCGAGCCCATCCC 1259
DB 1 CTCAGAGCCCATCSC 15

RESULT 1102
ABK95822
ID ABK95822 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABK95822;
XX
DT 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Solute Carrier Family 1 (SLC1A4) allele-specific oligonucleotide #62.
XX
KW Solute carrier family 1; SLC1A4; haplotyping; human; cancer; primer;
KW glutamate/neutral amino acid transporter; neurological disease; PCR; ss;
KW amino acid transporter disorder; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200244198-A2.
XX
PD 06-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 29-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044781.
XX
PR 30-NOV-2000; 2000US-0250254P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bieglecki KM, Kazemi A, Russo DP, Sausker EA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-351785/38.

DR WPI; 2002-519580/55.
XX
XX Novel genetic variants of Solute Carrier Family 1 (Glutamate/Neutral
PT Amino Acid Transporter), Member 4 isogenes, for improving efficiency and
PT reliability in drug development for treating cancers.
XX
XX Claim 15; Page 16; 139pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide (I) comprising a
CC first nucleotide sequence which comprises solute carrier family 1
CC (glutamate/neutral amino acid transporter), member 4 (SLC1A4) isogenes
CC (II) and an isolated polypeptide (III) comprising an amino acid sequence
CC which is a polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for SLC1A4
CC protein. Also described are methods for: (1) haplotyping or genotyping
CC SLC1A4 gene of an individual; (2) predicting a haplotype pair for SLC1A4
CC gene of an individual; (3) identifying an association between a trait and
CC at least one haplotype or haplotype pair of SLC1A4 gene. (III) is useful
CC in screening for drugs targeting (III) that are useful for treating
CC cancer, neurological diseases and amino acid transporter disorders. The
CC methods are useful for improving the efficiency and reliability of
CC several steps in the discovery and development of drugs for treating
CC diseases associated with SLC1A4 activity. The haplotyping method is also
CC used by the pharmaceutical research scientist to validate SLC1A4 as a
CC candidate target for treating a specific condition or disease predicted
CC to be associated with SLC1A4 activity, e.g. cancer, neurological diseases
CC and amino acid transporter disorders, and in the design of clinical
CC trials for treating a specific condition of disease associated with
CC SLC1A4 activity. The methods are also useful for screening compounds
CC targeting SLC1A4. Anti-SLC1A4 antibody is useful in diagnostic
CC prognostic and therapeutic methods. ABK95761-ABK95877 represent SLC1A4
CC gene allele-specific oligonucleotides, primer extension oligonucleotides
CC and related PCR primers used to identify single nucleotide polymorphisms
CC (SNP) of the gene
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1072 TTCAGTCCCATCCA 1086
DB 1 TTCAGACACACTCYA 15

RESULT 1103
ABL57627/C
ID ABL57627 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABL57627;
XX
DT 08-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human SCYA24 ASO primer #12.
XX
KW SCYA24; human; small inducible cytokine; isogene; antiasthmatic; asthma;
KW gene therapy; respiratory inflammatory disease; polymorphism; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200220851-A1.
XX
PD 14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028328.
XX
PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231129P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Anastasio AE, Han J, Kazemi A;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-351785/38.

XX New genetic variants of small inducible cytokine subfamily A member 24
PT gene, useful in studying expression and function of the protein, and for
PT screening drugs to treat diseases such as asthma.
XX
PS Claim 16; Page 14; 98pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a
CC small inducible cytokine subfamily A (cys-cys), member 24 (SCYA24)
CC isogene. The polypeptide of the invention has antiasthmatic activity. The
CC polynucleotide may have a use in gene therapy. The polynucleotide and
CC polypeptide are useful in the development of drugs for treating
CC diseases associated with SCYA24 activity, e.g. respiratory inflammatory
CC diseases such as asthma. Allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) primers
CC used for detecting polymorphisms in the SCYA24 gene are represented in
CC ABL57616-ABL57645
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 927 TTTATCCCTCCCTCTT 941
Db 15 TTTCTCTCCCTCTT 1
RESULT 1104
ABS78432
ID ABS78432 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABS78432;
XX
DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #916.
XX
XX Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
KW tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
KW corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
KW rubeosis; Osler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
KW plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;
KW angiofibroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
KW scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200253141-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
XX
XX 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
XX
XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
XX
XX Bratzler RL;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-566690/60.
XX
XX Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
PT antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 35; 276pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is

CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
CC rubeosis, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiofibroma, and
CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
CC acid of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1019 AAGAGGGGGAGCT 1031
Db 3 ATGAGGGGGAGCT 15
RESULT 1105
AAS95367/C
ID AAS95367 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAS95367;
XX
DT 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ICAM2 gene allele-specific oligonucleotide probe #5.
XX
XX Human; intercellular adhesion molecule 2; ICAM2; haplotyping; ss;
KW haplotype pair; single nucleotide polymorphism; genotyping; PCR primer;
KW gene therapy; drug screening; anti-HIV; antiinflammatory; probe;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; sequencing primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200185918-A1.
XX
XX 15-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 07-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014714.
XX
XX 05-MAY-2000; 2000US-0201946P.
XX
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Kliem SE, Lee HH, Nandabalan K;
XX WPI; 2002-055590/07.
XX
XX Novel polynucleotide containing polymorphisms in intercellular adhesion
PT molecule 2 gene, useful in developing drugs for treating human
PT immunodeficiency virus infection and inflammatory diseases.
XX
XX Claim 16; Page 13; 81pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the gene
CC encoding human intercellular adhesion molecule 2 (ICAM2). A method for
CC haplotyping the ICAM2 gene in an individual comprises identifying the
CC nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites and determining whether one
CC of the copies of the gene is defined by one of the ICAM2 haplotypes given
CC in the specification or whether both copies are defined by a haplotype
CC pair. This method is useful in genotyping, whereby all possible haplotype
CC pairs can be assigned to specific genotypes. An association between a
CC trait and a haplotype or haplotype pair of the ICAM2 gene can be
CC identified by comparing the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair
CC in a population exhibiting the trait with the frequency of the haplotype
CC or haplotype pair in a reference population, where a higher haplotype
CC frequency in the trait population indicates the trait is associated with
CC the haplotype or haplotype pair. ICAM2 and its corresponding DNA are used
CC for studying the expression and function of ICAM2, for use in screening

CC for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to ICAM2 activity, such as
CC HIV infection and inflammatory diseases. The sequences are also useful
CC for studying the effect of variation on the biological activity of ICAM2
CC as well as on the binding affinity of candidate drugs targeting ICAM2.
CC Sequences AAS9362-AAS9347 and AAS95419-AAS9542 represent allele-
CC specific oligonucleotide probes, sequencing primers, PCR primers and cDNA
CC encoding human ICAM2
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 862 AAGGCACTGAGGAC 876
Db 15 AAGGTCAYTGGGAC 1

RESULT 1106
AAD40384
ID AAD40384 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD40384;
DT 22-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Bovine DGAT1 gene polymorphic region amplifying primer, SNP4_HEX.
XX
KW Bovine; diacylglycerol acyltransferase; genotyping; milk production;
KW DGAT1; polymorphism; farming industry; transgenic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Bos taurus.
OS
XX WO200236824-A1.
PN 10-MAY-2002.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2001; 2001WO-NZ000245.
PF
XX 31-OCT-2000; 2000NZ-00507888.
PR 06-DEC-2000; 2000NZ-00508662.
XX
XX (GEOR/) GEORGES M A J.
PA (COPP/) COPPIETERS W H R.
PA (GRIS/) GRISART B M J.
PA (SNEL/) SNELL R G.
PA (REID/) REID S J.
PA (FORD/) FORD C A.
PA (SPEL/) SPELMAN R J.
XX
XX Georges MAJ, Coppieters WHR, Grisart BMJ, Snell RG, Reid SJ;
PI Ford CA, Spelman RJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-500128/53.

Determining genetic merit of a bovine with respect to milk composition
and volume for improved milk production, comprises determining the
diacylglycerol acyltransferase gene genotypic state of the bovine.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 56; 128pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of genotyping bovine for improved milk
CC production traits which comprises determining the diacylglycerol
CC acyltransferase (DGAT1) genotypic state of the bovine, wherein the DGAT1
CC gene and polymorphisms have been found to be associated with such
CC improved milk production traits. The method is useful for selecting a
CC bovine having a desired DGAT1 genotypic state. It is also useful for the
CC identification and selection of a bovine having one of the polymorphisms
CC in its DGAT1 gene. Milk produced from selected bovine which is useful for
CC making a dairy product provides a beneficial health effect. An antibody
CC to the protein having DGAT1 activity is useful for inhibiting the
CC activity of bovine DGAT1 in a lactating bovine so as to modulate milk

CC production and/or milk solids content. DGAT1 nucleic acid and its
CC fragments are useful in the farming industry. They are also useful to
CC generate transgenic animals which are useful to investigate the molecular
CC basis of DGAT1 action and to test a substance for the ability to prevent,
CC slow or enhance DGAT1 activity. The present sequence is a PCR primer used
CC for amplifying bovine DGAT1 gene polymorphic region. This sequence is
CC used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1095 CCCACCTGGGC 1107
Db 3 CCCCAAGCTGGGC 15

RESULT 1107
ABT05338/c
ID ABT05338 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABT05338;
XX 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human N-acetylgalactosaminidase (NAGA) alpha gene ASO primer 30.
DE
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; gene therapy; N-acetylgalactosaminidase alpha;
KW chromosome 22q13.2-q13.31; lysosomal glycohydrolase; screening; SNP;
KW NAGA-related disease; single nucleotide polymorphism; haplotyping; NAGA;
KW genotyping.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200194637-A1.
PN 13-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 07-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US018456.
PF
XX 07-JUN-2000; 2000US-0210110P.
PR (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX Duda A, Kazemi A, Koshy B, Parks KE;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-566449/60.

New genetic variants of isolated N-acetylgalactosaminidase (NAGA), Alpha
gene, useful for therapeutic purposes, for studying the expression and
function of the polynucleotide, and for expressing NAGA protein.
XX
PS Claim 16; Page 13; 91pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequence of the human N
CC -acetylgalactosaminidase (NAGA) alpha protein. The invention specifically
CC comprises novel polymorphic sites identified within the NAGA gene. The
CC NAGA gene is located on chromosome 22q13.2-q13.31, and encodes a
CC lysosomal glycohydrolase that cleaves alpha-N-acetylgalactosaminyl
CC moieties in glycoconjugates. The NAGA DNA and protein sequences of the
CC invention are useful for studying the expression and function of NAGA and
CC for screening candidate drugs to treat diseases related to NAGA activity.
CC The NAGA gene polymorphisms identified in the present invention are
CC useful for haplotyping and genotyping the NAGA gene of an individual. The
CC present DNA sequence represents an N-acetylgalactosaminidase gene allele-
CC specific oligonucleotide primer
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1158 CGGTGACTGCCCAA 1172
 Db 15 CRGTGACTGCCCAA 1

RESULT 1108
 AAS95599/C
 ID AAS95599 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AAS95599;
 AC AC
 XX 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DT XX
 XX Aapolipoprotein C-IV allele-specific oligonucleotide #20.
 DE XX
 XX Aapolipoprotein C-IV; APOC4; human; antilipemic; haplotyping;
 KW hypertriglyceridaemia; allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; ss.
 KW
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO20017127-A2.
 PN
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX 10-APR-2001; 2001WO-US011715.
 PF
 XX 11-APR-2000; 2000US-0195825P.
 PR
 XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 PA (LEE H.) LEE H H.
 PI Choi JY, Klem SE, Kosby B;
 XX WPI; 2002-041284/05.
 DR
 XX New haplotypes of human apolipoprotein C-IV gene, useful to diagnose and
 PT treat diseases associated with its activity such as hypertriglyceridaemia.
 PT
 XX Claim 16; Page 13; 64pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to haplotyping the apolipoprotein C-IV (APOC4) gene
 CC of an individual, comprising determining if the individual has one of the
 CC APOC4 haplotypes or haplotype pairs fully defined in the specification.
 CC Haplotyping the APOC4 gene of an individual, comprises determining the
 CC identity of the nucleotide at two or more polymorphic sites in one copy
 CC of the gene. The method also comprises identifying an association between
 CC a trait and a haplotype or haplotype pair of the APOC4 gene, comprising
 CC comparing the frequency of the haplotype/pair in a population exhibiting
 CC the trait with that of a reference population. A higher frequency in the
 CC trait population indicates the trait is associated with the haplotype.
 CC The polymorphisms and screened compounds are useful for developing
 CC treatment for diseases associated with APOC4 activity such as
 CC hypertriglyceridaemia. AAS95580-AAS95634 represent human apolipoprotein C
 CC -IV allele-specific oligonucleotides of the invention
 XX

Qy 1076 GTCCACTCCAGGCT 1090
 Db 15 GYCCCTCACCAGGCT 1

RESULT 1109
 AAS99963
 ID AAS99963 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS99963;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human NPR1 gene allele-specific oligonucleotide probe #5.
 XX
 DE Human; natriuretic peptide receptor A/guanylate cyclase A; NPR1; ss;
 XX atrionatriuretic peptide receptor A; haplotyping; cytosatic; genotyping;
 KW haplotype pair; single nucleotide polymorphism; gene therapy; PCR primer;
 KW drug screening; hypertension; hypotensive; sequencing primer; probe.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200179231-A2.
 PN
 XX 25-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX 16-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012300.
 PF
 XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197330P.
 PR
 XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Bentivegna SC, Choi JY, Klem SE, Nandabalan K;
 PI WPI; 2002-066340/09.
 DR
 XX Genotyping human natriuretic peptide receptor A/guanylate cyclase gene of
 PT an individual, involves determining identity of nucleotide pair at
 PT specific polymorphic sites for two copies of the gene.
 PT
 XX Claim 15; Page 14; 96pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the gene
 CC encoding the human natriuretic peptide receptor A/guanylate cyclase A
 CC (atrionatriuretic peptide receptor A) or NPR1 polypeptide. A method for
 CC haplotyping the NPR1 gene in an individual comprises identifying the
 CC nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites and determining whether one
 CC of the copies of the gene is defined by one of the NPR1 haplotypes given
 CC in the specification or whether both copies are defined by a haplotype
 CC pair. This method is useful in genotyping, whereby all possible haplotype
 CC pairs can be assigned to specific genotypes. An association between a
 CC trait and a haplotype or haplotype pair of the NPR1 gene can be
 CC identified by comparing the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair
 CC in a population exhibiting the trait with the frequency of the haplotype
 CC or haplotype pair in a reference population, where a higher haplotype
 CC frequency in the trait population indicates the trait is associated with
 CC the haplotype or haplotype pair. NPR1 and its corresponding DNA are used
 CC for studying the expression and function of NPR1, for use in screening
 CC for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to NPR1 activity, such as
 CC hypertension. The sequences are also useful for studying the effect of
 CC variation on the biological activity of NPR1 as well as on the binding
 CC affinity of candidate drugs targeting NPR1. Sequences AAS99959-AAS99990
 CC and ABK09390-ABK09462 represent probes, sequencing primers and PCR
 CC primers used to detect NPR1 gene polymorphisms
 XX

Qy 1094 CCCCCACCCCTGGGCT 1108
 Db 1 CCCCCGCGCTGGGCT 15

RESULT 1110
 AAS16734/C
 ID AAS16734 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS16734;
 XX
 DT 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

XX DE Human APOA4 allele specific oligonucleotide, ASO, PCR primer #7.
XX
XX Human; ss; APOA4; apolipoprotein A-IV; antiatherosclerotic; cardiact;
KW haplotype; chromosome 11q23-qter; coronary heart disease; obesity;
KW atherosclerosis; PCR primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177124-A2.
PN
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 03-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010670.
XX
XX 05-APR-2000; 2000US-0194362P.
PR
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
PA
XX Bentivegna SC, Choi JY, Kliem SE, Koshy B;
PI WPI; 2002-041281/05.
DR
XX New haplotypes of the human apolipoprotein A-IV gene, useful to diagnose
XX and treat disorders associated with its abnormal expression or function
PT such as coronary artery disease.
PT
XX Claim 16; Page 15; 71pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to haplotyping the human apolipoprotein A-IV
XX (APOA4) gene of an individual, comprising determining if the individual
CC has one of the APOA4 haplotypes or haplotype pairs fully defined in the
CC specification. Also disclosed are genotyping oligonucleotides (or allele
CC specific oligonucleotides, ASO) as well as methods for correlating a
CC particular haplotype pair with a trait e.g. obesity, in a population. The
CC APOA4 gene is located on chromosome 11q23-qter. The methods of the
CC invention are useful to diagnose and develop treatment for disorders
CC associated with abnormal APOA4 expression or function, for example
CC coronary heart disease and atherosclerosis. The APOA4 isoforms and
CC screened compounds are useful for the treatment of disorders associated
CC with abnormal APOA4 expression or function such as coronary artery
CC disease. The present sequence is an APOA4 allele specific
CC oligonucleotide, ASO, PCR primer used to detect an APOA4 polymorphism
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1134 CACCTCCAGCTCC 1146
Db | | | | | | | | | |
13 CTCTCCAGCTCC 1

RESULT 1111
AAS95555
ID AAS95555 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAS95555;
AC
XX 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human IL8RB gene allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primer #20.
DE
XX Human; interleukin 8 receptor beta; IL8RB; ss; antiinflammatory; probe;
KW haplotyping; haplotype pair; single nucleotide polymorphism; genotyping;
KW gene therapy; drug screening; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
XX inflammatory disease; sequencing primer; PCR primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200179221-A2.
PN

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XX 25-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 12-APR-2001; 2001WO-US011942.
XX
XX 12-APR-2000; 2000US-0196734P.
PR
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
PA
XX Bentivegna SC, Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K;
PI WPI; 2002-055250/07.
DR
XX
XX New polymorphic variants comprising interleukin-8 receptor beta (IL8RB)
XX isogene, useful in expressing IL8RB protein for use in screening for
PT candidate drugs to treat diseases related to IL8RB activity, e.g.
PT inflammatory disorders.
PT
XX Claim 16; Page 13; 74pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the human
XX interleukin 8 receptor beta (IL8RB) gene. A method for haplotyping the
CC IL8RB gene in an individual comprises identifying the nucleotide at one
CC or more polymorphic sites and determining whether one of the copies of
CC the gene is defined by one of the IL8RB haplotypes given in the
CC specification or whether both copies are defined by a haplotype pair.
CC This method is useful in genotyping, whereby all possible haplotype pairs
CC can be assigned to specific genotypes. An association between a trait and
CC a haplotype or haplotype pair of the IL8RB gene can be identified by
CC comparing the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair in a
CC population exhibiting the trait with the frequency of the haplotype or
CC haplotype pair in a reference population, where a higher haplotype
CC frequency in the trait population indicates the trait is associated with
CC the haplotype or haplotype pair. IL8RB and its corresponding DNA are used
CC for studying the expression and function of IL8RB, for use in screening
CC for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to IL8RB activity, such as
CC chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and other inflammatory disorders.
CC The sequences are also useful for studying the effect of variation on the
CC biological activity of IL8RB as well as on the binding affinity of
CC candidate drugs targeting IL8RB. Sequences AAS95555-AAS95579 represent
CC allele-specific oligonucleotide probes, sequencing primers and PCR
CC primers used to detect IL8RB gene polymorphisms
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1085 CAGGCTTCACCCC 1097
Db | | | | | | | | | |
1 CAGGTTTCACCCC 13

RESULT 1112
ABK32741/C
ID ABK32741 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX ABK32741;
AC
XX 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human colorectal and pancreatic cancer SAGE tag #108.
DE
XX Human; colon cancer; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; SAGE tag;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; diagnostic; prognostic; probe;
KW cancer marker; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6333152-B1.
PN
XX 25-DEC-2001.
PD

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XX 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.
PF 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.
PR (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Zhang L, Zhou W;
XX WPI; 2002-153821/20.
XX New human nucleic acid containing specific SAGE tags, useful as
PT diagnostic markers for cancer, also derived probes.
XX Disclosure; Col 92; 161pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated, purified human nucleic acid (I)
CC that has the same sequence as a mRNA found in humans and is a SAGE
CC (serial analysis of gene expression) tag comprising a single stranded
CC probe containing at least 10 consecutive nucleotides. SAGE tags, are
CC diagnostic and prognostic markers of cancer, especially of the colon and
CC pancreas. ABK31900-ABK32770 represent human colon and pancreatic cancer
CC SAGE tags of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1249 GACCCCATCCCCA 1261
Db ||||| |||||
15 GACCCGAGCCCCA 3
RESULT 1113
ID ABX01755 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABX01755;
XX
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DT Hepatitis C virus (HCV) ribozyme related RNA sequence #24.
DE Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
XX HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virolicide;
XX liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
XX type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytostatic; ss;
XX interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory.
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX US2002082225-A1.
FN
XX 27-JUN-2002.
PD
XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
PF
XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
PR
XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
XX (PACV/) PAVCO P A.
XX (WACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
PI WPI; 2002-617759/66.
XX
XX New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and

PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1537; 80pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
CC (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
CC HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
CC a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more
CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
CC sequence represents a RNA sequence of unknown function. Note: The present
CC sequence is given in the sequence data but is not mentioned elsewhere in
CC the specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipdbIDentry.html
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1200 ACCACCTATCAG 1212
Db ||||| :|||
3 AGCACCCUACAG 15
RESULT 1114
ID ABI99096 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX ABI99096;
AC
XX 27-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human PCDH2 ASO PCR primer SEQ ID NO 53.
XX
XX Human; PCDH2; protocadherin 2; haplotyping; polymorphic variant; SNP;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; cytostatic; cancer; chromosome 5q31;
XX allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200194361-A2.
PN
XX 13-DEC-2001.
PD
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US018321.
PF
XX 06-JUN-2000; 2000US-0209564P.
PR
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX Kliem SE, Koshy B, Tanguay DA;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-097928/13.
XX
XX New protocadherin 2 (PCDH2) polymorphic variants and encoding genes,
PT useful in expressing PCDH2 protein for screening candidate drugs to treat
XX diseases related to PCDH2 activity.
XX
XX Claim 16; Page 14; 127pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to haplotyping the protocadherin 2 (PCDH2) gene,
CC comprising determining which of the haplotypes given in the specification
CC defines one or both copies of the individual's PCDH2 gene. The
CC polymorphisms are within a 30244 base pair sequence (ABA05413), fully
CC defined in the specification. The polymorphic variants are useful in

CC studying the expression and function of PCDH2, in expressing PCDH2
 CC protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases such
 CC as cancer, related to PCDH2 activity, in studying the effect of the
 CC variation on the biological activity of PCDH2 and the binding affinity of
 CC candidate drugs targeting PCDH2. The haplotyping methods are useful in
 CC validating PCDH2 as a candidate target for treating a specific condition
 CC or disease predicted to be associated with PCDH2 activity or in the
 CC design of clinical trials of candidate drugs for treating a specific
 CC condition or disease associated with PCDH2 activity. The present sequence
 CC is that of a PCDH2 allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) PCR primer of
 CC the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1247 CCGACCCCATCCCA 1261
 |||||
 Db 1 CCTACCCCATGCCA 15

RESULT 1115
 ABL36303
 ID ABL36303 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC ABL36303;
 XX
 XX 22-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human lysosomal acid phosphatase 2 (ACP2) allele-specific probe 5.
 DE
 XX Human; ss; lysosomal acid phosphatase 2; ACP2; gene; chromosome 11;
 KW lysosome-specific enzyme; orthophosphoric monoester hydrolysis;
 KW Hodgkin's disease; HD; acid phosphatase deficiency;
 KW novel polymorphic site; ACP2 haplotype; ACP2 genotype; polymorphism;
 KW transgenic animal; primer; probe; primer-extension oligonucleotide; SNP;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200194362-A2.
 PN
 XX 13-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX 07-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US018457.
 XX
 XX 07-JUN-2000; 2000US-0210047P.
 XX
 XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Kliem SE, Messer C, Tanguay DA;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-154563/20.
 DR
 XX Novel genetic variants of acid phosphatase 2, lysosomal polypeptide gene
 XX useful in studying expression and function of the protein, and for
 XX screening drugs to treat diseases e.g. Hodgkin's disease.
 PT
 XX Claim 17; Page 14; 109pp; English.

CC The invention comprises the human lysosomal acid phosphatase 2 (ACP2)
 CC nucleic acid and protein sequences. Specifically, the invention relates
 CC to the discovery of 22 novel polymorphic sites within the APC2 gene. The
 CC invention also comprises methods for haplotyping and genotyping the ACP2
 CC gene in an individual. The ACP2 gene (located on chromosome 11) encodes a
 CC lysosomal-specific enzyme that catalyses the hydrolysis of
 CC orthophosphoric monoesters to alcohol and phosphate. The ACP2 gene and
 CC protein are pharmacologically important in the treatment of Hodgkin's
 CC disease (HD) and acid phosphatase deficiency. The novel ACP2 gene
 CC polymorphisms of the invention are useful in haplotyping the ACP2 gene.
 CC ACP2 haplotyping is useful in validating ACP2 as a target (and designing

CC drugs) for treating an ACP2-related disease or condition (e.g. Hodgkin's
 CC disease and acid phosphatase deficiency). The ACP2 gene polymorphisms are
 CC useful for ACP2 genotyping, which can also be used to develop diagnostic
 CC tests and therapeutic treatments. The ACP2 protein and nucleic acids of
 CC the invention are useful in the production of a transgenic animal which
 CC expresses ACP2 protein. The ACP2 nucleic acids of the invention are
 CC useful in the production of allele-specific oligonucleotides designed to
 CC genotype each of the ACP2 polymorphisms. Nucleic acids ABL36299-ABL36320
 CC represent claimed ACP2 allele-specific probes. Nucleic acids ABL36321-
 CC ABL36364 represent claimed ACP2 allele-specific PCR primers. Nucleic
 CC acids ABL36365-ABL36408 represent claimed ACP2 primer-extension
 CC oligonucleotides
 XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1296 GCCACAGAGCCTGCA 1310
 |||||
 Db 1 GCAACAGRGCTAAA 15

RESULT 1116
 ABL36303
 ID ABL36303 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL36303;
 XX
 XX 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human CHRM5 gene polymorphism detection ASO probe #10.
 DE
 XX Human; cholinergic receptor muscarinic 5; CHRM5; genotyping; haplotyping;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; allele-specific oligonucleotide;
 KW ASO; probe; ss.
 KW
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200232924-A2.
 PN
 XX 25-APR-2002.
 PD
 XX 11-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US032022.
 XX
 XX 19-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029071.
 XX
 XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Bieglecki KM, Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K;
 PI Sausker EA, Stephens JC;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-435523/46.
 DR
 XX Novel cholinergic receptor, muscarinic 5 polynucleotide useful
 XX therapeutically and in screening for candidate drug to treat diseases
 XX related to the receptor activity.
 PT
 XX Claim 14; Page 13; 72pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a new cholinergic receptor, muscarinic 5
 CC (CHRM5) polynucleotide comprising a sequence which is a polymorphic
 CC variant for a reference sequence for the CHRM5 gene or its fragment, or a
 CC polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for a CHRM5 cDNA or its
 CC fragment. The invention is useful in drug screening assays. The molecules
 CC of the invention are useful in studying the expression and function of
 CC CHRM5, and in expressing CHRM5 protein for use in screening for candidate
 CC drugs to treat diseases related to CHRM5 activity. The methods of the
 CC invention are useful in developing diagnostic tests and therapeutic
 CC treatments. The method is also useful in the design of clinical trials of
 CC candidate drugs for treating specific condition or disease associated
 CC with CHRM5 activity and is useful in determining whether an individual

CC has one of the haplotypes or one of the haplotype pairs. The invention is
CC useful in a variety of diagnostic and prognostic formats and therapeutic
CC methods. The invention is also useful in genotyping and/or haplotyping
CC the CHRM5 gene in an individual. The present nucleic acid sequence
CC represents one of a collection of allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO)
CC probes (ABX81765-ABX81774) that were used in the invention to detect
CC polymorphisms in the human CHRM5 gene

XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 893 TGTTCCTCCCTGGTCA 907
| | | | | : | | | | |
Db 15 TGTTCCTCCCTGGTCA 1

RESULT 1117

ABX76088
ID ABX76088 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABX76088;

XX DT 31-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #99.

XX ss; immunostimulatory nucleic acid; anaemia; thrombocytopenia;
XX neutropenia; methylated CpG nucleic acid; T-rich nucleic acid;
XX poly-G nucleic acid; phosphorothioate backbone; chemotherapy;
XX radiation treatment; stress; red blood cell; haematopoiesis; synergistic.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX US2002165178-A1.

XX PR 07-NOV-2002.

XX PF 28-JUN-2001; 2001US-00895007.

XX PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000US-0214368P.

XX PA (SCHE/) SCHETTER C.

XX PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.

XX PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.

XX PI Schetter C, Bratzler RL, Petersen DM;

XX WPI; 2003-166150/16.

XX The invention discloses a pharmaceutical composition comprising an
XX immunostimulatory nucleic acid and either an anaemia medicament,
XX thrombocytopenia medicament or a neutropenia medicament formulated in a
XX carrier. The immunostimulatory nucleic acid can be selected from a
XX methylated CpG nucleic acid, a T-rich nucleic acid, a poly-G nucleic acid
XX and/or a nucleic acid having a phosphorothioate backbone. The
XX compositions can be used for the treatment or prevention of anaemia,
XX thrombocytopenia and neutropenia in a subject preparing to undergo
XX chemotherapy, radiation treatment, and has received at least one dose of
XX chemotherapy or radiation treatment. The treatment is required due to the
XX effect of stress, including chemotherapy, on the formation of red blood
XX cells, haematopoiesis. The composition provides a synergistic effect
XX which permits a lower dose of the medicament to be used, thus providing
XX lower costs associated with using lower doses of the medicament, and
XX reduced chances of inducing side effects. The efficacy of the combination

CC is profoundly improved over the use of each of the medicaments alone. The
CC sequences presented in ABX7590-ABX76123 are the immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acids disclosed in the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1019 AAGAGGGGGAGCT 1031
| | | | | : | | | | |
Db 3 ATGAGGGGGAGCT 15

RESULT 1118

ACA58753
ID ACA58753 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ACA58753;

XX DT 10-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Gastric ulcer treatment immunostimulatory nucleic acid #99.

XX KW Gastric ulcer; ss; immunostimulant; equine gastric ulcer syndrome; EGUS;
XX Helicobacter pylori.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX US2002198165-A1.

XX PD 26-DEC-2002.

XX PF 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920313.

XX PR 01-AUG-2000; 2000US-0222248P.

XX PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.

XX PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.

XX PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM;

XX WPI; 2003-370798/35.

XX Prevention or treatment of gastric ulcer involves administering nucleic
XX acid.

XX Disclosure; Page 14; 45pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of prevention or treatment of gastric
XX ulcer comprising administering a nucleic acid to a subject in need for
XX treatment of gastric ulcer. A nucleic acid sample comprising
XX oligonucleotide 2006 was administered to a mouse model by an oral route
XX or a vehicle control. Colonisation of mice by Helicobacter pylori was
XX assessed at time points from 1 day to 1 month after treatment. The
XX ability of the nucleic acid to reduce H. pylori colonisation was
XX assessed. The method is useful for preventing or treating a gastric ulcer
XX on a subject e.g. human or non-human vertebrate animal including dog, pig,
XX cat, horse (equine gastric ulcer syndrome, EGUS), cow, goat, sheep, pig,
XX rabbit, turkey, chicken, primate, rat and mouse. The method effectively
XX treats or prevents gastric ulcers. The present sequence represents an
XX immunostimulatory nucleic acid for the treatment of gastric ulcers

XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1019 AAGAGGGGGAGCT 1031
| | | | | : | | | | |
Db 3 ATGAGGGGGAGCT 15

CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis, sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic CC nucleic acid molecule

XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1027 GAGCTTGAAGGAA 1039
DB 3 GAGCUUGUAGGAA 15
|||||

RESULT 1120
ACC71579
ID ACC71579 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX ACC71579;
AC ACC71579;
DT 11-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Alzheimer's Disease-associated protein isoform, API, probe, SEQ ID 484.
XX
XX Nootropic; Neuroprotective; Alzheimer's disease; API; human;
KW Alzheimer's Disease-associated protein isoform; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003028543-A2.
XX
XX 10-APR-2003.
XX
XX 03-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US031642.
XX
XX 03-OCT-2001; 2001US-0326708P.
XX
XX (PRTZ) PFIZER PROD INC.
XX (OXFO-) OXFORD GLYCOSCIENCES UK LTD.
XX
XX Durham UK, Friedman DL, Herath HM, Kimmel LH, Parekh RB;
PI Potter DM, Rohlf C, Silber BM, Snyder PJ, Soares HD, Stiger TR;
PI Sunderland PT, Townsend RR, White WF, Williams SA;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-371957/35.
XX
XX Screening or diagnosing of Alzheimer's disease (AD) determine the stage or severity of AD in a subject, comprises analyzing a test sample of body fluid from the subject by 2-dimensional electrophoresis.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 93; 179pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to methods for screening or diagnosing Alzheimer's disease (AD) to determine the stage or severity of AD in a subject, to identify subject at risk of developing AD, or to monitor the effect of therapy administered. The methods comprise analysing a test sample of body fluid by 2-dimensional electrophoresis to generate a 2-dimensional array of AD-associated features (AFs). The method CC alternatively comprises quantitatively detecting in a sample of body fluid from the subject, one or more AD-associated protein isoforms (APIs; ABR5710-ABR59184). The present sequence is a probe, used to illustrate the invention

XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1098 CACCTGGGCTTC 1110
|||||

RESULT 1119
ACA09928
ID ACA09928 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX ACA09928;
XX
XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Necrosis factor kappa B sub-unit modulating enzyme target #121.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B, NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human; lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor; chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate; cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gencitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia; gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis; transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis; allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002177568-A1.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
XX
XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
XX
XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 63; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A. (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung, prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic, cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate, gencitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury

DB	3	CCCCCTGGGCTC 15	DB	3	ATGAGGGGAGCT 15
RESULT 1121			RESULT 1122		
ABX89900			ACA92756		
ID	ABX89900 standard; DNA; 15 BP.		ID	ACA92756 standard; DNA; 15 BP.	
XX	AC	ABX89900;	XX	AC	ACA92756;
XX	DT	30-APR-2003 (first entry)	XX	DT	16-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX	DE	Cancer medicament related immunostimulatory nucleic acid #99.	XX	DE	Immunostimulatory CpG oligonucleotide #99.
XX	KW	Immunostimulatory nucleic acid; cancer; cancer vaccine; hormone therapy;	XX	KW	Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; CpG; ss; vaccine; virucide;
XX	KW	bone cancer; brain cancer; central nervous system cancer; CNS cancer;	XX	KW	immunostimulant; cytostatic; antibacterial; fungicide; viral shedding;
XX	KW	connective tissue cancer; oesophageal cancer; eye cancer;	XX	KW	oil-in-water emulsion; viral infection; cancer; bone cancer;
XX	KW	Hodgkin's lymphoma; larynx cancer; oral cavity cancer; skin cancer;	XX	KW	brain cancer; central nervous system cancer; CNS; eye cancer;
XX	KW	testicular cancer; allergic response; blood transfusion; infection; ss.	XX	KW	connective tissue cancer; oesophageal cancer; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
OS	XX	Unidentified.	XX	KW	larynx cancer; oral cavity cancer; skin cancer; testicular cancer;
XX	XX	US2002156033-A1.	XX	KW	bacterial infection; meningitis; HIV infection; AIDS; fungal infection;
XX	XX	24-OCT-2002.	XX	XX	candidiasis.
PD	XX		XX	XX	Synthetic.
XX	XX	05-MAR-2001; 2001US-00800266.	XX	XX	WO2003030934-A2.
XX	XX	03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187214P.	XX	XX	17-APR-2003.
XX	XX	(BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.	XX	XX	07-OCT-2002; 2002WO-EP011206.
PA	XX	(PETE/) PETERSEN D M.	XX	XX	06-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327734P.
XX	XX	Bratzler RL, Petersen DM;	XX	XX	(QIAG-) QIAGEN GMBH.
PI	XX	WPI; 2003-275279/27.	XX	XX	(UYSA-) UNIV SASKATCHEWAN.
XX	XX		XX	XX	Babiuk LA, Hecker R;
XX	XX		XX	XX	WPI; 2003-381683/36.
PT	XX	Treatment of a subject having, or at risk of developing cancer, involves	XX	XX	New compositions comprising an immunostimulatory nucleic acid and an oil-
PT	XX	the use of an immunostimulatory nucleic acid having a modified backbone	XX	XX	in-water emulsion, useful for reducing viral shedding or tissue damage
PT	XX	in combination with a cancer medicament.	XX	XX	upon vaccination, or for inducing an immune response against infectious
XX	XX		XX	XX	diseases.
PS	XX	Disclosure; Page 7; 32pp; English.	XX	XX	Claim 34; Page 34; 68pp; English.
XX	XX	The invention describes a method of treating (T1) a subject having cancer	XX	XX	The invention relates to a composition comprising an immunostimulatory
CC	XX	involving administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid (1) having	XX	XX	nucleic acid (especially a CpG dinucleotide containing oligonucleotide)
CC	XX	modified backbone and a cancer medicament (M1) selected from	XX	XX	and an oil-in-water emulsion. Also included are reducing viral shedding
CC	XX	chemotherapeutic agent, immunotherapeutic agent, cancer vaccine or	XX	XX	in a non-human animal (by administering to a non-human animal infected
CC	XX	hormone therapy. The poly-G nucleic acid is not conjugated to (M1) and is	XX	XX	with a virus or at risk of viral infection, an immunostimulatory nucleic
CC	XX	free of CpG and T-rich motifs. The composition is for the treatment of	XX	XX	acid and an oil-in-water emulsion), reducing tissue damage upon
CC	XX	cancer (e.g. bone cancer, brain and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer,	XX	XX	vaccination of a subject by administering to a subject by an invasive
CC	XX	oesophageal cancer, eye cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral	XX	XX	route an adjuvanted vaccine and an immunostimulatory nucleic acid to
CC	XX	cavity cancer, skin cancer, and testicular cancer), and for preventing	XX	XX	reduce tissue damage arising from the adjuvanted vaccine, where the
CC	XX	allergic responses in those receiving blood transfusions. It is also	XX	XX	response is adjuvanted with an oil-in-water emulsion), inducing an immune
CC	XX	useful for the treatment of fungal, bacterial, parasitic and viral	XX	XX	CpG oligonucleotide to produce the immune response) and reducing a dosage
CC	XX	infections. The combination of the immunostimulatory nucleic acids and	XX	XX	of antigen administered to a subject to produce an antigen specific
CC	XX	the cancer medicament is synergistic. The combination allows for the	XX	XX	immune response comprising administering to a subject an antigen in a sub
CC	XX	administration of higher doses of cancer medicaments without as many side	XX	XX	-therapeutic dosage and an immunostimulatory nucleic acid. The
CC	XX	effects, and allows for the administration of lower, sub-therapeutic	XX	XX	composition is useful for reducing viral shedding in a non-human animal
CC	XX	doses of either compound, but with higher efficacy than would otherwise	XX	XX	infected with a virus or at risk of viral infection, for reducing tissue
CC	XX	be achieved using such low doses. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids	XX	XX	damage upon vaccination, for inducing an immune response to treat or
CC	XX	function by enhancement of anti-body dependent cell cytotoxicity. This	XX	XX	prevent infectious diseases, for reducing a dosage of antigen
CC	XX	mechanism provides long lasting effects of nucleic acids, thus reducing	XX	XX	administered to a subject to produce an antigen specific immune response,
CC	XX	dosing regimens, improving compliance and maintenance therapy, reducing	XX	XX	(and for treating or preventing cancer (e.g. bone cancer, brain and CNS
CC	XX	emergency situations and improving quality of life. This sequence	XX	XX	(central nervous system) cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal
CC	XX	represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid used in the method of	XX	XX	cancer, eye cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity
XX	XX	treating cancer described in the invention	XX	XX	cancer, skin cancer, or testicular cancer), bacterial (e.g. meningitis),
XX	XX		XX	XX	viral (e.g. HIV infection leading to AIDS) and fungal (e.g. candidiasis)
XX	XX		XX	XX	infections. The present sequence is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide
SQ	Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		SQ	Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;		Query Match	0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;	
Best Local Similarity	92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;		Best Local Similarity	92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;	
Matches 12; Conservative	0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		Matches 12; Conservative	0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	1019 AAGAGGGGAGCT 1031		QY	1019 AAGAGGGGAGCT 1031	

CC of the invention
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1019 AAGAGGGGAGCT 1031
DB 3 ATGAGGGGAGCT 15
RESULT 1123
AAD57382/c
ID AAD57382 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AAD57382;
AC AAD57382;
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT Human 2H9 CD30 antibody VH CDR1 DNA.
XX Human; antibody; CD30; tumour; autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX systemic lupus erythematosus; systemic sclerosis; Grave's disease; AILD;
XX atopic dermatitis; Hashimoto's thyroiditis; chronic renal failure; AILD;
XX acute infectious mononucleosis; angioimmunoblastic lymphadenopathy; HIV;
XX Hodgkin's disease; Castleman's disease; Kaposi's sarcoma; lymphoma; ATL;
XX adult T cell lymphoma; human immunodeficiency virus; carcinoma; therapy;
XX Wegner's granulomatosis; anaplastic large cell lymphoma; Omen's syndrome;
XX heavy chain variable domain; VH; complementarity determining region; CDR;
XX Gene; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX CDS 1..15
XX /*tag= a
XX /product= "Human CD30 antibody VH CDR peptide"
XX /note= "No start and stop codon"
XX /partial
XX WO2003059282-A2.
XX 24-JUL-2003.
XX 07-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US000440.
XX 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347649P.
XX 19-AUG-2002; 2002US-040427P.
XX 06-DEC-2002; 2002US-0431684P.
XX (MEDA-) MEDAREX INC.
XX Keler T, Graziano R, Tremel J;
XX WPI; 2003-598476/56.
XX P-PSDB; AAE38070.
XX New human monoclonal antibody that binds to human CD30, useful for
XX treating or preventing tumor or autoimmune disease, e.g., rheumatoid
XX arthritis.
XX Disclosure; Page 118; 122pp; English.
XX The invention relates to human monoclonal antibody that binds to human
XX CD30. The antibody is useful for treating or preventing tumour or
XX autoimmune disease e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus
XX erythematosus, systemic sclerosis, atopic dermatitis, Grave's disease,
XX Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Wegner's granulomatosis, Omen's syndrome,
XX chronic renal failure, acute infectious mononucleosis, herpes or HIV
XX (human immunodeficiency virus) virus-associated diseases. The antibody is
XX also useful for treating Hodgkin's disease, anaplastic large cell

CC lymphoma (ALCL), adult T cell lymphoma (ATL), angioimmunoblastic
CC lymphadenopathy (AILD)-like T cell lymphoma, HIV associated body cavity
CC based lymphomas, embryonal carcinomas, undifferentiated carcinomas of the
CC rhino-pharynx (e.g. Schmincke's tumour), Castleman's disease, Kaposi's
CC Sarcoma and other T-cell or B-cell lymphomas. The present sequence is
CC human CD30 antibody VH (heavy chain variable domain) CDR (complementarity
XX determining region) DNA
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 795 CTCCTGTAGTAAC 807
DB 14 CTCCTGTAGTAAC 2
RESULT 1124
ACH03250
ID ACH03250 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX ACH03250;
AC ACH03250;
XX 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
DT Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #885.
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #885.
XX Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
XX antitumor; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
XX psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
XX inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX US2003050268-A1.
XX 13-MAR-2003.
PD 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
PF 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
XX (KRIE/) KRIEG A.M.
XX (BERG/) BERG D.J.
XX Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
XX WPI; 2003-521815/49.
XX Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
XX allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
XX disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX Disclosure; Page 33; 229pp; English.
XX The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
XX disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
XX developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
XX nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
XX useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
XX psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
XX inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
XX This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1019 AAGAGGGGAGCT 1031

```
Db      3 ATGAGGGGAGCT 15
RESULT 1125
ACF05803/c
ID ACF05803 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC ACF05803;
XX
XX DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE PCR primer to AG34 or rev34.
XX
XX KW Triplex; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO2003052071-A2.
XX
XX PD 26-JUN-2003.
XX
XX PF 13-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US040024.
XX
XX PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340803P.
XX
XX PA (UYUA ) UNIV YALE.
XX
XX PI Glazer PW;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-533013/50.
XX
PT Inducing a specific change in a target chromosomal nucleic acid molecule
PT by introducing (into a cell) a nucleotide molecule encoding a reverse
PT transcriptase or a RNA to be reverse transcribed into single stranded
PT DNA.
XX
XX PS Example 1; Page 22; 39pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides single-stranded (ss) DNA molecules that
CC are generated intracellularly and are active in mediated triplex-
CC dependent and/or recombinogenic chromosomal events within the cells
CC and/or the cellular compartments. These oligonucleotides can be produced
CC within the cells by providing a vector or plasmid which generates not
CC only the oligonucleotides in the cells, but also a fusion protein which
CC is both a reverse transcriptase and a restriction enzyme. The ssDNA may
CC be produced directly, or initially as a stem-loop structure, which is
CC then cleaved to yield ssDNA. The triplex-forming oligonucleotide can be
CC used as a molecular tool to cause targeted mutagenesis in a cell, for
CC studying DNA repair, for gene therapy, for generating new strains of
CC transduced animals or plants, and in functional genomics. The present
CC sequence is that of a PCR primer to ss triplex-forming oligonucleotide
CC AG34 (see ACF05805) or its reverse, and was used to detect ssDNA in mouse
CC FL-10 cells following vector transfection
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1021 GAGGGGGAGCTTG 1033
Db 13 GAGGGGGAGCTG 1
RESULT 1126
AAL60774/c
ID AAL60774 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAL60774;
XX
XX DT 03-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
```

```
XX
DE Human HNF-1 alpha mutant exon 2 specific probe #3.
XX
KW Allele-specific primer extension; ASPE; detection; human; HNF-1alpha;
KW hepatocyte nuclear factor-1; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003044228-A1.
XX
PD 30-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 16-NOV-2002; 2002WO-KR002143.
XX
PR 23-NOV-2001; 2001KR-00073291.
XX
PA (SMSU ) SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD.
XX
PI Ch6 J, Kim K., Huh N;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-468777/44.
XX
XX Novel primer for use in allele-specific primer extension, has in 3'
PT portion an allele-specific nucleotide complementary to allelic variation
PT nucleotide of target nucleic acid and an artificial mismatch nucleotide.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 6; 28pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an improved primer discrimination method in
CC allele-specific primer extension (ASPE). The invention also relates to
CC primers useful in ASPE methods, which has in 3' portion an allele-
CC specific nucleotide complementary to allelic variation nucleotide of
CC target nucleic acid and an artificial mismatch nucleotide. The primers
CC are useful for increasing discrimination between nucleotides. The ASPE
CC method is useful in detecting a single point mutation as well as
CC insertion and deletion variations. The present sequence is a
CC probe(primer) used to detect variations in human HNF-1 alpha (hepatocyte
CC nuclear factor-1) mutant exon 2. This sequence is used to illustrate the
CC method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1161 TGACTGTCCCAAC 1173
Db 14 TGCCTGTCCCAAC 2
RESULT 1127
ADB37213
ID ADB37213 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC ADB37213;
XX
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #827.
XX
XX KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
XX hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN US2003087848-A1.
XX
XX PD 06-MAY-2003.
XX
XX PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX
XX PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX
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XX PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
 XX PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
 XX PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
 XX PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-657977/62.
 XX PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
 XX PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 18; 221pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
 XX CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
 XX CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
 XX CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
 XX CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
 XX CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1019 AAGAGGGGGAGCT 1031
 Db |||||
 3 ATGAGGGGGAGCT 15
 RESULT 1128
 AAS57216
 ID AAS57216 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAS57216;
 XX DT 16-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human CHRN2 allele specific oligonucleotide (ASO) probe #13.
 XX KW Human; cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, beta polypeptide 2; neuronal;
 KW CHRN2; memory disorder; Alzheimer's disease; epilepsy; learning;
 KW chromosome 1q21; schizophrenia; attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder;
 KW ADHD; autosomal dominant nocturnal frontal lobe epilepsy; ADNFLE; ss;
 KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; probe.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200174833-A2.
 XX PD 11-OCT-2001.
 XX PF 03-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010666.
 XX PR 03-APR-2000; 2000US-0194155P.
 XX PR 13-JUN-2000; 2000US-0217952P.
 XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX PI Choi JY, Klem SE, Koshy B, Lee HH, Sanchis A;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-626374/72.
 XX KW Genotyping cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, beta-polypeptide 2 gene of an
 XX PT individual involves determining for two copies of the gene, the identity
 XX PT of nucleotide pair at polymorphic sites selected from PSI-24.
 XX PS Claim 15; Page 14; 82pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to genotyping/haplotyping the cholinergic receptor,
 XX CC nicotinic, beta-polypeptide 2 (neuronal) (CHRN2) gene of an individual,
 CC

CC comprising determining for the two copies of the CHRN2 gene present in
 CC the individual, the identity of the nucleotide pair at one or more
 CC polymorphic sites selected from PSI-24. Also include are oligonucleotides
 CC for performing the method and the nucleotide sequence of the polymorphic
 CC variants of CHRN2. The method is useful for detecting novel CHRN2
 CC polymorphisms and for determining if an individual has a haplotype or
 CC haplotype pairs defined in the specification and to validate CHRN2 as a
 CC candidate agent for treating a specific condition or disease predicted to
 CC be associated with CHRN2 activity (e.g. a memory disorder, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, epilepsy, a learning disorder, schizophrenia, attention
 CC deficit/hyperactivity disorder, (ADHD) and autosomal dominant nocturnal
 CC frontal lobe epilepsy (ADNFLE)), and in the design of clinical trials of
 CC candidate drugs for treating a specific condition or disease predicted to
 CC be associated with CHRN2 activity. The method is useful to screen for
 CC compounds targeting CHRN2 to treat a specific condition or disease
 CC associated with CHRN2 activity. The polymorphic nucleic acids are useful
 CC in studying the expression and function of CHRN2, and in expressing
 CC CHRN2 protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases
 CC related to CHRN2 activity and are useful for therapeutic purposes. The
 CC CHRN2 gene is located on chromosome 1q21. The present sequence is an
 CC allele specific oligonucleotide (ASO) probe for performing the method of
 CC the invention
 XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 349 CCTCACCCTAGGGGAC 363
 Db |||||
 1 CCCACCYAGGGCAC 15
 RESULT 1129
 AAF52691
 ID AAF52691 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAF52691;
 XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #3651.
 XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX KW Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 XX PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 XX PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 XX PT inflammation.


```

XX Example 8; Page 84; 201pp; English.
PS
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrheoa, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1658 CTGCGAGATGCC 1670
DB 1 CTGGGAGATGCC 13
RESULT 1130
AAQ42798/c
ID AAQ42798 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAQ42798;
XX
DT 22-SEP-1993 (first entry)
DE Pseudonucleotide containing oligomer 6.
XX
XX Oligomer; specificity; pseudonucleotide; anthraquinone; in vitro;
XX in vivo; hybridisation; antisense therapy; stability; diagnosis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_difference 1 /*tag= a
FT /*note= "Pseudonucleotide containing anthraquinone"
FT misc_difference 16
FT /*tag= b
FT /*note= "Pseudonucleotide containing anthraquinone"
XX
XX US214136-A.
XX
XX 25-MAY-1993.
XX
XX 20-FEB-1990; 90US-00482941.
XX
XX 20-FEB-1990; 90US-00482941.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Lin KY, Matteucci M;
XX
XX WPI; 1993-181844/22.
XX
XX Modified oligo:nucleotide(s) conjugates to anthraquinone - useful as anti
XX -sense agents for treating and diagnosing diseases.
XX
XX Disclosure; Table 1; 6pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences given in AAQ42793-802 are oligomers which contain

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CC pseudonucleotides which contain anthraquinone. These oligomers were
CC tested for stability in vitro and in vivo, and specificity of
CC hybridisation to complementary DNA and RNA. Hybridisation was increased
CC with respect to DNA and RNA complement in almost all cases. The oligomers
CC which contain two anthraquinone modifications generally show cumulatively
CC enhanced stability as compared to those with only one such residue. These
CC oligomers are useful for therapeutic, esp. antisense therapy, diagnostic
CC and research applications
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1015 GAAAAAGAGGGGG 1027
DB 14 GAAAAAGAGAGGG 2
RESULT 1131
AAQ72441
ID AAQ72441 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AAQ72441;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 21-NOV-1994 (first entry)
XX
DE Ligase Chain Reaction - specific probe for CF mutation detection.
XX
XX Cystic Fibrosis; CF nonsense mutation; improved method; diagnosis;
XX known mutation; Ligase chain reaction; G542X; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /*mod_base= other
FT /*note= "5'-biotin-T"
XX
XX WO9408047-A1.
XX
XX 14-APR-1994.
XX
XX 07-SEP-1993; 93WO-US008359.
XX
XX 25-SEP-1992; 92US-00951495.
XX
XX (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
XX Bouma SR, Gordon J, Hsieh W, Jou T, Beaudet AL, Pang P;
XX WPI; 1994-135607/16.
XX
XX Improved ligase chain reaction with high monovalent cation concns.,
XX mismatched probes and/or high initial mixing temps - used to detect small
XX mutations in known DNA sequences, pref. for detecting cystic fibrosis
XX mutations.
XX
XX Claim 32; Page 14; 64pp; English.
XX
XX The Ligase Chain Reaction has been improved to increase the "flexibility"
XX or "dynamic range" of each probe set used in the detection of small
XX mutations (single base deletions, insertions and changes, as well as
XX multiple mutations where the size of the mutation is less than about 15%
XX of the average probe length). Previously the determination of the genetic
XX constituency of an individual has been time consuming. The invention
XX comprises reacting probes and sample (suspected to contain the target
XX nucleic acid) under hybridising conditions that have been modified - 1.
XX the concentration of monovalent cation (Na+, K+, or NR3H+; R = H or lower
XX alkyl) is 100-200mM; 2. a "hot start" (temp. range 50-95 degree C) may be

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CC used; and 3. one of the downstream probes has a mismatch within 5 bases
 CC from the 5' end so it is not complementary to the target sequence (The
 CC complementary probe is also mismatched). These may be used either on
 CC their own or in conjunction. AAQ72439 and AAQ72440 are used to detect the
 CC G542x mutation in cystic fibrosis. The remaining probes are selected from
 CC AAQ72438, AAQ72441, AAQ72442 and AAQ72443. This invention is also
 CC applicable to other disease related mutations. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PN field.)
 CC
 CC Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1125 TTCCACCTTCACC 1137
 Db 4 TTCCACCTTCCTC 16

RESULT 1132
 AAT64483/c
 ID AAT64483 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

AC AAT64483;

DT 30-OCT-1997 (first entry)

DE Human haemopoietin receptor NR2 gene intron-exon junction.

XX Haemopoietin receptor; new receptor 2; NR2; leptin; human;
 KW autoimmune disease; nervous system; cerebral palsy;
 KW trauma induced paralysis; vascular ischaemia; stroke; neuronal tumour;
 KW motor neurone disease; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; peripheral neuropathy;
 KW heavy metal; alcohol; toxicity; kidney failure; infectious disease;
 KW herpes; rubella; measles; chicken pox; HIV; HTLV-1; therapy; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH intron 1..10
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "3", end of 1.4 kb intron"
 FT exon 11..16
 FT /tag= b
 FT /note= "5", end of exon"

XX WO9712037-A1.

XX 03-APR-1997.

XX 26-SEP-1996; 96WO-AU0000607.

XX 26-SEP-1995; 95AU-00005641.

XX (AMRA-) AMRAD OPERATIONS PTY LTD.

XX Hilton DJ, Willson T, Nicola NA, Gainsford T, Alexander WS;
 PI Metcalf D, Ng A;

XX WPI; 1997-212896/19.

XX Human haemopoietin receptor NR2, and corresponding DNA - used e.g. for
 PT treatment of auto-immune diseases.

XX Example 11; Page 42; 96pp; English.

XX This sequence shows an intron-exon boundary of the human haemopoietin
 CC receptor NR2 gene. Genomic libraries were screened to obtain genomic
 CC clones of the NR2 locus. These clones were characterised by mapping with
 CC partial endonuclease digestion, and specific probes were used to
 CC determine which fragments contained exon sequences. Intron/exon junction

CC sequences (see AAT64459-86) were determined by sequencing across
 CC intron/exon boundaries and confirmed by PCR. NR2 (see also AAW14841) and
 CC genetic sequences encoding it (see also AAT64442) can be used in the
 CC development of (ant)agonists, therapeutics and diagnostic reagents based
 CC on ligand interaction with the receptor
 XX
 CC Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1010 CACCTGAAAAGA 1022
 Db 13 CATCTGAAAAGA 1

RESULT 1133
 AAT64472/c
 ID AAT64472 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AAT64472;

DT 30-OCT-1997 (first entry)

DE Human haemopoietin receptor NR2 gene intron-exon junction.

XX Haemopoietin receptor; new receptor 2; NR2; leptin; human;
 KW autoimmune disease; nervous system; cerebral palsy;
 KW trauma induced paralysis; vascular ischaemia; stroke; neuronal tumour;
 KW motor neurone disease; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; peripheral neuropathy;
 KW heavy metal; alcohol; toxicity; kidney failure; infectious disease;
 KW herpes; rubella; measles; chicken pox; HIV; HTLV-1; therapy; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH intron 1..10
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "3", end of intron"
 FT exon 11..16
 FT /tag= b
 FT /note= "5", end of exon"

XX WO9712037-A1.

XX 03-APR-1997.

XX 26-SEP-1996; 96WO-AU0000607.

XX 26-SEP-1995; 95AU-00005641.

XX (AMRA-) AMRAD OPERATIONS PTY LTD.

XX Hilton DJ, Willson T, Nicola NA, Gainsford T, Alexander WS;
 PI Metcalf D, Ng A;

XX WPI; 1997-212896/19.

XX Human haemopoietin receptor NR2, and corresponding DNA - used e.g. for
 PT treatment of auto-immune diseases.

XX Example 11; Page 42; 96pp; English.

XX This sequence shows an intron-exon boundary of the human haemopoietin
 CC receptor NR2 gene. Genomic libraries were screened to obtain genomic
 CC clones of the NR2 locus. These clones were characterised by mapping with
 CC partial endonuclease digestion, and specific probes were used to
 CC determine which fragments contained exon sequences. Intron/exon junction
 CC sequences (see AAT64459-86) were determined by sequencing across
 CC intron/exon boundaries and confirmed by PCR. NR2 (see also AAW14841) and
 CC genetic sequences encoding it (see also AAT64442) can be used in the

CC development of (ant)agonists, therapeutics and diagnostic reagents based
 CC on ligand interaction with the receptor
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1009 ACACCTGAAAG 1021
 DB 14 ACACCTGGAAAG 2
 RESULT 1134
 AAV11898
 ID AAV11898 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV11898;
 XX
 DT 13-AUG-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE L. lactis NS3 locus PCR primer NS3-9.
 XX
 KW Salt-inducible promoter; lactic acid; food industry; food-grade inducer;
 KW fermentation processes; cheese production; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Lactococcus lactis.
 XX
 PN WO9810080-A1.
 XX
 PD 12-MAR-1998.
 XX
 PF 20-AUG-1997; 97WO-EP004755.
 XX
 PR 05-SEP-1996; 96BP-00202444.
 PR 13-MAR-1997; 97BP-00200744.
 XX
 PA (UNIL) UNILEVER NV.
 PA (UNIL) UNILEVER PLC.
 XX
 PI Sanders JW, Kok J, Venema G, Ledebøer AM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-193629/17.
 XX
 PT Salt-inducible promoter - derived from lactic acid bacteria, used for the
 PT production of polypeptides in food.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 16; 11pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV11892-V11900 are PCR primers used in the identification and isolation
 CC of a salt-inducible promoter (SIP) derived from the lactic acid bacterium
 CC Lactococcus lactis. Using the SIP, salt can be used as a food-grade
 CC inducer in food fermentation processes, e.g. in the production of cheese,
 CC dressings, water-containing spreads, sausages, or sour dough
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1161 TGACTGTCCCAAC 1173
 DB 4 TGACTGCCCAAC 16
 RESULT 1135
 AAX56201
 ID AAX56201 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX56201;

XX
 DT 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human alpha-7 nicotinic receptor PCR primer SEQ ID NO:48.
 XX
 KW Human; alpha-7 nicotinic receptor; neuronal; hybridisation; probe;
 KW alpha-7 neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor; schizophrenia;
 KW small cell lung carcinoma; breast cancer; nicotine-dependent illness;
 KW epilepsy; juvenile myoclonic epilepsy; Prader-Willi syndrome;
 KW Angelman's syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9920757-A2.
 XX
 PD 29-APR-1999.
 XX
 PF 15-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021762.
 XX
 PR 23-OCT-1997; 97US-00956518.
 XX
 PA (LEON/) LEONARD S.
 PA (FREE/) FREEDMAN R.
 XX
 PI Leonard S, Freedman R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-288306/24.
 XX
 PT Human alpha-7 neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor and related
 PT polynucleotides.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; Page 74; 104pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleotide sequence (1)
 CC encoding at least a portion of the human alpha-7 neuronal nicotinic
 CC acetylcholine receptor (alpha7-hnAChR). Also described are: (1) a peptide
 CC encoded by (1); (2) a vector comprising (1); (3) a host cell transformed
 CC with a vector of (2); (4) a polynucleotide comprising at least 15
 CC nucleotides which hybridises under stringent conditions to at least a
 CC portion of (1); (5) a method for detection of a polynucleotide encoding
 CC alpha 7-hnAChR in a biological sample; and (6) a method for amplification
 CC of nucleic acid from a sample suspected of containing nucleic acid
 CC encoding alpha 7-hnAChR. The primers and probes from the present
 CC invention can be used on brain tissue and blood samples of humans
 CC suspected of suffering from schizophrenia, small cell lung carcinoma,
 CC breast cancer and nicotine-dependent illness. This is particularly useful
 CC for diagnosis of schizophrenia. Other illnesses that can be
 CC studied/diagnosed are epilepsy (e.g. juvenile myoclonic epilepsy) and
 CC Prader-Willi and Angelman's syndromes
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1064 ACCCAAGCTTCAG 1076
 DB 4 ACCCAAACTTCAG 16
 RESULT 1136
 AAA86561/c
 ID AAA86561 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA86561;
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCNA hairpin ribozyme recognition site #9.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.


```

XX AC ADE14063;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or regulatory region #172.
XX KW Human, optineurin; ds; ophthalmological; single nucleotide polymorphism;
XX KW SNP; glaucoma; progressive ocular hypertensive disorder;
XX KW glaucoma related disorder; motif; repeat element; regulatory region.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2003190617-A1.
XX PD 09-OCT-2003.
XX PF 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.
XX PR 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.
XX PA (SIEE/) SI E.
XX PA (RAYM/) RAYMOND V.
XX PA (MORI/) MORISSETTE J.
XX PI Raymond V, Morissette J, Si E;
XX WI; 2003-864168/80.
XX DR New nucleic acid sequences of the optineurin gene are useful to detect
XX PT polymorphisms particularly single nucleotide polymorphisms in the
XX PT optineurin promoter to diagnose, prognosis and treat glaucoma and related
XX PT disorders.
XX PS Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 174; 159pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid (NI) comprising at
XX CC least 20 but not more than 1500 consecutive nucleotides of the optineurin
XX CC promoter appearing as ADE13890. Also included are the optineurin promoter
XX CC operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid, a nucleic acid capable of
XX CC detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the optineurin
XX CC promoter, a host cell comprising the promoter operably linked to a
XX CC heterologous sequence, diagnosing or prognosing glaucoma in a sample
XX CC obtained from a cell or bodily fluid (comprising detecting a polymorphism
XX CC in a promoter region of the optineurin gene, associated with a glaucoma
XX CC phenotype), detecting a SNP sequence variation in a sample containing
XX CC DNA, detecting the presence of an optineurin promoter sequence variation
XX CC in a sample containing DNA, determining the presence or increased
XX CC susceptibility to glaucoma or to a progressive ocular hypertensive
XX CC disorder resulting in loss of visual field in a patient (or the severity
XX CC or progression of glaucoma in a patient, comprising providing
XX CC amplification reaction primers that direct amplification of a selected
XX CC nucleic acid region containing the variation within the optineurin
XX CC promoter and amplifying the DNA) and detecting a polymorphism (comprising
XX CC obtaining a sample containing human genomic DNA, providing a nucleic acid
XX CC capable of detecting a SNP located within an optineurin promoter, and
XX CC detecting the polymorphism). The invention is used to diagnose and
XX CC prognose glaucoma and also to treat glaucoma related disorders. The
XX CC present sequence is an optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or
XX CC putative regulatory region.
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 844 CCCAGATTGAGA 856
DB 16 CCCAGATTGGA 4

RESULT 1142

```

```

ADE14267/C
ID ADE14267 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX AC ADE14267;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or regulatory region #376.
XX KW Human, optineurin; ds; ophthalmological; single nucleotide polymorphism;
XX KW SNP; glaucoma; progressive ocular hypertensive disorder;
XX KW glaucoma related disorder; motif; repeat element; regulatory region.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2003190617-A1.
XX PD 09-OCT-2003.
XX PF 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.
XX PR 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.
XX PA (SIEE/) SI E.
XX PA (RAYM/) RAYMOND V.
XX PA (MORI/) MORISSETTE J.
XX PI Raymond V, Morissette J, Si E;
XX WI; 2003-864168/80.
XX DR New nucleic acid sequences of the optineurin gene are useful to detect
XX PT polymorphisms particularly single nucleotide polymorphisms in the
XX PT optineurin promoter to diagnose, prognosis and treat glaucoma and related
XX PT disorders.
XX PS Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 378; 159pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid (NI) comprising at
XX CC least 20 but not more than 1500 consecutive nucleotides of the optineurin
XX CC promoter appearing as ADE13890. Also included are the optineurin promoter
XX CC operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid, a nucleic acid capable of
XX CC detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the optineurin
XX CC promoter, a host cell comprising the promoter operably linked to a
XX CC heterologous sequence, diagnosing or prognosing glaucoma in a sample
XX CC obtained from a cell or bodily fluid (comprising detecting a polymorphism
XX CC in a promoter region of the optineurin gene, associated with a glaucoma
XX CC phenotype), detecting a SNP sequence variation in a sample containing
XX CC DNA, detecting the presence of an optineurin promoter sequence variation
XX CC in a sample containing DNA, determining the presence or increased
XX CC susceptibility to glaucoma or to a progressive ocular hypertensive
XX CC disorder resulting in loss of visual field in a patient (or the severity
XX CC or progression of glaucoma in a patient, comprising providing
XX CC amplification reaction primers that direct amplification of a selected
XX CC nucleic acid region containing the variation within the optineurin
XX CC promoter and amplifying the DNA) and detecting a polymorphism (comprising
XX CC obtaining a sample containing human genomic DNA, providing a nucleic acid
XX CC capable of detecting a SNP located within an optineurin promoter, and
XX CC detecting the polymorphism). The invention is used to diagnose and
XX CC prognose glaucoma and also to treat glaucoma related disorders. The
XX CC present sequence is an optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or
XX CC putative regulatory region.
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1057 GCCCAAAACCCAA 1069
DB 15 GCCCAAGACCCAA 3

```

CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 CC sequence is an amberyyme molecule of the invention
 CC
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1506 GCTGGAGCTGCTG 1518
 Db 5 GCTGGAGGUGGUG 17
 RESULT 1144
 ABL58392/c
 ID ABL58392 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL58392;
 XX
 DT 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PDE7a3 splice variant DNA amplifying primer PDE7a3For.
 XX
 KW Cyclic adenosine monophosphate; cAMP; cAMP phosphodiesterase type 7;
 KW PDE7a3; splice variant; transgenic; PCR; cardiant; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; antiinfertility; vaccine; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_feature 3
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "this nucleotide is indicated as G in the sequence
 FT listing"
 FT
 XX WO200183772-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 27-APR-2001; 2001WO-EP004785.
 XX
 PR 28-APR-2000; 2000EP-00109267.
 XX
 PA (MERE) MERCK PATENT GMBH.
 XX
 PI Kluxen F;
 XX
 WPI; 2002-034516/04.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide of splice variant of cyclic adenosine monophosphate
 PT phosphodiesterase type 7 and polynucleotides, useful as vaccines for
 PT inducing immune response against diseases e.g. cardiovascular diseases
 PT and asthma.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 27; 40pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP)
 CC phosphodiesterase type 7 (PDE7a3) splice variant. The polypeptide can be
 CC expressed by standard recombinant methodology. The PDE7a3 splice variant
 CC polypeptides and polynucleotides are useful for treating cardiovascular
 CC diseases, asthma, allergy, inflammatory diseases, fertility disorders and
 CC immunoregulator disorders. The polynucleotides are useful for producing
 CC transgenic animals, which include knock-in animals (in which an animal

RESULT 1143
 ABR02378
 ID ABR02378 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABR02378;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOGO Amberyyme #50.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-01817979.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWIRRA B M.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowirra BM;
 XX
 WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 central nervous system injury.
 XX
 Claim 88; Page 131; 200pp; English.
 XX
 The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 an amberyyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the

CC gene is replaced by human equivalent within the genome of the animal),
 CC useful in drug discovery process, for target validation. The pDE7a3
 CC splice variant polypeptides and polynucleotides are useful as vaccines
 CC for inducing an immunological response in a mammal. Sequences ABL58392-93
 CC represent PCR primers used to verify the existence of the novel pDE7a3
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1416 GCTGGAGCTGCAG 1428
 DB 18 GCTGGAGCTGAAG 6

RESULT 1145
 AAD61712
 ID AAD61712 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD61712;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antisense PCR primer, EC55 to construct soluble dimeric TNF receptor.
 XX
 KW Intracellular domain; IC; p55 tumour necrotic factor receptor; TNF;
 KW tumour; rheumatoid arthritis; inflammatory disease; gene therapy;
 KW cytostatic; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN US6579697-B1.
 XX
 XX 17-JUN-2003.
 PD
 XX
 PF 12-NOV-1996; 96US-00747562.
 XX
 PR 11-MAY-1995; 95WO-US005854.
 XX
 PA (YEDA) YEDA RES & DEV CO LTD.
 XX
 PI Wallach D, Boldin M, Mett I, Varfolomeev E;
 DR WPI; 2003-799831/75.
 XX
 XX New DNA molecule encoding a polypeptide capable of binding to an
 PT intracellular domain of a p55 tumor necrotic factor (TNF) receptor,
 PT useful for preparing a composition for treating tumor, rheumatoid
 PT arthritis or inflammatory diseases.
 XX
 XX Example 4; Col 55; 126pp; English.
 CC
 CC The invention relates to an isolated DNA molecule which encodes a
 CC polypeptide capable of binding to an intracellular domain of a p55 tumour
 CC necrotic factor (TNF) receptor. The DNA molecule is useful for preparing
 CC a composition for treating tumour, rheumatoid arthritis or inflammatory
 CC diseases. The invention is useful in gene therapy. The present sequence
 CC is a PCR primer used in the construction of soluble dimeric TNF receptor
 XX
 SQ Sequence 28 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 28;
 Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1827 CGTGGGCTCAAGAGCCTGAGT 1847
 DB 4 CGTGGAGCTGTGCTCCTGAGT 24

RESULT 1146

AAV08583/C
 ID AAV08583 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV08583;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer ACE/109RB for human ACE gene.
 XX
 KW PCR primer; human; ACE; angiotensin converting enzyme; angiotensinogen;
 KW cardiovascular status; AGT; AT1; type 1 angiotensin II receptor; stroke;
 KW polymorphic pattern; blood pressure; electrocardiographic profile;
 KW cardiac condition diagnosis; myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis;
 KW hypertension; cardiovascular disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9845477-A2.
 XX
 XX 15-OCT-1998.
 PD
 XX
 PF 01-APR-1998; 98WO-IB000475.
 XX
 PR 04-APR-1997; 97US-0042930P.
 XX
 PA (EURO-) EURONA MEDICAL AB.
 XX
 PI Norberg LT, Andersson MK, Lindstroem PHR;
 DR WPI; 1998-568361/48.
 XX
 XX Assessing cardiovascular status in humans by polymorphic analysis - of
 PT genes for angiotensin converting enzyme, angiotensinogen and angiotensin
 PT II receptor, used to diagnose predisposition to disease and to predict
 PT effect of therapy.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 27; 71pp; English.
 PS
 XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for the human ACE (angiotensin
 CC converting enzyme) gene, and can be used in the method of the invention.
 CC The method is for assessing cardiovascular status in humans by
 CC determining the sequence of at least one polymorphic site in the ACE
 CC (angiotensin converting enzyme), AGT (angiotensinogen) and/or AT1 (type 1
 CC angiotensin II receptor) genes, and comparing the polymorphic pattern
 CC with that in patients with predetermined markers of status. The method is
 CC used to assess blood pressure or electrocardiographic profile, to
 CC diagnose a cardiac condition such as (silent) myocardial infarction (MI),
 CC hypertension, atherosclerosis or stroke. They can also be used to predict
 CC response to treatments with ACE inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor
 CC antagonists, diuretics, alpha- or beta-adrenergic receptor antagonists,
 CC etc. It is also used to identify susceptibility to cardiovascular
 CC disease. Libraries of nucleic acids containing polymorphic positions in
 CC the 3 genes, and libraries of targets corresponding to the peptides from
 CC the genes are used to screen for cardiovascular agents. The nucleic acids
 CC contained in the library can be used as source of probes
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 232 AGTGAGAGCCATAGC 247
 DB 16 AGTGAGAGCGGAGGC 1

RESULT 1147
 AAA38209/C
 ID AAA38209 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA38209;

XX 21-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX Human angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:9.
XX Angiotensin-converting enzyme gene; ACE; polymorphism;
KW polymorphic marker; cardiovascular disease; myocardial infarction;
KW unstable angina; hypertension; atherosclerosis; stroke; prognosis;
KW drug screening; treatment outcome; human; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200022166-A2.
XX 20-APR-2000.
XX 13-OCT-1999; 99WO-IB001678.
XX 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104286P.
XX 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104302P.
XX (EURO-) EURONA MEDICAL AB.
XX Norberg LT, Andersson MK, Lindstrom PHR, Jonsson L;
XX WPI; 2000-318010/27.
XX Assessing cardiovascular status in humans involves comparing test
XX polymorphic pattern comprising polymorphic positions within genes
XX encoding specific proteins, with reference polymorphic pattern.
XX Example 1; Page 48; 126pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel method of assessing the cardiovascular
XX status in an individual and to newly identified polymorphisms in the
XX genes encoding angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE), angiotensin II
XX receptor type 1 (AT1) and type 2 (AT2), angiotensinogen (AGT), renin,
XX aldosterone synthase, endothelin receptor type A and beta-adrenergic
XX receptors 1 and 2. The method comprises determining the sequence at one
XX or more polymorphic positions within these genes, and comparing the
XX pattern of polymorphisms from the individual with a reference polymorphic
XX pattern obtained from a population of individuals exhibiting a
XX predetermined cardiovascular disease status. The polymorphic markers are
XX useful for determining the predisposition of an individual to
XX cardiovascular disorders such as myocardial infarction, unstable angina,
XX hypertension, atherosclerosis and stroke. They are also useful for
XX predicting the likely cardiovascular status of a patient given a
XX treatment regimen comprising administration of cardiovascular drugs
XX (e.g., ACE inhibitors, beta-adrenergic receptor antagonists (beta-
XX blockers) or calcium channel blockers). One or more polymorphic markers
XX provides a basis for predicting the outcome of a treatment regimen.
XX Fragments of the genes comprising a polymorphic site may be used as
XX primers and probes for detecting genetic polymorphisms or in molecular
XX library arrays for high throughput screening. The genes, and the proteins
XX they encode are useful in the screening of potential cardiovascular
XX drugs. Determination of an individual's polymorphic pattern reduces or
XX eliminates trial and error in selecting a treatment for a particular
XX individual cardiovascular patient. It also provides the ability to
XX eliminate patients from clinical trials who are predicted to be non-
XX responsive, or at a risk for an adverse response to a particular
XX treatment regimen. Adverse results in an early trial can be evaluated to
XX identify polymorphic patterns so that the adverse results can be
XX correlated with a sub-population of the test population, permitting
XX exclusion of such sub-populations from the treatment group. Beneficial
XX drugs can be approved for use in the appropriate population, thereby
XX decreasing the number of patients required for a clinical trial, which in
XX turn decreases the duration and cost of such trials. Sequences AAA38201-
XX A38239 represent PCR primers used in an exemplification of the invention
XX to amplify short fragments of the human ACE gene (AAA38328- AAA38330) for
XX sequence determination
XX Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. NO. 8.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 232 AGTGAGAGGCCATAGC 247
Db 16 AGTGAGAGGCCAGGC 1
RESULT 1148
AAC61209/c
ID AAC61209 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX AAC61209;
XX 30-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX Human ACE, AGT and AT1 genes polymorphisms PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 9.
XX Human; genetic polymorphism; disease diagnosis; treatment; cancer;
KW cardiovascular system; nervous system; glaucoma; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200056922-A2.
XX 28-SEP-2000.
XX 23-MAR-2000; 2000WO-GB001102.
XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0126046P.
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99WO-IB000497.
PR 24-MAR-1999; 99US-0126243P.
PR 23-DEC-1999; 99US-00471890.
XX (GEMT-) GEMINI GENOMICS AB.
PI Lindstrom PHR, Norberg LT, Jonsson L, Olaisson E, Sanders R;
XX WPI; 2000-638268/61.
XX Assessing disease status in individual by determining sequence(s) at one
XX or more polymorphic positions within the human genes encoding the
XX protein(s) involved in physiological pathway associated with treatment
XX regime.
XX Example 1; Page 55; 141pp; English.
XX The present invention is related to methods for determining the
XX polymorphic pattern of an individual and using the results to determine
XX their risk of a number of diseases, including cancer, cardiovascular
XX diseases, glaucoma and nervous system disorders such as depression and
XX neurodegenerative diseases. In addition, the methods can be used to
XX determine the effects of different types of treatment for individuals,
XX and thus enables appropriate therapies to be prescribed. The PCR primers
XX shown in sequences AAC61201-C61371 were all used to demonstrate the
XX methods of the invention
XX Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. NO. 8.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 232 AGTGAGAGGCCATAGC 247
Db 16 AGTGAGAGGCCAGGC 1
RESULT 1149
AAQ24931
ID AAQ24931 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX

```
AC AAQ24931;
XX
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 19-NOV-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX Homeo box consensus sequence primer (258).
DE
XX Single primer amplification; SPAR; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9207948-Al.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992.
XX
XX 05-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008233.
XX
XX 06-NOV-1990; 90US-00610973.
XX 29-JUL-1991; 91US-00737919.
XX
XX (LUBR ) LUBRIZOL CORP.
XX
XX Cardineau GA, Filner P;
XX
XX WPI; 1992-183683/22.
XX
XX Nucleic acid sequence single primer amplification - useful for genomic
XX variation analysis and polymorphism detection for restriction fragment
XX length data.
XX
XX Claim 16; Page 39; 65pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence is the complement of (250) (AAQ24927). The selected primer
XX is used in practice of the single primer amplification reaction (SPAR).
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query March 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1419 GGAGCTGCAGAACGGG 1434
XX
XX DB 1 GGAGCTGGAGAGGAG 16
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1150
XX AAQ24931/c
XX ID AAQ24931 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AC AAQ24931;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 19-NOV-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX Homeo box consensus sequence primer (258).
XX Single primer amplification; SPAR; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9207948-Al.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992.
XX
XX 05-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008233.
XX
XX 06-NOV-1990; 90US-00610973.
XX 29-JUL-1991; 91US-00737919.
XX
XX (LUBR ) LUBRIZOL CORP.
XX
XX Cardineau GA, Filner P;
XX
XX WPI; 1992-183683/22.
XX
XX Nucleic acid sequence single primer amplification - useful for genomic
XX variation analysis and polymorphism detection for restriction fragment
XX length data.
XX
XX Claim 16; Page 39; 65pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence is the complement of (250) (AAQ24927). The selected primer
XX is used in practice of the single primer amplification reaction (SPAR).
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query March 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1419 GGAGCTGCAGAACGGG 1434
XX
XX DB 1 GGAGCTGGAGAGGAG 16
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1150
XX AAQ24931/c
XX ID AAQ24931 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AC AAQ24931;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 19-NOV-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX Homeo box consensus sequence primer (258).
XX Single primer amplification; SPAR; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9207948-Al.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992.
XX
XX 05-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008233.
XX
XX 06-NOV-1990; 90US-00610973.
XX 29-JUL-1991; 91US-00737919.
XX
XX (LUBR ) LUBRIZOL CORP.
XX
XX Cardineau GA, Filner P;
XX
XX WPI; 1992-183683/22.
XX
XX Nucleic acid sequence single primer amplification - useful for genomic
XX variation analysis and polymorphism detection for restriction fragment
XX length data.
XX
XX Claim 16; Page 39; 65pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence is the complement of (250) (AAQ24927). The selected primer
XX is used in practice of the single primer amplification reaction (SPAR).
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query March 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1419 GGAGCTGCAGAACGGG 1434
XX
XX DB 1 GGAGCTGGAGAGGAG 16
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1151
XX AAQ30514
XX ID AAQ30514 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AC AAQ30514;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 19-MAR-1993 (first entry)
XX
XX Immunoglobulin gene mu E2 enhancer under control of TCRE.
XX
XX Transcriptional control recognition element; decoy; cellular RNA;
XX promoter; hormone receptor element; viral; liver; tissue; viral;
XX proliferation; linker; NF-1; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9218522-Al.
XX
XX 29-OCT-1992.
XX
XX 17-APR-1992; 92WO-US003205.
XX
XX 18-APR-1991; 91US-00687337.
XX
XX (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
XX
XX Chu BC, Orgel L;
XX
XX WPI; 1992-382035/46.
XX
XX New oligo-nucleotide(s) contg. transcription control recognition element
XX - stabilised by covalent bonding of two DNA strands, act as decoys for
XX regulatory protein to modulate specific RNA.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 7; 41pp; English.
XX
XX Transcriptional control recognition element recognition sequences may be
XX recognised by control proteins and are involved in either enhancing or
XX repressing transcription of associated sequences. PCR sequences include
XX promoter elements, hormone receptor elements, viral, cellular, liver or
XX tissue elements, etc. The sequence represents an exemplary tissue
XX associated element, the immunoglobulin gene enhancer element mu E2. A
XX typical application of the TCRE recognising oligonucleotides is
XX inhibition of viral proliferation. See also AAQ30472-518. (Updated on 25-
XX MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
```

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1188 CAGAGAGTGGCACCA 1203
 |||||
 Db 1 CAGGAGGTGGCCCCA 16

RESULT 1152
 AAQ21918/C
 ID AAQ21918 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ21918;
 XX
 DT 11-JUN-1992 (first entry)
 XX
 DE TEG-terminated exonuclease stable oligonucleotide #27.
 XX
 KW tetraethylene glycol; cancer; antisense; gene expression; inhibition;
 KW diol; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "see comments"
 FT modified_base 15
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "see comments"

PN WO9202534-A.

XX 20-FEB-1992.

XX 03-AUG-1990; 90US-00562180.

XX 03-AUG-1990; 90US-00562180.

XX 13-SEP-1990; 90US-00582287.

XX 13-SEP-1990; 90US-00582456.

XX 13-SEP-1990; 90US-00582457.

XX 09-APR-1991; 91US-00682784.

XX (STER) STERLING DRUG INC.

XX Weis AL, Hausheer FH, Chaturvedu PVC, Delecki DJ, Cavanaugh PF;
 PI Moskwa PS, Oakes FT;
 XX WPI; 1992-080016/10.

XX New oligo nucleoside(s) and nucleotide(s) with up to 200 bases - nuclease
 PT resistant anti sense cpds. useful for treating hereditary disorders of
 PT altered genetic expression mechanisms.

XX Example 42; Page 70; 90pp; English.

XX Two TEG molecules joined via a phosphate group are attached to the 5'
 CC terminus. The adenosine residue at position 15 is attached to the 3'
 CC adenosine residue by two TEG molecules which are joined via a phosphate
 CC group. The diol-contg. linking group forms phosphodiester bonds with both
 CC adenosines. The resulting oligonucleotide is resistant to exonuclease
 CC degradation. See also AAQ21864-Q21917

XX Sequence 16 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1174 TTTCGGCTCCCGCA 1189
 |||||
 Db 16 TTTCGCACTCCCGTA 1

RESULT 1153
 AAQ92129
 ID AAQ92129 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX
 AC AAQ92129;
 XX
 DT 11-JAN-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE p53 detection probe, (codon 176 TGC to TAC).

XX Primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplify; mutant; K-ras; PCR;
 KW flanking region; amplification; probe; detection; sputum; diagnosis;
 KW benign; malignant; neoplasm; lung; lung cancer; head; neck; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS WO9513397-A1.

XX 18-MAY-1995.

XX 10-NOV-1994; 94WO-US012947.

XX 12-NOV-1993; 93US-00152313.

XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MED.

XX Sidransky D;

XX WPI; 1995-194114/25.

XX Detecting target nucleic acid in mammalian sputum - particularly for
 PT diagnosis of lung neoplasia involving mutation(s) in the K-ras oncogene
 PT or p53 tumour suppressor.

XX Example 1; Page 30; 122pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAQ92112-211 are probes which were used in the
 CC detection of a mutant p53 gene sequence. The DNA to be detected is
 CC amplified using PCR and then these probes which are pref. labeled using
 CC 32-P gamma-ATP are used to detect the mutant sequences. The primers and
 CC probes given in AAQ92098-219 are used in the method of the invention for
 CC detecting mammalian target DNA in sputum samples. Analysis of the target
 CC DNA is used to diagnose benign or malignant neoplasms of the lung. It is
 CC also useful for screening people at high risk or for monitoring progress
 CC of treatment of lung neoplasms. The method is based on the discovery that
 CC mutant target DNA associated with lung cancer is present at detectable
 CC levels in sputum. Cells shed into sputum from head and neck cancers may
 CC also be detected

XX Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1086 AGGCTTCACCCACC 1101
 |||||
 Db 1 AGGCGTACCCACC 16

RESULT 1154
 AAQ22506/C
 ID AAQ22506 standard; RNA; 16 BP.

XX

AC AAQ22506;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)

```

XX Streptomyces sp. orf1590 gene RBS RNA fragment.
DE
XX Xylanase; acidophilic; thermostable; XYL I; XYL II; plant biomass;
XX hemicellulase; beta-1,4 bond; xylosic chain; xylan; D-xylose; paper;
XX pulp; chlorine bleaching; feed; beta-glucan; cellulose; lignin; ds.
XX
XX Streptomyces sp.
OS
XX
XX US5871730-A.
PN
XX
XX 16-FEB-1999.
PD
XX
XX 29-JUL-1994; 94US-00282197.
PF
XX
XX 29-JUL-1994; 94US-00282197.
PR
XX
XX (UYSH ) UNIV SHERBROOKE.
PA
XX
XX Beaulieu C, Brzezinski R, Dery CV;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1996-141348/14.
DR
XX
XX New acidophilic and thermostable xylanase enzymes from Actinonadura sp.
PT
XX FC7 - useful for treating plant biomass, especially paper and wood pulp,
PT to degrade hemicellulose and hydrolyse xylan.
XX
XX Example 7; Fig 7; 60pp; English.
PS
XX
XX This invention describes the use of novel acidophilic and thermostable
CC xylanase enzymes (XYL I and XYL II) from Actinonadura sp. FC7 which
CC retain their activity under harsh industrial conditions (e.g. high
CC temperature or wide pH ranges) and may be secreted by recombinant host
CC cells, to treat plant biomass. Xylanases XYL I and XYL II are part of a
CC large group of hemicellulase enzymes and function by cutting the beta-1,4
CC bonds within the xylosic chain of xylan (a polymer of D-xylose residues
CC that is a major constituent of hemicellulose). This means that they may
CC be used in the paper and pulp industry to improve the efficiency of the
CC bleaching process by degrading the structure of the material. XYL I and
CC XYL II may also be used to treat feed, by degrading a substrate with a
CC high beta-glucan or cellulose content. XYL I and XYL II retain their
CC activity at high temperatures (e.g. 70 deg. C) and at low pHs (e.g. 4.0).
CC conditions which tend to denature most known xylanases. Enzymes that
CC remain active in these conditions may be used in industrial processes
CC that are carried out at high temperature and low pH to speed up other,
CC non-enzymatic reactions, minimising costs, energy requirements, and the
CC risk of pollution, (e.g. enzymes XYL I and XYL II can be used to
CC facilitate chlorine bleaching of paper pulp which is carried out in hot,
CC acidic conditions). Pretreatment with XYL I and XYL II, allows the
CC bleaching agents to penetrate better, to remove lignin from the pulp and
CC 'bleach' the colouration from it. This means smaller quantities of the
CC agents can be used to produce the same or a better result. Also,
CC disrupting the structure aids water drainage. NOTE: This patent is an
CC equivalent to F19501640. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct DR field.)
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1228 CTTGCGACGCCCTCG 1243
Db 16 CATGGCGCACCCCTCG 1

RESULT 1155
AAT38471
ID AAT38471 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AAT38471;
AC
XX
XX 17-JAN-1997 (first entry)
DT

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```

XX Ancylostoma secreted protein ASP-1 primer GSP 2.
DE
XX Ancylostoma secreted protein; ASP-1; hookworm; vaccine;
XX Ancylostoma caninum; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; 5'RACE;
XX rapid amplification of cDNA ends; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO9632479-A1.
PN
XX
XX 17-OCT-1996.
PD
XX
XX 10-APR-1996; 96WO-US004821.
PF
XX
XX 10-APR-1995; 95US-00419414.
PR
XX
XX (UYUA ) UNIV YALE.
PA
XX
XX Hawdon JM, Hotez PJ, Jones BF;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1996-477130/47.
DR
XX
XX Ancylostoma caninum secreted protein - useful as antigen for hookworm
PT vaccine prodn.
PT
XX
XX Example 1; Page 33; 66pp; English.
PS
XX
XX PCR primer GSP 2 (AAT38471) is based on Ancylostoma secreted protein
CC (ASP) genes (see also AAT38466-68), and is located internally to primer
CC GSP 1 (see also AAT38470). It was used with a 5' poly(G) anchor primer
CC (AAT38473) in a 5'RACE PCR amplification of Ancylostoma caninum L3 larva
CC cDNA. A second PCR using nested primers (see also AAT38472-73) yielded
CC the 5' end and start codon of ASP cDNA. A full-length cDNA sequence
CC (AAT38466) coding for ASP-1 (AAW04321), a protein useful in hookworm
CC vaccine, was identified
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1290 CCACCAAGCCACAGAGC 1305
Db 1 CCACCAAGCCAGAGC 16

RESULT 1156
AAT37119/c
ID AAT37119 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AAT37119;
AC
XX
XX 17-MAR-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide containing 6'-substituted carbocyclic nucleoside.
DE
XX antisense therapy; nucleoside carba analogue; diagnostic; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 13..15
XX /tag= a
XX /note= "each of these bases is a 6'-substituted carba
XX analogue of T"
XX
XX WO9619478-A1.
PN
XX
XX 27-JUN-1996.
PD
XX
XX 08-DEC-1995; 95WO-EP004840.
DT

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XX PR 19-DEC-1994; 94CH-00003825.
XX PA (CIBA ) CIBA GEIGY AG.
XX PI Altmann K;
XX DR WPI; 1996-309503/31.
XX XX
XX PT New oligo:nucleotide(s) for use in anti:sense therapy - having at least
XX PT two consecutive 6-substd carbocyclic nucleoside(s) in their sequence.
XX XX
XX PS Example C2; Page 47; 73pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC An oligonucleotide is claimed which contains 2-200 residues of natural or
XX CC synthetic nucleosides which are linked via a nucleotide bridging group.
XX CC At least 2 of the residues are nucleoside carba analogues (i.e.
XX CC nucleosides in which the furanose ring is replaced by a cyclopentane
XX CC ring) having a defined generic formula given in the patent; and at least
XX CC 2 of these nucleosides are consecutive on at least one occasion. The
XX CC oligonucleotides can be used in antisense therapy for treating infections
XX CC and diseases, e.g. by blocking the expression of bioactive proteins at
XX CC the level of nucleic acids (e.g. oncogenes). They can also be used as
XX CC diagnostic agents for detecting viral infections or genetically
XX CC determined diseases. They have a higher antisense activity in cellular
XX CC experiments than that of oligonucleotide which contain natural
XX CC nucleosides in place of the carba analogues. Furthermore they have
XX CC increased stability towards degradation by nucleases, and their pairing
XX CC with complementary RNA is improved. The present sequence is a specific
XX CC example of an oligonucleotide containing the carba analogues
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. NO. 8.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1002 GAATCGACACCTGAA 1017
DB 16 GAACGGACACCTGGA 1

RESULT 1157
AAV14113/C
ID AAV14113 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAV14113;
XX
DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 19-MAY-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe HBPr9 for preCore region of HBV.
XX
KW Probe; hepatitis b virus; HBV detection; RT pol region; genetic analysis;
KW preCore region; HBsAg region; genotype specific target;
XX mutation detection; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Hepatitis B virus.
XX
PN WO9740193-A2.
XX
PD 30-OCT-1997.
XX
PF 21-APR-1997; 97WO-EP002002.
XX
PR 19-APR-1996; 96EP-00870053.
XX
PA (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
XX
PI Stuyver L, Rossau R, Maertens G;
XX WPI; 1997-535867/49.
XX

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```

XX XX
XX PT Detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus - specifically
XX PT genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and RT gene
XX PT mutations selected by treatment with drugs.
XX PS Claim 5; Page 26; 80pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC This sequence represents a probe for the preCore region of hepatitis b
XX CC virus (HBV). This sequence can be used in the method of the invention for
XX CC detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus (HBV) in a sample.
XX CC The method comprises: (a) optionally releasing, isolating or
XX CC concentrating polynucleic acids (I) in the sample, and amplifying the
XX CC relevant part of a suitable HBV gene in the sample with at least 1
XX CC suitable primer pair; (b) hybridising (I) with a combination of at least
XX CC 2 nucleotide probes, which are applied to known locations on a solid
XX CC support and hybridise specifically to mutant target sequences chosen from
XX CC the HBV RT pol gene region, HBV preCore region, HBsAg region and/or HBV
XX CC genotype specific target sequences, or their complements or U for T
XX CC homologues; (c) detecting the hybrids formed in step (b), and inferring
XX CC the HBV genotype and/or mutants present in the sample from the
XX CC differential hybridisation signal(s). The composition can be used to
XX CC diagnose and/or monitor HBV mutants and/or genotypes in a sample,
XX CC specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and RT
XX CC gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs, e.g. lamivudine and
XX CC penciclovir. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. NO. 8.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1053 CCGGCCCCCAACCCA 1068
DB 16 CCATGCCCAACCCA 1

RESULT 1158
AAV49052/C
ID AAV49052 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAV49052;
XX
DT 15-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE rb gene antisense oligonucleotide rb-45.
XX
KW rb gene; antisense oligonucleotide; modulate; gene expression; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP856579-A1.
XX
PD 05-AUG-1998.
XX
PF 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.
XX
PR 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.
XX
PA (BIOG-) BIOGNOSTIK GES BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.
XX
PI Schlingensiepen K, Brysch W;
XX WPI; 1998-400910/35.
XX
PT Preparation of antisense oligo:nucleotide(s) which lack long runs of
XX consecutive guanosine or inosine - and have specific ratio of residues
XX able to form two or three hydrogen bonds, have greater activity and
XX reduced toxicity, used therapeutically or to modulate growth of cells in
XX culture.
XX
XX Claim 10; Fig 9a; 286pp; English.
XX

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XX AAV49008-236 represent antisense oligonucleotides directed against the rb
 CC gene. Of these, only oligonucleotides AAV49008-52 resulted in effective
 CC downregulation of negative growth control by rb, while oligonucleotides
 CC AAV49052-236 had little effect. The oligonucleotides exemplify the
 CC invention. The specification describes oligonucleotides that contain 8-30
 CC nucleotides, which contain at most 8 nucleotides that can each form three
 CC hydrogen bonds to cytosine; do not contain four consecutive nucleotides
 CC able to form three H-bonds each to four consecutive cytosines; do not
 CC contain two sequences of three consecutive nucleotides each able to form
 CC three H-bonds to three consecutive cytosines, and the ratio between
 CC residues able to form two H-bonds each (2R) or three such bonds (3R) is
 CC given by $2R/3R = 0.33-0.72$. The oligonucleotides are used to modulate
 CC expression of genes, particularly the genes for p53, Erb-2, junB, junD,
 CC TGF-beta 1 or beta 2, to control proliferation of primary cell cultures
 CC (e.g. bone marrow stem, liver or kidney cells, osteoclasts, osteoblasts
 CC and/or keratinocytes). The oligonucleotides can also be used to analyse
 CC function of proteins (by altering their expression or activity) and
 CC therapeutically, e.g. in cases of cancer or (targeting TGF) for
 CC stimulating the immune system
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 741 GAACACCGGTGTGCACC 756
 Db 16 GGACACTGTGTACACC 1
 RESULT 1159
 AAA04899/c
 ID AAA04899 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 AC AAA04899;
 XX
 DT 18-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tenascin-C phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:188.
 KW Human; Tenascin-C; extracellular matrix protein; phosphorothioate;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; exon deletion; therapy;
 KW cellular development; differentiation; translation; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200006775-A1.
 PD 10-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 23-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016632.
 XX
 PR 27-JUL-1998; 98US-0094255P.
 XX
 PA (UWI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH.
 XX
 PI Fillmore H, Broadus WC, Gillies GT, Conrad WS;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-183137/16.
 XX
 PT Preparing antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) and long antisense RNA
 PT sequences useful for blocking translation of a specific isoform of
 PT Tenascin-C protein.
 XX
 PS Claim 23; Page 89; 177pp; English.
 CC
 CC The present invention describes a method for preparing an antisense
 CC oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence for blocking translation of a
 CC specific protein isoform that can be expressed as a number of different
 CC isoforms. AAA04712 to AAA05243 represent specifically claimed

CC phosphorothioate antisense ODNs for blocking translation of Tenascin-C
 CC using the method of the invention. The method is useful for preparing an
 CC ODN sequence for blocking translation of a specific isoform of Tenascin-C
 CC protein. The method is also useful for blocking translation of a specific
 CC family of isoforms of a protein. The method can also be performed by
 CC producing a long antisense expression vector encoding a long antisense
 CC RNA sequence for blocking translation of a specific protein isoform. The
 CC ODNs and long antisense constructs are useful in designing models for
 CC studying cellular development and differentiation. The method permits
 CC selective inhibition of the translation of protein isoforms, which occur
 CC as a result of alternative splicing. AAA05244 represent an
 CC oligonucleotide from the present invention, which is given in the
 CC sequence listing but not mentioned further within the specification
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1279 GAGGACAGCGCCGACCA 1294
 Db 16 GAAGACAGCACCGACA 1
 RESULT 1160
 AAZ59366
 ID AAZ59366 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ59366;
 XX
 DT 05-APR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Reverse PCR primer for STP2 exons 5 and 6 amplification.
 KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; STP2; phenol sulphotransferase;
 KW genotyping; human; drug metabolism; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9964630-A1.
 XX
 PD 16-DEC-1999.
 XX
 PF 09-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013094.
 XX
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088710P.
 XX
 PA (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Guida M, Kurth J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-105892/09.
 XX
 PT Novel nucleic acid used for genotyping, e.g. to predict rate of drug
 PT metabolism.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 13; 46pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of exons
 CC 5 and 6 of human phenol sulphotransferase 2 (STP2). The invention relates
 CC to sequences AAZ59305-259352 which are fragments of the STP2 gene. The
 CC fragments are from the 8 exons, the promoter region, 3' and 5',
 CC untranslated regions of the STP2 gene. Each of the sequences contains a
 CC newly identified STP2 gene single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP). STP2 is
 CC a phenol sulphotransferase. Substrates for STP2 include minoxidil,
 CC acetaminophen, and paracetamol. Several of the nucleotide changes
 CC identified at the polymorphism sites, give rise to an amino acid change.
 CC Amino acid changes may result in altered enzyme activity. The sequences
 CC can be used as probes for detecting STP2 polymorphisms. The polymorphic
 CC probes are used in screening and genotyping, i.e. to predict the rate of
 CC metabolism of STP2 substrates, potential drug-drug interactions and
 CC adverse side effects. They can also be used to detect diseases resulting

CC from accidental or occupational exposure to toxins and to establish
 CC animal, cell or in vitro models for drug metabolism
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 874 GACTCAGGCACACAG 889
 |||||
 Db 1 GACTCAGGCACAG 16

RESULT 1161
 AAA40694
 ID AAA40694 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA40694;
 XX
 DT 15-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CD36 polymorphism sequence variant oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:186.
 XX
 KW Human; rat; CD36; SHR; spontaneous hypertensive rat; diagnosis; therapy;
 KW screening; polymorphism; variant; detection; mutant; blood; mutation;
 KW insulin; glucose metabolism; fatty acid metabolism; catecholamine;
 KW malaria; infection; parasite; antiparasitic; antidiabetic; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200019883-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-APR-2000.
 XX
 XX 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023418.
 PF
 XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00167750.
 PR
 PR 28-DEC-1998; 98US-00221222.
 PR
 PR 17-MAR-1999; 99US-00270542.
 XX
 XX (MEDI-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.
 PA (SCIO-) SCIOS INC.
 PA (AITM/) AITMAN T J.
 PA (SCOT/) SCOTT J.
 PA (STAN/) STANTON L W.
 XX
 PI Altman TJ, Scott J, Stanton LW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-303596/26.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acids encoding mutant CD36 proteins useful for preventing,
 PT diagnosing and treating parasitic infections, especially malaria.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 95; 167pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes isolated nucleic acid molecules (A)
 CC encoding mutant CD36 proteins (B). Parasites such as Plasmodium
 CC falciparum (the major cause of malaria) are unable to utilise the mutated
 CC proteins to gain entry to, and infect cells. The mutant CD36 proteins do
 CC not function correctly preventing parasites utilising them to infect
 CC cells. The nucleic acids may be used for the recombinant production of
 CC mutant CD36 proteins according to standard methodologies. They may be
 CC used in this way to prevent and treat parasitic infections that utilise
 CC the CD36 protein to infect cells, such as P. falciparum, the major cause
 CC of malaria. For example, the protein may be used to identify modulators
 CC of CD36 expression and activity or a patient's CD36 DNA may be screened
 CC to determine whether there are any mutations present that may confer
 CC resistance to parasitic infections. The proteins and nucleic acids may
 CC also be used to prevent, diagnose and treat diseases associated with
 CC defects in insulin action and/or glucose metabolism and/or fatty acid
 CC metabolism and/or catecholamine action in subjects possessing mutations

CC in the CD36 genes. AAA40606 to AAA40759, and AAB02515 to AAB02564,
 CC represent nucleotide and amino acid sequences respectively which are used
 CC in the exemplification of the present invention
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 936 CCTCTTCATTGGTTTA 951
 |||||
 Db 1 CCTATTCTTTGGCTTA 16

RESULT 1162
 AAZ90068
 ID AAZ90068 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ90068;
 XX
 DT 09-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide #2 used in gag-pol expression cassette construction.
 XX
 KW Gag; pol; retroviral vector construct; gag/pol expression cassette;
 KW anticancer; antiviral; immunomodulatory; cytotoxin; prodrug activator;
 KW replacement gene; antisense sequence; ribozyme; tumour prevention;
 KW viral infection; genetic disorder; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US6019517-A.
 XX
 PD 11-JAN-2000.
 XX
 XX 05-MAY-1997; 97US-00850961.
 PF
 XX 09-MAY-1994; 94US-00240030.
 PR
 PR 09-MAY-1995; 95US-00437465.
 PR
 PR 06-MAY-1996; 96US-00643411.
 PR
 PR 26-SEP-1996; 96US-00721327.
 XX
 XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 PA
 XX Depolo NJ, Chada S, Sauter S, Bodner M, Driver DA, Respass JG;
 PI WPI; 2000-159877/14.
 DR
 XX New retroviral construct, used to produce retroviral particles for gene
 PT therapy, containing a gag/pol sequence that includes at least two stop
 PT codons, incapable of producing replicable virus by recombination.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Col 24; 63pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the construction of
 CC gag-pol expression cassettes. The invention relates to a retroviral
 CC vector construct which consists of a 5'-long terminal repeat (5'-LTR); a
 CC RNA binding site; an origin of second strand DNA synthesis; a 3'-LTR and
 CC gag/pol sequences modified to contain two or more stop codons. The
 CC invention also relates to a gag/pol expression cassette, and an env
 CC expression cassette. The retroviral construct has anticancer, antiviral
 CC and immunomodulatory activity. The retroviral constructs are used to
 CC produce recombinant retroviral particles for use in gene transfer,
 CC particularly gene therapy, e.g. to deliver heterologous sequences that
 CC encode cytotoxins, prodrug activators, replacement genes, antisense
 CC sequences or ribozymes, immune accessory molecules and viral immunogens,
 CC particularly for treatment or prevention of tumours, viral infections and
 CC genetic disorders
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;

Best local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1056 GGCCCAACCAACCAAGC 1071
DB 1 GGCGCAACCTAAC 16

RESULT 1163
AAC63783
ID AAC63783 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
AC AAC63783;
XX 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX Human TNFalpha gene Taqman assay probe 1.
XX Human; TNFalpha; tumour necrosis factor alpha; interleukin-1; IL-1;
KW cytosolic; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; dermatological;
KW antimicrobial; antiarthritic; IL-1 receptor antagonist;
KW TNFalpha antagonist; interstitial lung disease; interstitial pneumonia;
KW pulmonary fibrosis; rheumatoid arthritis; systemic lupus erythematosus;
KW Sjogren's syndrome; systemic sclerosis; dermatomyocytis; chromosome 2;
KW probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200060117-A2.
XX 12-OCT-2000.
XX 31-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008492.
XX 02-APR-1999; 99US-00286108.
XX (INTE-) INTERLEUKIN GENETICS INC.
XX Duff GW, Di Giovine FS, Whyte M;
XX WPI; 2000-656234/63.
XX Method for predicting the risk of interstitial lung disease, comprising
PT detecting an interleukin-1 receptor antagonist allele and tumor necrosis
PT alpha allele or an allele in linkage disequilibrium with either of these
PT alleles.
XX Example 2; Page 71; 102pp; English.
XX The present sequence is provided in a specification relating to a method
CC for determining whether a subject has or is predisposed to develop an
CC interstitial lung disease. The method involves detecting an interleukin-1
CC receptor antagonist (IL-1RN) (+2018) allele 2, a tumour necrosis alpha
CC (TNF-A) (-308) allele 2, or an allele in linkage disequilibrium with
CC either of these two alleles. The method may be used to determine whether
CC a subject has or is predisposed to develop an interstitial pneumonia or a
CC pulmonary fibrosis and other disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis,
CC systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjogren's syndrome, systemic sclerosis,
CC dermatomyocytis. The method is also used for identifying molecules which
CC can be used as therapeutics for treating interstitial lung disease
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1245 CTCGACCCCAATCCCC 1260
DB 1 CCCCCTCCCAATCCCC 16

RESULT 1164

AAC63783
ID AAC63783 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX AAC63783;
XX 21-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX Cathespin B reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:43.
XX Human; differentially expressed gene; angiogenesis; diagnosis;
KW angiogenic disorder; wound healing; cancer; cardiovascular; psoriasis;
KW vascular tumour; proliferative tumour; proliferative vitreoretinopathy;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; Crohn's disease; atherosclerosis; endometriosis;
KW neovascularisation; restenosis; hypertension; aneurysm; angina;
KW myocardial infarction; chronic heart condition; osteoporosis; PCR primer;
KW hybridisation; probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200132926-A2.
XX 10-MAY-2001.
XX 01-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030051.
XX 01-NOV-1999; 99US-0162699P.
XX 13-APR-2000; 2000US-0196802P.
XX 31-OCT-2000; 2000US-00703350.
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX Mehraban F, Gerritsen M, Rastelli L;
XX WPI; 2001-291056/30.
XX Differentially expressed genes involved in angiogenesis, useful for
PT treating e.g. vascular tumors, atherosclerosis and/or restenosis
PT subsequent to balloon angioplasty.
XX Example 19; Page 148; 182pp; English.
XX The present invention describes differentially expressed genes involved
CC in angiogenesis (I), and the polypeptides that encode them. (I) have
CC cardiovascular activity, and can be used in the modulation of
CC angiogenesis. The nucleic acids and polypeptides may be used in the
CC prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with
CC inappropriate angiogenesis. The polypeptides may also be used as antigens
CC in the production of antibodies against them and in assays to identify
CC modulators of their expression and activity. The antibodies and
CC antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression and activity and
CC modulate angiogenesis. The antibodies may also be used as diagnostic
CC agents for detecting the presence of the polypeptides in samples.
CC Disorders that may be prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above
CC methods include, for example vascular tumours, proliferative tumours,
CC proliferative vitreoretinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease,
CC atherosclerosis, ovarian hyperstimulation, psoriasis, endometriosis
CC associated with neovascularisation, restenosis subsequent to balloon
CC angioplasty, scar tissue over production, peripheral vascular disease,
CC hypertension, inflammatory vasculitides, Reynaud's disease and Reynaud's
CC phenomenon, aneurysms, arterial restenosis, thrombophlebitis,
CC lymphangitis, lymphedema, wound healing and tissue repair, ischaemia
CC reperfusion injury, angina, myocardial infarctions, chronic heart
CC conditions, heart failure such as congestive heart failure, age-related
CC macular degeneration and osteoporosis. AAC63783 and AAC63832
CC to AAC63825 represent sequence used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;


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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1126 TCACCTTCACCTCCA 1141
DB 1 TCCGCCGACACCTCCA 16

RESULT 1165
AAS56862/c
ID AAS56862 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAS56862;
XX
DT 16-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Validation ribozyme DNA sequence #36.
XX
KW Human; BRCA-1 regulator; ribozyme; BR1; RNA target recognition; probe;
KW cytostatic; RNA cleavage; tumour suppressor; PCR primer; CHLR2; AF6; BR2;
KW inhibitor dominant negative 4; breast basic conserved protein 1; BEC1;
KW BR3; ID4; cancer; proliferative disorder; tumour proliferation; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200170982-A2.
XX
PD 27-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009559.
XX
PR 23-MAR-2000; 2000US-00536058.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
PA (BEGS/) BEGER C.
XX
PI Beger C, Barber J, Wong-Staal F;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-611503/70.
XX
PT Novel polypeptides that are the regulators of BRCA-1; useful for treating
PT cancer and diagnosing the presence of neoplastic cells in biological
PT sample.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 8; 97pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAS56729-AAS56968 represent DNA encoding BRCA-1 regulators,
CC ribozyme target recognition RNA sequences, DNA fragments encoding the RNA
CC and primers used in the methods of the invention. Hybridisation of
CC ribozymes to their targets results in cleavage of the RNA target. The
CC ribozymes can be used to cleave regulators of the tumour suppressor BRCA-
CC 1, resulting in upregulation or downregulation of BRCA-1 in a cell. The
CC mRNA targets include those encoding the BRCA-1 regulator BR1, inhibitor
CC dominant negative 4 (ID4), breast basic conserved protein 1 (BEC1),
CC CHLR2, AF6, BR2 and BR3. Regulation of BRCA-1 is useful for treating and
CC diagnosing cancer and other proliferative disorders. The severity of an
CC incidence of cancer can be lessened by regulating tumour proliferation
CC through modulation of BRCA-1 expression. The sequences of the invention
CC are useful in the development of anti-cancer drugs
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1036 GGACTACTACTAAGC 1051
DB 16 GGAGCTCCGACTAAGC 1

RESULT 1166
AAI64977
ID AAI64977 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

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XX AAI64977;
XX AC
XX DT 04-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human Creml protein coding sequence exon 25/intron 25 junction.
XX KW Human; Creml; repeat; transcriptional control factor; Rb;
XX KW retinoblastoma protein; intron-exon junction; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN CN1303861-A.
XX PD 18-JUL-2001.
XX PF 07-JAN-2000; 2000CN-00111426.
XX PR 07-JAN-2000; 2000CN-00111426.
XX PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI INST CYTOBIOLOGY CHINESE ACAD.
XX PI Zhu X, Yan X, Qian M;
XX DR WPI; 2001-566148/64.
XX PT New retinoblastoma protein binding protein, its preparation and
XX application.
XX PS Disclosure; Fig 3B; 35pp; Chinese.
XX CC The present invention relates to the coding sequence of human Creml,
XX which is a protein containing a repetitive 86 amino acid motif. The
XX protein is a transcriptional control factor, and is a conjugate of
XX retinoblastoma protein (Rb). The present sequence is the an intron-exon
XX junction in the coding sequence of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 727 TCCAGGAGGAAACAGA 742
DB 1 TCCAGGAGGAGTCTAGA 16

RESULT 1167
ABK33881
ID ABK33881 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC ABK33881;
XX
DT 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Gag/pol expression cassette construction primer #2.
XX KW MoMLV; Moloney murine leukaemia virus; mouse; retroviral backbone; LTR;
XX gag/pol expression cassette; gag; pol; env; integrase; gene therapy; ss;
XX tumour; cancer; viral infection; immune response; autoimmune response;
XX graft rejection; cytostatic; antiviral; immunostimulant; PCR; primer;
XX immunosuppressive; murine leukaemia virus 4070A amphotropic envelope;
XX bovine growth hormone polyadenylation sequence; long terminal repeat.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US6333195-B1.
XX PD 25-DEC-2001.
XX PF 07-JAN-2000; 2000US-00479776.

```

XX 09-MAY-1994; 94US-00240030.
 PR 09-MAY-1995; 95US-00437465.
 PR 06-MAY-1996; 96US-00643411.
 PR 26-SEP-1996; 96US-00721327.
 PR 05-MAY-1997; 97US-00850961.
 XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 PA Respass JG, Depolo NJ, Chada S, Sauter S, Bodner M, Driver DA;
 XX WPI; 2002-163181/21.
 XX New gag/pol expression cassette, for preparing retroviral particles for
 PT gene therapy, comprises a promoter, a gag/pol gene, and a polyadenylation
 PT sequence, and cannot form a replication competent virus by homologous
 PT recombination.
 XX Example 3; Col 24; 63pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a gag/pol expression cassette comprising a
 CC promoter, a gag/pol gene (I) and a polyadenylation sequence in which the
 CC 5' end of (I) has been modified to contain codons that are degenerate for
 CC gag, or the 3' end of (I) has been deleted without affecting the
 CC biological activity of the encoded integrase. The expression cassette and
 CC similar cassettes that express env protein, are used to produce
 CC recombinant retroviral particles by homologous recombination. These
 CC particles are gene transfer vectors, particularly for gene therapy of
 CC tumours or viral infections, also to induce an immune response, to treat
 CC or prevent diseases, or to suppress graft rejection or immune/autoimmune
 CC responses. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide primer used in
 CC construction of gag/pol expression cassettes of the invention
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1056 GGCCCAACCAAGC 1071
 DB 1 GGCCCAACCTAAC 16
 RESULT 1168
 ABK49297/c
 ID ABK49297 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX AC ABK49297;
 XX DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Norwalk-like virus genogroup II (GII) cDNA probe #1.
 XX KW Norwalk-like virus genogroup II; GI1; probe; ss; viral food poisoning;
 XX KW non-bacterial gastroenteritis; fish; shellfish; polluted water system.
 XX OS Norwalk-like virus.
 XX PN WO200229120-A1.
 XX PD 11-APR-2002.
 XX PF 28-MAR-2001; 2001WO-JP002542.
 XX PR 29-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00300724.
 XX PA (BMLB-) BML INC.
 XX PI Kageyama T, Kojima S, Fukushi S, Hoshino F, Katayama K;
 XX WPI; 2002-340118/37.
 XX

PT Detecting Norwalk-like virus (GII) with kits based on nucleic acids of
 PT both complementary base sequences of highly conserved domain in cDNA of
 XX its' prototype, useful in diagnosis of viral food poisoning.
 PS Claim 12; Page 49; 52pp; Japanese.
 XX The invention relates to a method of detecting a virus, particularly of
 CC Norwalk-like viruses, using as an indication the nucleic acids of both
 CC complementary base sequences corresponding to positions 4851-5450 in the
 CC base sequence of cDNA of the prototype of Norwalk-like virus genogroup II
 CC (GII). Detection of Norwalk-like virus (GII) is useful in diagnosis of
 CC viral food poisoning e.g. non-bacterial gastroenteritis, and for
 CC examining foods, particularly fish and shellfish, and infectivity of
 CC polluted water systems and other contamination sources like work clothes.
 CC This sequence represents a probe for Norwalk-like virus (GII) cDNA, used
 CC in the method of the invention
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1229 TTGCAGACGCCCTGCC 1244
 DB 16 TTGCAGATCGCGCTCCC 1
 RESULT 1169
 ABL42982
 ID ABL42982 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX AC ABL42982;
 XX DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:26.
 XX KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 XX KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN JP2001321190-A.
 XX PD 20-NOV-2001.
 XX PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 XX PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 XX PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 XX PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 XX PT Arraying genome clones.
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 5; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the

CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 969 GTGGAAGTCCAGCTC 984
 |||||
 Db 1 GTGGCATTCCACCTC 16

RESULT 1170
 ABL44648
 ID ABL44648 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL44648;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1692.
 DE Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 XX PCR primer; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS JP2001321190-A.
 EN 20-NOV-2001.
 PD 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00069285.
 XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 PR (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX WPI; 2002-144136/13.
 DR Arraying genome clones.
 XX Claim 4; Page 38; 528pp; Japanese.

CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 969 GTGGAAGTCCAGCTC 984
 |||||
 Db 1 GTGGCATTCCACCTC 16

RESULT 1171
 AAD33335
 ID AAD33335 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD33335;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX Proliferation potential protein (P2P) antisense oligonucleotide #2.
 DE Proliferation potential protein; P2P; hnRNP; Rb1; cell proliferation;
 KW tumour suppression; cancer; antisense gene therapy; ss.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS US2002035080-A1.
 FN 21-MAR-2002.
 PD 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-00811045.
 XX 27-SEP-1996; 96US-0027568P.
 PR 18-FEB-1997; 97US-00801308.
 XX (UYTE-) UNIV TENNESSEE RES CORP.
 PA Scott RE;
 PI WPI; 2002-291590/33.
 DR New isolated proliferation potential protein nucleic acid and it's
 XX antisense sequence, for repressing the proliferative potential of a cell.
 PT Claim 16; Page 6; 32pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to proliferation potential proteins (P2P)
 CC and polynucleotides encoding such proteins. P2P cDNAs encode proteins
 CC with domains for hnRNP association and Rb1 binding. The interaction of
 CC P2P cDNA products and Rb1 serve to modulate cell proliferation and/or
 CC biological functions associated with tumour suppression by an RNA
 CC processing mechanism. Antisense oligonucleotides to P2P polynucleotides
 CC are used to repress the proliferative potential of a normal, abnormal or
 CC cancer cell. Sequences of the invention are also used for antisense gene
 CC therapy. The present DNA sequence is P2P antisense oligonucleotide used
 CC in the invention

XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1043 CTACTAGCCCTGGC 1058
 |||||
 Db 1 CTACTAGCCATCGC 16

RESULT 1172
 ABL94677/c
 ID ABL94677 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX

PT expression data, diagnosis and development of drugs for promoting liver
PT regeneration e.g. after transplantation or removal of liver during
PT cancer.

PS Claim 19; Page 60; 101pp; Japanese.

CC The invention comprises a gene panel constructed from the expression
CC profile of known genes which show a change in expression level between
CC normal liver cells and liver cells under regeneration. The gene panel is
CC useful for providing expression data and screening/development of drugs
CC for liver regeneration (e.g. when treating hepatitis, after
CC transplantation or removal of the liver during cancer or hepatitis
CC therapy). The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC invention

XX Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 745 ACCGTGTGCACCTGCC 760
Db 16 AGCGTTTGACCTGCC 1

RESULT 1175
ABT13552/c
ID ABT13552 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

AC ABT13552;

DT 07-FEB-2003 (first entry)

DE Liver regeneration-related gene panel PCR primer #80.

KW PCR; primer; ss; liver regeneration; gene panel; expression profile;
KW drug screening; drug development; hepatitis; liver transplantation.

OS Unidentified.

XX WO200277222-A1.

PN 03-OCT-2002.

PF 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP002372.

PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00070940.

PA (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.

PI Yokoya F, Okutsu T, Mori M, Takahara Y, Fukuda H, Aburatani H;
PI Sonaka I;

DR WPI; 2003-018922/01.

XX Gene panel participating in liver regeneration, applicable in providing
XX expression data, diagnosis and development of drugs for promoting liver
XX regeneration e.g. after transplantation or removal of liver during
XX cancer.

PS Claim 19; Page 67; 101pp; Japanese.

CC The invention comprises a gene panel constructed from the expression
CC profile of known genes which show a change in expression level between
CC normal liver cells and liver cells under regeneration. The gene panel is
CC useful for providing expression data and screening/development of drugs
CC for liver regeneration (e.g. when treating hepatitis, after
CC transplantation or removal of the liver during cancer or hepatitis
CC therapy). The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC invention

XX Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 745 ACCGTGTGCACCTGCC 760
Db 16 AGCGTTTGACCTGCC 1

RESULT 1176

ADD07159

ID ADD07159 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX ADD07159;

DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE HSV-1 (17+) IRF-1 binding site #6.

KW ds; interferon regulatory factor; IRF-1; IRF-2; herpes; antiviral;

KW transcription factor; virucide; vaccine; interferon.

OS Human herpesvirus 1; strain 17+.

XX US2003104356-A1.

XX 05-JUN-2003.

XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002US-00108164.

XX 22-NOV-1999; 99US-00424348.

XX (SMIK) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.

PI Berger SL;

XX WPI; 2003-801223/75.

PT Treating infection or reactivation caused by Herpes virus comprises using
PT antagonist of Herpes Simplex virus polynucleotide sequence and interferon
PT regulatory factor-1.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7; 53pp; English.

XX The invention relates to treating viral infection or reactivation
CC comprising contacting an individual with an antagonist of the interaction
CC between a Herpes Simplex virus (HSV) polynucleotide sequence appearing as
CC ADD07153 and interferon regulatory factor-1 (IRF-1, a transcription
CC factor of the interferon regulatory pathway). Also included are an
CC isolated HSV polynucleotide comprising ADD07153, a composition comprising
CC a HSV polypeptide involved in viral infection or reactivation, screening
CC for compounds capable of inhibiting specific binding of IRF-1 to a
CC polynucleotide, screening for compounds capable of inhibiting specific
CC binding of IRF-1 to IRF-1:IRF-BP (undefined) complex, a compound capable
CC of agonising or antagonising any compound in IRF-1 and/or interferon
CC genetic regulatory pathway and a composition for comprising an HSV IRF-1
CC binding site consensus sequence. The method is useful for treating
CC infection or reactivation caused by Herpes virus e.g., HSV-1 or HSV-2
CC infections and for cytomegalovirus, Epstein Barr virus and zoster virus
CC infection. The HSV polypeptide and polynucleotides may also be useful as
CC antiviral vaccines. The present sequence represents an identified viral
CC IRF-1 binding site.

XX Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1128 CACCTTCACCTCCAGC 1143
Db 1 CACCATCACTTCACCC 16

RESULT 1177
ABK01806
XX ABK01806 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK01806;
XX
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOGO Zinzyne #128.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberszyme; zinzyne; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200159103-A2.
XX
XX 16-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
XX
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
PR
XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
PR
XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
PT central nervous system injury.
XX
XX Claim 88; Page 98; 200pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
CC DNazyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
CC an amberszyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyne (cleaving RNA
CC with a YGT motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat lymphoma leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the

CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
CC sequence is a zinzyne molecule of the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1555 CTGGAGGACATCGAGG 1570
|:|||||:|
Db 1 CUGGAGGAGCUGGAGG 16

RESULT 1178

ADB04344
ID ADB04344 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX
AC ADB04344;

XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX
DE Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5330.

XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q36.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN EP1281758-A2.

XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.

XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.

XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.

XX
PA (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;

XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.

XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.

XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5330; 103pp; English.

XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross

CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1135 ACCTCCAGCTCACT 1150

DB 1 ACTGCAAGCTCACT 16

RESULT 1179

ABZ60690/c

ID ABZ60690 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABZ60690;

XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX Human K-Ras DNzyme substrate #802.

XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;

KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;

KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200297114-A2.

XX 05-DEC-2002.

XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.

PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.

XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA Mcswiggen J;

PI WPI; 2003-140484/13.

XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for

PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding

PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.

XX Claim 58; Page 100; 185pp; English.

PS The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic

CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates

CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,

CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic

CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-

CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing

CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are

CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,

CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences

CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ65520 - ABZ66524,

CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human

CC ribozymes of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 2 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1998 TTTAAATCAATCATGT 2013

DB 16 TTTAAACATCAAGT 1

RESULT 1180

ACA08321

ID ACA08321 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ACA08321;

XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Necrosis factor kappa B (NFkB) sub-unit modulating DNzyme #90.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;

XX G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; lung cancer;

XX prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer;

XX stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer;

XX head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma;

XX multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor; chemotherapy;

XX paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate; cyclophosphamide;

XX doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gemcitabine;

XX radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;

XX rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;

XX gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;

XX transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;

XX allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

PR 13-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of

PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for

PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

XX Claim 3; Page 48; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down

CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor

CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme

CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat

CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for

CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.

CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in

CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and

CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,

CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,

CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or

CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug

CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or

CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,

CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,

CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic

CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as

CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury, CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis, CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or CC infection. This sequence represents an enzymatic nucleic acid used to CC modulate the function of a necrosis factor kappa B sub-unit

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1951 ACAGTGCATACAGCAGT 1966
|||||:|||||
DB 1 ACAGUGCACACAGCACU 16

RESULT 1181
ABT34365/C
ID ABT34365 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT34365;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WC2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
PT
PS Disclosure; Page 34; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the nucleic acids, cells containing
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these

CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1498 GAGGCCACGCTGGAGC 1513
|||||:|||||
DB 16 GAGGCCAAGGTGGATC 1

RESULT 1182
ABZ62152/C
ID ABZ62152 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABZ62152;
XX
DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human H-Ras DNzyme target #943.
XX
KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200297114-A2.
XX
PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
XX
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J;
XX
WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX
DR Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
PS Claim 58; Page 131; 185pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC ribozymes of the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;


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QY 1279 GAGGACAGCGCCACCA 1294
DB 17 GGGGTCAGCTCCACCA 2

RESULT 1183
AAZ48540
ID AAZ48540 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ48540;
XX
DT 31-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TNFR1 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS# 18933.
XX
KW Tumour necrosis factor receptor type 1; TNFR1; antisense; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; TNFR1; anticancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6007995-A.
PN
XX
PD 28-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00106038.
XX
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00106038.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Baker BF, Cowsert LM;
XX
PI WPI; 2000-105333/09.
XX
PT Antisense inhibition of tumor necrosis factor type 1 expression for
PT diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease, particularly tumors.
XX
PS Example 10; Col 25; 34pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides antisense compounds targeted to human tumour
CC necrosis factor receptor type 1 (TNFR1) RNA. These antisense compounds
CC can be used in a method of inhibiting the expression of TNFR1 human cells
CC or tissues. The antisense compounds specifically hybridize with one or
CC more nucleic acids encoding TNFR1 modulating the function of nucleic acid
CC molecules encoding TNFR1, ultimately modulating the amount of TNFR1
CC produced. The antisense compounds and method are useful as research
CC reagents and diagnostics, and in the treatment and prophylaxis of
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. Sequences AAZ48482-565
CC represent antisense oligos used for inhibition of the human TNFR1 mRNA
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 301 CTGGAGCTGTGTGGTGG 316
DB 3 CTGGAGCTGTGTGGTGG 18

RESULT 1184
ABT05081
ID ABT05081 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABT05081;
XX
DT 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE TNFR1 expression modulation related antisense oligo SEQ ID No 111.
XX

KW Antisense compound; tumour necrosis factor receptor 1; liver disease;
KW TNFR1; hepatitis; liver injury; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
human; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200248168-A1.
XX
PD 20-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 22-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US051224.
XX
PR 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-00695451.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Baker BF, Cowsert LM, Zhang H, Dean NM;
XX
PI WPI; 2002-583481/62.
XX
PS Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumor
PS necrosis factor receptor 1 (TNFR1), useful for treating humans having
PS disease associated with TNFR1 e.g. hepatitis, liver injury, liver cancer.
XX
XX Example 18; Page 56; 121pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleotides in
CC length targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumour necrosis factor
CC receptor 1 (TNFR1), where the antisense compound inhibits expression of
CC TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC TNFR1 in cells or tissues. The antisense compound is also useful for
CC treating an animal (preferably human) having a disease or condition
CC associated with TNFR1, e.g. a liver disease (such as hepatitis, or liver
CC injury) or a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, by inhibiting
CC the expression of TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for
CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
CC This polynucleotide sequence represents a human oligonucleotide relating
CC to the TNFR1 of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 889 GTGCTGTGTCCTGG 904
DB 1 GTTCTGTTTCTCTGG 16

RESULT 1185
ABT05082
ID ABT05082 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABT05082;
XX
DT 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE TNFR1 expression modulation related antisense oligo SEQ ID No 112.
XX
KW Antisense compound; tumour necrosis factor receptor 1; liver disease;
KW TNFR1; hepatitis; liver injury; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
human; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200248168-A1.
XX
PD 20-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 22-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US051224.
XX
PR 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-00695451.
XX

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XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Baker BF, Cowseert LM, Zhang H, Dean NM;
XX WPI; 2002-583481/62.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumor
XX necrosis factor receptor 1 (TNFR1), useful for treating humans having
XX disease associated with TNFR1 e.g. hepatitis, liver injury, liver cancer.
XX Example 18; Page 56; 121pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleotides in
XX length targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumour necrosis factor
XX receptor 1 (TNFR1), where the antisense compound inhibits expression of
XX TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX TNFR1 in cells or tissues. The antisense compound is also useful for
XX treating an animal (preferably human) having a disease or condition
XX associated with TNFR1, e.g. a liver disease (such as hepatitis, or liver
XX injury) or a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, by inhibiting
XX the expression of TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for
XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
XX This polynucleotide sequence represents a human oligonucleotide relating
XX to the TNFR1 of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 889 GTGCTGTGCTCCCTGG 904
XX Db 3 GTTCTGTTTCTCTGG 18
XX
XX RESULT 1186
XX ABT05036
XX ID ABT05036 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC ABT05036;
XX
XX XX 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX TNFR1 expression modulation related antisense oligo SEQ ID No 66.
XX
XX Antisense compound; tumour necrosis factor receptor 1; liver disease;
XX TNFR1; hepatitis; liver injury; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX human; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200248168-A1.
XX
XX 20-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 22-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US051224.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-00695451.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Baker BF, Cowseert LM, Zhang H, Dean NM;
XX WPI; 2002-583481/62.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumor
XX necrosis factor receptor 1 (TNFR1), useful for treating humans having
XX disease associated with TNFR1 e.g. hepatitis, liver injury, liver cancer.
XX Example 10; Page 45; 121pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleotides in
XX length targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumour necrosis factor
XX receptor 1 (TNFR1), where the antisense compound inhibits expression of
XX TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX TNFR1 in cells or tissues. The antisense compound is also useful for
XX treating an animal (preferably human) having a disease or condition
XX associated with TNFR1, e.g. a liver disease (such as hepatitis, or liver
XX injury) or a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, by inhibiting
XX the expression of TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for
XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
XX This polynucleotide sequence represents a human oligonucleotide relating
XX to the TNFR1 of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 301 CTGGAGCTGTGTGG 316
XX Db 3 CTGGAGCTGTGTGG 18
XX
XX RESULT 1187
XX AAZ41037/C
XX ID AAZ41037 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAZ41037;
XX
XX XX 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Cellular inhibitor of apoptosis-2 phosphorothioate antisense oligo #29.
XX
XX Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;
XX nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;
XX target validation; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9953101-A1.
XX
XX 21-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.
XX
XX 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483P.
XX
XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-00067638.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Cowseert LM, Baker BF, Mcneil J, Freier SM, Sasmor HM, Brooks DG;
XX Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;
XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.
XX
XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to
XX provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive
XX properties, e.g. antisense activity.
XX
XX Example 21; Page 101; 264pp; English.
XX
XX A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate
XX the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of the
XX compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a
XX library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and
XX evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tNA
XX according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of
XX defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of
XX a tNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tNA sequence comprising
XX generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
```

CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with
CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set
CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding
CC of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the generation
CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,
CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of
CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are
CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.
CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AAZ40852 to AAZ41220, and
CC AAY52701 to AAY52706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 74 GAGAGGAGGGGAGAGA 89
DB 18 GGGAGAGGAGAGAGA 3

RESULT 1188
AAZ22131/C
ID AAZ22131 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ22131;
XX
DT 26-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human C-IAP-2 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS #23440.
XX
KW Cellular Inhibitor of Apoptosis-2; antisense; diagnostic; therapeutic;
KW C-IAP-2; prophylaxis; infection; inflammation; tumor formation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US958771-A.
XX
PD 28-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 03-DEC-1998; 98US-00205144.
XX
PR 03-DEC-1998; 98US-00205144.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Cowseert LM, Ackermann EJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-561046/47.
XX

PT Antisense compounds complementary to Cellular Inhibitor of Apoptosis-2
PT useful for e.g. diagnostics, therapeutics, and as research reagents.
XX
PS Example 15; Col 39; 33pp; English.
XX
XX The invention provides antisense compounds of 8-30 nucleotides that
CC inhibit the expression of human Cellular Inhibitor of Apoptosis-2 (c-IAP-
CC 2). The antisense compounds may be used for diagnostics, therapeutics
CC (for modulating the expression of c-IAP-2), prophylaxis (e.g. to prevent
CC or delay infection, inflammation, or tumor formation), as research
CC reagents (e.g. to distinguish between members of a biological pathway)
CC and in kits. Sequences AAZ22103-142 represent phosphorothioate
CC oligonucleotides used for antisense inhibition of cellular inhibitor of
CC apoptosis-2
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 74 GAGAGGAGGGGAGAGA 89
DB 18 GGGAGAGGAGAGAGA 3

RESULT 1189
AAD60507/C
ID AAD60507 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD60507;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human C-IAP-2 antisense oligonucleotide #ISIS #23480.
XX
KW Human; antisense; cellular inhibitor of apoptosis-2; c-IAP-2; cancer;
KW hyperproliferative condition; apoptosis inhibitor 2; autoimmune disease;
KW API-1; hIAP-1; MHC; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..18
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..4
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 15..18
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003083300-A1.
XX
PD 01-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 16-JUL-2002; 2002US-00197290.
XX
PR 23-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022083.
PR 04-OCT-2001; 2001US-00857299.
XX
PA (BENNETT) BENNETT C F.
PA (ACKER) ACKERMANN E J.
PA (COWS) COWSEERT L M.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Cowseert LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-755119/71.
XX

PT New antisense compound, preferably an oligonucleotide, for inhibiting
PT expression of human Cellular Inhibitor of Apoptosis-2 in human cells or
PT tissues, and for treating diseases, such as cancer or an autoimmune
PT disease.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 22; 34pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic acid
CC encoding human cellular inhibitor of apoptosis-2 (also known as c-IAP-2,
CC apoptosis inhibitor 2, API-1, hIAP-1 and MHC) to inhibit its expression.
CC Antisense compounds of the invention are used to induce apoptosis in
CC human cells or tissues to treat diseases or conditions associated with
CC insufficient apoptosis. They are used to treat diseases or conditions
CC associated with c-IAP-2 such as hyperproliferative conditions especially
CC cancer or autoimmune diseases. The invention is also useful in antisense
CC gene therapy. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
CC targetted to human c-IAP-2 DNA
XX

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 74 GAGAGGAGGGAGAGA 89
DB 18 GGGAGAGAGAGAGAGA 3

RESULT 1190
AAH85941
ID AAA85941 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC AAH85941;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Cdc 25 hs ribozyme binding site #49.
XX
KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX
OS Mammalia.
XX
PN WO200032765-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX
WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 100; 109pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
CC restenosis treatment
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 5 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1970 TTTTGTGTTTGTGTTTG 1985
DB 3 TTTTGTGTTTCTCTG 18

RESULT 1191
AAH61103
ID AAH61103 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH61103;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
```

```
DE
XX
KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antiskilling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; Gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200130362-A2.
XX
PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX
WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX
Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 328; 408pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiskilling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 5 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1970 TTTTGTGTTTGTGTTTG 1985
DB 3 TTTTGTGTTTCTCTG 18

RESULT 1192
ABN86953
ID ABN86953 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN86953;
XX
```

```
DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DE Human NOV7 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 72.
XX
XX
XX Human; NOVX; cytostatic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular; lymphoma;
XX antidiabetic; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; gene therapy; cancer;
XX cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; cell signal processing; diabetes; AIDS;
XX metabolic pathway modulation; neoplastic; neurological disorder; asthma;
XX adenocarcinoma; prostate cancer; uterus cancer; immune response;
XX Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; Graft versus host disease;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200230974-A2.
XX
XX 18-APR-2002.
XX
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US031922.
XX
XX 12-OCT-2000; 2000US-0240113P.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-0240625P.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-0240637P.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-0240648P.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-0240662P.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-0240669P.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-0240703P.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-0240732P.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-0241190P.
XX
XX 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262455P.
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX (MILL/) MILLET I.
XX
XX Grosse WM, Alsobrook JP, Lepley DM, Burgess CE, Mishra V;
XX Kekuda R, Li L, Padigaru M, Shinkets RA, Zerhusen BD, Spytek KA;
XX Edinger S, Gerlach V, Macdougall J, Stone D, Gunther E, Ellerman K;
XX WPI; 2002-444172/47.
XX
XX New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for treating or
XX preventing a NOVX-associated disorder or a pathological state in a
XX subject, particularly a human, e.g. cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis,
XX cancer or diabetes.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 205; 227pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes novel human proteins designated NOVX
XX (where X is 1, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 3, 4, 5, 6a, 6b, 7, 8, or 9). NOV1 is a
XX tyrosine-protein kinase 6-like protein; NOV2a-d are keratin 4-like
XX proteins; NOV3 is a collagen-like protein; NOV4 is a cystatin B-like
XX protein; NOV5 is a serotonin receptor-like protein; NOV6a and NOV6sv are
XX cold inducible glycoprotein 30-like proteins; NOV7 is a matrilin-2-like
XX protein; NOV8 is a leukocyte surface antigen (CD53)-like protein; and
XX NOV9 is a tyrosine kinase-like protein. NOVX sequences have cytostatic,
XX antiarteriosclerotic, cardiovascular, antidiabetic, immunosuppressive and
XX neuroprotective activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The NOVX
XX sequences can be used in therapeutics, particularly for treating,
XX preventing or alleviating a NOVX-associated disorder or a pathological
XX state in a subject, particularly a human. These disorders include
XX cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, a disorder related to cell signal
XX processing and metabolic pathway modulation or diabetes. The NOVX
XX sequences are also useful for determining the presence of or
XX predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of NOVX
XX polypeptide or nucleic acid, particularly cancer. The NOVX sequences are
XX especially useful in therapeutic or prophylactic applications for
XX neoplastic or neurological disorders, and in the treatment of
XX adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, prostate cancer, uterus cancer, immune
XX response, AIDS, asthma, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis or Graft
XX versus host disease. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for
XX human NOV7, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1557 GGAGGACATCGAGGAG 1572
Db 3 GGAGGAGCTGGAGGAG 18
|||||
RESULT 1193
AAZ19995/C
ID AAZ19995 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ19995;
XX
XX 21-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human uncoupling protein 2 gene primer 2565r.
XX
XX Uncoupling protein 2; UCP2; human; obesity; diabetes; diagnosis;
XX gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9948905-A1.
XX
XX 30-SEP-1999.
XX
XX 23-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006317.
XX
XX 23-MAR-1998; 98US-0078972P.
XX
XX (MUSC-) MUSC FOUND RES DEV.
XX
XX Garvey WT, Argypoulos G;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-591072/50.
XX
XX Use of uncoupled protein 2 or 3 as markers for identifying subjects at
XX risk of developing obesity or diabetes.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 72; 112pp; English.
XX
XX This is the nucleotide sequence of a primer termed 2565r. A set of
XX primers (see AAZ19971-73 and AAZ19977-95) including 2565r was used in the
XX PCR amplification and sequencing of genomic fragments of the human
XX uncoupling protein 2 (UCP2) gene (see AAZ19967). The invention provides a
XX method for identifying a subject having a risk of developing obesity
XX and/or type II diabetes mellitus by detecting the presence of a single
XX nucleotide polymorphism in UCP2 or UCP3 nucleic acid (see AAZ19967-70)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 749 TGTGCACCTGCCATGC 764
Db 18 TGTGCCCTTACCARGC 3
|||||
RESULT 1194
AAZ49614
ID AAZ49614 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAZ49614;
XX
XX 27-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour differentiation effecting protein TL4 related PCR primer #18.
```

XX Mouse; tumour differentiation; rhabdomyosarcoma; leiomyosarcoma; rat; ss;
 KW muscular dystrophy; uterine myoma; cytostatic; plasmic change; TL4;
 KW human; PCR; primer.
 XX Unidentified.
 XX WO200266049-A1.
 XX 29-AUG-2002.
 XX 21-FEB-2002; 2002WO-JP001536.
 XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001JP-00049450.
 XX (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
 XX Hikichi Y, Shintani Y, Matsui H;
 XX WPI; 2002-674894/72.
 XX Plasmic change agents and antibodies to them for diagnosis and treatment
 PT of tumours of muscle tissue and of muscular dystrophy.
 XX Example 1; Page 127; 136pp; Japanese.
 XX The present invention relates to plasmic change agents with cell
 CC differentiation activity containing protein TL4. These can be used in the
 CC treatment, prevention and diagnosis of rhabdomyosarcoma, leiomyosarcoma,
 CC muscular dystrophy and uterine myeloma. The present sequence is a PCR
 CC primer used in the exemplification of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 889 GTGCTGTTCCTCGG 904
 |||||
 Db 4 GTTCTGTTCCTCGG 19

RESULT 1195
 AAV55819/c
 ID AAV55819 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAV55819;
 XX 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 18-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 XX Minimal motif coding sequence ZGS1/ZGS2.
 XX Fusion protein; stabilising polypeptide; proteolytic degradation;
 XX resistance; half-life; autoimmune disease; inflammation; nitro drug;
 KW IkappaB regulator protein; inflammatory bowel disease; in vivo imaging;
 KW nitroreductase protein; enzyme therapy; prodrug therapy; protease;
 KW cancer; pathological condition; minimal motif; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS Human herpesvirus 4.

XX WO9822577-A1.
 XX 28-MAY-1998.

XX 17-NOV-1997; 97WO-IB001508.

XX 15-NOV-1996; 96US-0030986P.
 XX 25-JUN-1997; 97US-0048945P.

XX (MASU/) MASUCCI M G.

XX Masucci MG;
 DR WPI; 1998-312463/27.
 XX New fusion proteins resistant to proteolytic degradation - comprising a
 PT core protein with a stabilising polypeptide comprising a peptide sequence
 PT containing glycine repeats.
 XX Disclosure; Page 72; 120pp; English.

XX Sequences shown in AAV55812 to AAV55827 represent primers used in the
 CC course of the invention for the multimerisation of minimal motifs. The
 CC invention provides a method for increasing the resistance of a core
 CC protein to proteolytic degradation that comprises linking or inserting
 CC onto or into the core protein a stabilising polypeptide of formula
 CC ((Glya)X(Glyb)Y(Glyc)Z)n where Glya, Glyb, Glyc are 1-6 sequential Gly
 CC residues and X, Y, Z are Ala, Ser, Val, Ile, Leu, Met, Phe, Pro or Thr
 CC and n can be anything between 1-66. X, Y and Z need not be identical from
 CC n repeat to n repeat. Alternatively a nucleic acid encoding a stabilising
 CC polypeptide can be linked onto or inserted into a nucleic acid encoding a
 CC core protein. The fusion proteins of the invention are more resistant to
 CC degradation by proteases and, thus, have a longer half-life than the
 CC unfused core protein. The products can be used for treating autoimmune
 CC diseases, cancer and inflammation. In particular, the core protein may be
 CC an IkappaB regulator protein for the treatment of inflammatory bowel
 CC disease, or a nitroreductase protein which can activate nitro drugs in
 CC enzyme/prodrug therapy to treat cancer or other pathological conditions.
 CC The fusion proteins can also be used in diagnostic methods such as in
 CC vivo imaging. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)

XX Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 14 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 301 CTGGAGCTGTGGTGG 316
 |||||
 Db 18 CTGGAGGTGGGTGG 3

RESULT 1196

AAAT39967
 ID AAT39967 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAT39967;
 XX 24-JUN-1997 (first entry)

XX Minimal motif coding sequence ZGS1/ZGS2.

XX Epstein-Barr virus; EBV; nuclear antigen; EBVNA1; antigenic protein;
 KW Glycine-rich repeat sequence; immune system; regulatory protein; enzyme;
 KW cytokine; lymphokine; cell adhesion molecule; costimulatory molecule;
 KW drug resistance; tumour suppressant; genetic disease; viral disease;
 KW enzyme disorder; Gaucher's disease; cancer; immune system disorder; GRRS;
 KW gene therapy; minimal motif; ds.

XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_feature 1..4
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "5' overhang"
 FT complement (24)
 FT /tag= b
 FT /note= "5' overhang of TTCC"

XX WO9632483-A1.

XX 17-OCT-1996.

PF 10-APR-1996; 96WO-GB000876.
 XX 10-APR-1996; 95SE-00001324.
 PR 01-SEP-1995; 95US-00522995.
 PR 15-SEP-1995; 95US-00529190.
 XX (MASU/) MASUCCI M.
 XX Masucci M;
 PI WPI; 1996-477134/47.
 XX P-PSDB; AAW05706.
 DR New proteins containing GRRS which are invisible to the immune system -
 PT used for treating cancer, immune system disorders, viral diseases, etc.
 XX Example 1; Page 43; 61pp; English.
 XX AAT39966-r39973 represent double stranded coding sequences for minimal
 CC motifs of glycine-rich repeat sequences (GRRS). Full length GRRS
 CC sequences, such as the Epstein-Barr virus strain B95.8 nuclear antigen
 CC (EBNA1) represented by AAW05704, can be used in the method of the
 CC invention. The method of the invention is for making an antigenic protein
 CC invisible to the immune system, and consists of inserting a GRRS into the
 CC antigenic protein. The method can be used to insert a GRRS into the
 CC therapeutic proteins, marker genes, regulatory proteins of viral vectors,
 CC or vaccine components. The therapeutic proteins include enzymes,
 CC cytokines, lymphokines, cell adhesion molecules, costimulatory molecules,
 CC or protein products of drug resistant genes or tumour suppressor genes.
 CC The antigenic proteins or corresponding nucleic acids are used to treat
 CC genetic and viral diseases, especially enzyme disorders such as Gaucher's
 CC disease, cancer, immune system disorders and other diseases treatable by
 CC gene therapy
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 14 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.8e-03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 302 TGGAGCTGTGGTGGG 317
 DB 6 TGGAGCTGGAGGTGCG 21
 RESULT 1197
 ABQ87547/c
 ID ABQ87547 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
 XX AC ABQ87547;
 XX 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human skin stress/ageing related EST SEQ ID NO 1302.
 DE Human; skin ageing; skin stress; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200253773-A2.
 XX 11-JUL-2002.
 XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015178.
 XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000121.
 XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
 XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
 XX WPI; 2002-528865/56.
 PT Identifying genes involved in skin stress and aging, useful e.g. in
 PT screening for cosmetic or therapeutic agents, based on differential gene
 XX expression.
 XX Claim 8; Page 91; 325pp; German.
 XX The invention relates to identifying (M1) genes in vitro that, in humans
 CC or animals, are important for skin ageing and/or skin stress by serial
 CC analysis of gene expression between mixtures of transcribed and
 CC optionally translated, genetically encoded factors (A) obtained from
 CC young and aged skin, to identify that genes that show strong differential
 CC expression. (A) comprises protein or mRNAs or their fragments. (M1) is
 CC useful for: identifying markers of skin ageing and/or stress; determining
 CC skin ageing and/or stress; and identifying or determining the effects of
 CC pharmaceutical or cosmetic agents for control of skin ageing. The present
 CC sequence is one of a group of human skin ageing/stress related expressed
 CC sequence tags (ABQ86246-ABQ87680) of the invention
 XX Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 11;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.1e-02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 752 GCACCTGCCAT 762
 DB 11 GCACCTGCCAT 1
 RESULT 1198
 ABV62854/c
 ID ABV62854 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
 XX AC ABV62854;
 XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human skin EST 640.
 DE Human; skin; dermatological; vulnary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200253774-A2.
 XX 11-JUL-2002.
 XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
 XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
 XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
 XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
 XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
 XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
 PT e.g. skin cancer.
 XX Disclosure; Page 43; 1345pp; German.
 XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;

CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
 CC (EST) of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 11;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 891 GCTGTGCCCC 901
 DB 11 GCTGTGCCCC 1
 RESULT 1199
 ABV70557/c
 ID ABV70557 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV70557;
 XX
 DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human skin EST 8343.
 XX
 KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrheic;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200253774-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
 XX
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
 XX
 PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
 XX
 PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
 XX
 PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
 PT e.g. skin cancer.
 XX
 PS Claim 24; Page 267; 1345pp; German.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
 CC (EST) of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 11;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 752 GCACCTGCCAT 762
 11 GCTGTGCCCC 1

Db 11 GCACCTGCCAT 1
 RESULT 1200
 ABV64863/c
 ID ABV64863 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV64863;
 XX
 DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human skin EST 2649.
 XX
 KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrheic;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200253774-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
 XX
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
 XX
 PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
 XX
 PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
 XX
 PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
 PT e.g. skin cancer.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 98; 1345pp; German.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
 CC (EST) of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 11;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1100 CCCTGGGCTTC 1110
 1 CCCTGGGCTTC 11
 Db 1 CCCTGGGCTTC 11
 RESULT 1201
 ABV70275/c
 ID ABV70275 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV70275;
 XX
 DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human skin EST 8061.
 XX

KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200253774-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
 XX
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
 XX
 PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
 XX
 PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
 XX
 XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
 PT e.g. skin cancer.
 XX
 PS Claim 24; Page 257; 1345pp; German.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
 CC (EST) of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 11;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 891 GCTGTTGCCCC 901
 Db 11 GCTGTTGCCCC 1
 RESULT 1202
 ABV69560/c
 ID ABV69560 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
 AC ABV69560;
 XX
 XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human skin EST 7345.
 DE
 XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200253774-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
 XX
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
 XX

XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
 XX
 PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
 XX
 XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
 PT e.g. skin cancer.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 230; 1345pp; German.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
 CC (EST) of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 11;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1250 ACCCCATCCCC 1260
 Db 11 ACCCCATCCCC 1
 RESULT 1203
 ABV63136/c
 ID ABV63136 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
 AC ABV63136;
 XX
 XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human skin EST 922.
 DE
 XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200253774-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
 XX
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
 XX
 PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
 XX
 PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
 XX
 XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
 PT e.g. skin cancer.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 50; 1345pp; German.
 XX

CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma of sarcoma of the
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
 CC (EST) of the invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 11;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

QY 752 GCACCTGCCAT 762
 DB 11 GCACCTGCCAT 1
 |||||

RESULT 1204
 ABV68292
 ID ABV68292 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.

AC ABV68292;
 DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human skin EST 6078.

XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200253774-A2.

XX 11-JUL-2002.

PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-BP015179.

PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.

PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.

PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;

XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.

XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
 PT e.g. skin cancer.

PS Disclosure; Page 193; 1345pp; German.

XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma of sarcoma of the
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
 CC (EST) of the invention

SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 11;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

QY 997 TGTGGGAATC 1007
 DB 1 TGTGGGAATC 11
 |||||

RESULT 1205
 AAV72000
 ID AAV72000 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

AC AAV72000;
 DT 19-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX Oligo used for constructing an adapter.

XX Variable number tandem repeat; VNTR; allele; genetic marker; adapter;
 KW genetic fingerprinting; gel electrophoresis; genotyping; ss.
 XX Synthetic.

XX WO9842867-A1.

XX 01-OCT-1998.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98WO-GB000840.

XX 21-MAR-1997; 97EP-00301917.

XX (FIRST) FIRTH G.

XX Firth G;

XX WPI; 1998-609895/51.

XX Use of isolated variable number tandem repeat alleles and their flanking
 PT regions - for genetic fingerprinting or other methods of genotyping
 PT individuals.
 XX Example 5; Page 82; 101pp; English.

XX The invention relates to novel methods for the extraction of variable
 CC number tandem repeat (VNTR) alleles and utilising the alleles as genetic
 CC markers. One method comprises of making a mixture of VNTR alleles and
 CC their flanking regions from the genomic DNA of one or more members of a
 CC species of interest by: (i) ligating an adapter to genomic DNA fragments
 CC so that the 3' end of the adapter-terminated fragment is blocked to
 CC prevent chain extension; (ii) using the adapter-terminated fragments with
 CC adapter-primers and VNTR sense and antisense primers to generate 3' - and
 CC 5' -flanking VNTR amplicers; and (iii) using the amplicers as primers to
 CC extend on genomic DNA as the template and create the desired mixture of
 CC VNTR alleles and their flanking regions; The alleles generated by the
 CC methods can be used for genetic fingerprinting by gel electrophoresis or
 CC for other methods of genotyping individuals or selecting markers that
 CC segregate with specific traits. The present sequence represents an
 CC oligonucleotide used to prepare an adapter used to exemplify a method of
 CC the invention

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

QY 1224 CATCCTTGCGA 1234
 DB 1 CATCCTTGCGA 11
 |||||

```

RESULT 1206
AAA06763
ID AAA06763 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX AAA06763;
AC
XX 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX VEGF derived short antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:72.
DE
XX Human; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; phosphorothioate;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; cytostatic; angiogenic;
KW gene therapy; abnormal vascular permeability; cell proliferation;
XX cell permeation; angiogenesis; neovascularisation; tumour cell growth;
XX metastasis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX EP979869-A1.
PN
XX 16-FEB-2000.
PD
XX 07-AUG-1998; 98EP-00114853.
XX
XX 07-AUG-1998; 98EP-00114853.
XX
XX (HMRI ) HOECHST MARION ROUSSEL DEUT GMBH.
PA
XX
XX Uhlmann E, Peyman A, Bitonti AJ, Woessner RD;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-258586/23.
XX
XX Novel oligonucleotides corresponding to a part of a vascular endothelial
PT growth factor, useful for treating e.g. tumor cell growth and/or
PT metastasis.
PT
XX
XX Example 1; Page 17; 73pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes oligonucleotides (I) of 10-15 residues
CC corresponding to a part of a vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)
CC comprising 1 of 6 sequences given in AAA06692 to AAA06697. AAA06698 to
CC AAA06783 represent VEGF antisense oligonucleotides used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. The antisense oligonucleotides
CC can contain phosphorothioate linkages. Oligonucleotides from the present
CC invention have cytostatic and angiogenic activities, and can be used in
CC gene therapy. The oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of VEGF, e.g. for the treatment of diseases associated with
CC abnormal vascular permeability, cell proliferation, cell permeation,
CC angiogenesis, neovascularisation, tumour cell growth and/or metastasis.
CC AAA06784 represents a human VEGF nucleotide sequence from which the
CC oligonucleotides are derived
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 909 TTCTTTGGTC 919
DB 2 TTCTTTGGTC 12

RESULT 1207
AAD04023
ID AAD04023 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX AAD04023;
AC
XX 02-JUL-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX

```

```

DE 5' end of coding region of human 108VH expression vector construct.
XX
XX Tumour; anti-neoplastic agent; monoclonal antibody; cancer; cytostatic;
KW extra-cellular domain; human epidermal growth factor; EGF receptor; Ig;
KW cytotoxic response; immunoglobulin; 108VH; heavy chain variable region;
KW human; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6217866-B1.
PN
XX 17-APR-2001.
PD
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487761.
XX
XX 15-SEP-1988; 88US-00244737.
PR
XX 03-MAR-1989; 89US-00319109.
PR
XX 17-SEP-1991; 91US-00760852.
PR
XX 29-JUN-1993; 93US-00086411.
XX
XX (RHON ) RHONE-POULENC RORER INT HOLDINGS.
PA
XX
XX Schlessinger J, Givol D, Bellot F, Kris R, Ricca GA, Cheadle C;
PI South VJ;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-281047/29.
XX
XX Inhibition of growth of human tumor cell, involves administering anti-
PT neoplastic agent and monoclonal antibody to human cancer patient.
PT
XX
XX Example 10D; Fig 8; 36pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to inhibiting growth of human tumour cells,
CC by administering an anti-neoplastic agent and a monoclonal antibody to a
CC human cancer patient. The antibody binds to the extra- cellular domain of
CC the human epidermal growth factor (EGF) receptor of the tumour cell and
CC inhibits binding of EGF to it. It is not conjugated to the anti-
CC neoplastic agent. The antibodies and anti- neoplastic agents are useful
CC for inhibiting the growth of human tumour cells that express human EGF
CC receptors and are mitogenically stimulated by human EGF in association
CC with a pharmaceutical carrier. The invention combines two anti-cancer
CC agents, each operating via a different mechanism of action to yield a
CC cytotoxic response to human tumour cells. The present sequence is 5' end
CC of coding region of immunoglobulin (Ig) 108VH (heavy chain variable
CC region) expression vector construct
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 759 CCATGCAGGTT 769
DB 2 CCATGCAGGTT 12

RESULT 1208
AAH46047/C
ID AAH46047 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX AAH46047;
AC
XX 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Synthetic oligonucleotide 22.
XX
XX Synthetic oligonucleotide; dinucleotide repeat; cytostatic; apoptosis;
KW cell cycle arrest; cell proliferation; caspase; cytokines; interleukin;
KW tumour necrosis factor; TNF; cancer; carcinoma; sarcoma; leukemia;
KW lymphoma; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS

```


CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 928 TTATCCCTCCT 938
DB 2 TTATCCCTCCT 12
|||||
RESULT 1211
ABI45561
ID ABI45561 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI45561;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 345534 for detecting SNP TSC0044077.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 345534; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1091 TCACCCCCACC 1101
DB 2 TCACCCCCACC 12
|||||
RESULT 1212
ABH75494/C
ID ABH75494 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH75494;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 275485 for detecting SNP TSC0003907.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 275485; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 945 TGGTTTAACT 955
DB 12 TGGTTTAACT 2
|||||
RESULT 1213
ABI08662

```

ID AB108662 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC AB108662;
XX PD
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 308635 for detecting SNP TSC0023137.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 308635; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 930 ATCCCTCCTCT 940
DB 2 ATCCCTCCTCT 12
RESULT 1214
ABH91084/C
ID ABH91084 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABH91084;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 291077 for detecting SNP TSC0014626.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

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XX WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 291077; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1127 CCACCTTCACC 1137
DB 12 CCACCTTCACC 2
RESULT 1215
AB153248
ID AB153248 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC AB153248;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 353221 for detecting SNP TSC0048381.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX

```

DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
FS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 35221; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 992 TTGTTTGTGGG 1002
DB 1 TTGTTTGTGGG 11
RESULT 1216
ABH76801/C
ID ABH76801 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX ABH76801;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 276794 for detecting SNP TSC0004288.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177394-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
FS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 276794; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1059 CCCAACCCCAA 1069
DB 11 CCCAACCCCAA 1
RESULT 1217
ABI17147/C
ID ABI17147 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX ABI17147;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 317120 for detecting SNP TSC0027817.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
FS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 317120; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 1201 CCACCCATCA 1211
Db 12 CCACCCATCA 2

RESULT 1218
ABH80412
ID ABH80412 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC
XX ABH80412;
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 280405 for detecting SNP TSC0008575.
XX KW
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX PD
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WIPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX PS
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 280405; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 4.1e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1257 CCCCAACCCC 1267
Db 1 CCCCAACCCC 11

RESULT 1219
ABI20963
ID ABI20963 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC
XX ABI20963;
XX XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DT

Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 271281 for detecting SNP TSC0002451.
SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
Homo sapiens.
WO200177384-A2.
18-OCT-2001.

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PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 271281; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 944 TTGGTTTAATG 954
DB 2 TTGGTTTAATG 12
XX
XX RESULT 1221
XX ABI48732/c
XX ID ABI48732 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX AC ABI48732;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 348705 for detecting SNP TSC0000193.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PT

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 348705; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1145 CCACCTATACC 1155
DB 11 CCACCTATACC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1222
XX ABI72529
XX ID ABI72529 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX AC ABI72529;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 372502 for detecting SNP TSC0059424.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 372502; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1251 CCCCATCCCCA 1261
|||||
D5 2 CCCCATCCCCA 12

RESULT 1223

AB161761/c
ID AB161761 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

AC AB161761;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 361734 for detecting SNP TSC0052796.

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200177384-A2.

PD 18-OCT-2001.

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 361734; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABP00010-ABP99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 943 ATTGGTTTAAT 953
|||||
D5 12 ATTGGTTTAAT 2

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 293410 for detecting SNP TSC0015599.

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

RESULT 1224

AB163498
ID AB163498 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

AC AB163498;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 363471 for detecting SNP TSC0053873.

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200177384-A2.

PD 18-OCT-2001.

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 363471; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABH00010-ABH99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 TCCCTCCTCTT 941
|||||

D5 1 TCCCTCCTCTT 11

RESULT 1225

ABH93417/c
ID ABH93417 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

AC ABH93417;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 293410 for detecting SNP TSC0015599.

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 293410; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -AB09989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1039 ACTACTACTAA 1049
DB 11 ACTACTACTAA 1
RESULT 1226
ABH97627
ID ABH97627 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX AC ABH97627;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 297620 for detecting SNP TSC0017668.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 297620; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -AB09989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1039 ACTACTACTAA 1049
DB 11 ACTACTACTAA 1
RESULT 1226
ABH97627
ID ABH97627 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX AC ABH97627;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 297620 for detecting SNP TSC0017668.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 297620; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -AB09989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1130 CCTTCACCTCC 1140
DB 1 CCTTCACCTCC 11
RESULT 1227
ABI51405/c
ID ABI51405 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX AC ABI51405;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 351378 for detecting SNP TSC0047263.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 351378; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 905 TCATTTCCTTT 915
 DB 12 TCATTTCCTTT 2

RESULT 1228
 ABI67672
 ID ABI67672 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
 XX
 AC ABI67672;
 XX
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 367645 for detecting SNP TSC0056461.
 XX
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 367645; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: the sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 780 AGAAACGAGT 790
 DB 2 AGAAACGAGT 12

RESULT 1229
 ABI71629/c
 ID ABI71629 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
 XX
 AC ABI71629;
 XX
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 371602 for detecting SNP TSC0058884.
 XX
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 371602; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 943 ATTGTTTAAAT 953
 DB 12 ATTGTTTAAAT 2

RESULT 1230
 ABI26765/c
 ID ABI26765 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
 XX

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AC AB126765;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 326738 for detecting SNP TSC0033256.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 326738; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1017 AAAAGAGGGGG 1027
DB 11 AAAAGAGGGGG 1
XX
RESULT 1231
ABI44106
ID ABI44106 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI44106;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 344079 for detecting SNP TSC0043368.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.

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XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 344079; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 947 GTTTAATGTAT 957
DB 1 GTTTAATGTAT 11
XX
RESULT 1232
ABI48568/c
ID ABI48568 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI48568;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 348541 for detecting SNP TSC0045641.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX

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PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 348541; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 983 TCTACTCCATT 993
 DB 12 TCTACTCCATT 2
 RESULT 1233
 ABH98002/C
 ID ABH98002 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
 AC ABH98002;
 XX
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 297995 for detecting SNP TSC0017864.
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200177384-A2.
 PN 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 297995 for detecting SNP TSC0017864.
 DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200177384-A2.
 PN 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 297995; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 297995; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX

CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGG 1026
 DB 12 AAAAAGAGGGG 2
 RESULT 1234
 ABI75143
 ID ABI75143 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
 AC ABI75143;
 XX
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 375116 for detecting SNP TSC0061074.
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200177384-A2.
 PN 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 375116; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 375116; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 856 AATGTTAAGGG 866

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Db      2 AATGTTAAGG 12
|||||
RESULT 1235
AB180295
ID AB180295 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC AB180295;
XX
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 380268 for detecting SNP TSC0010746.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 357917; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
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CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1059 CCCAAACCCAA 1069
|||||
Db 1 CCCAAACCCAA 11
RESULT 1236
AB157944
ID AB157944 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX AB157944;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 357917 for detecting SNP TSC0050872.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 380268; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 905 TCATTTTCTTT 915
|||||
Db 2 TCATTTTCTTT 12
RESULT 1237
AB160879/c
ID AB160879 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX AB160879;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 360852 for detecting SNP TSC0052321.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX

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PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 360852; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 768 TTCTTTCTTAA 778
Db 11 TTCTTTCTTAA 1
RESULT 1238
ABI02629/C
ID ABI02629 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI02629;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 302602 for detecting SNP TSC0020077.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 302602; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 768 TTCTTTCTTAA 778
Db 11 TTCTTTCTTAA 1
RESULT 1238
ABI02629/C
ID ABI02629 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI02629;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 302602 for detecting SNP TSC0020077.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 302602; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 983 TCTACTCCATT 993
Db 11 TCTACTCCATT 1
RESULT 1239
ABI06321
ID ABI06321 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI06321;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 306294 for detecting SNP TSC0021931.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 306294; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
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XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1260 CAACCCCTTC 1270
DB 2 CAACCCCTTC 12

RESULT 1240
ABH1479/c
ID ABH1479 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABH1479;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 314452 for detecting SNP TSC0036372.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 314452; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 855 GAATGTTAAGG 865
DB 11 GAATGTTAAGG 1

RESULT 1241
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```
ABH74944/c
ID ABH74944 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABH74944;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 274931 for detecting SNP TSC0003733.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 274931; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1147 ACCTATACCCC 1157
DB 12 ACCTATACCCC 2

RESULT 1242
ABH45550
ID ABH45550 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABH45550;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 345523 for detecting SNP TSC0044071.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
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OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 345523; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 854 AGAATGTTAAG 864
XX Db 1 AGAATGTTAAG 11
XX
XX RESULT 1243
XX ABI79229
XX ID ABI79229 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX AC ABI79229;
XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 379202 for detecting SNP TSC0063127.
XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 345523; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 854 AGAATGTTAAG 864
XX Db 1 AGAATGTTAAG 11
XX
XX RESULT 1244
XX ABI20399
XX ID ABI20399 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX AC ABI20399;
XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 320372 for detecting SNP TSC0029677.
XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 320372; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1273 AAGTGGGAGGA 1283
XX Db 1 AAGTGGGAGGA 11
XX
XX RESULT 1244
XX ABI20399
XX ID ABI20399 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX AC ABI20399;
XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 320372 for detecting SNP TSC0029677.
XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 320372; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1273 AAGTGGGAGGA 1283
XX Db 1 AAGTGGGAGGA 11
```

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 992 TTGTTTGTGGG 1002
 |||||
 Db 2 TTGTTTGTGGG 12

RESULT 1245
 ABI29214/c
 ID ABI29214 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

AC ABI29214;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 329187 for detecting SNP TSC0034813.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

PN 18-OCT-2001.

PD 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 329187; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX

XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1039 ACTACTACTAA 1049
 |||||
 Db 11 ACTACTACTAA 1

RESULT 1246

ABI07454/c

ID ABI07454 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABI07454;

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 307427 for detecting SNP TSC0022492.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 307427; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX

XX Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1247 CCGACCCCATC 1257

Db 12 CCGACCCCATC 2
 |||||

RESULT 1247

ABI31075/c

ID ABI31075 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABI31075;

```

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 331048 for detecting SNP TSC0035936.
DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 331048; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1247 CCGACCCCATC 1257
Db 11 CCGACCCCATC 1
RESULT 1248
ABI08661
ID ABI08661 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI08661;
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 308634 for detecting SNP TSC0023137.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.

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XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 308634; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 930 ATCCCTCTCTCT 940
Db 2 ATCCCTCTCTCT 12
RESULT 1249
ABI29724
ID ABI29724 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI29724;
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 329697 for detecting SNP TSC0035093.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

```

PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 329697; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 994 GTTGTGGGAA 1004
Db 2 GTTGTGGGAA 12

RESULT 1250
ABI54550/C
ID ABI54550 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI54550;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 354523 for detecting SNP TSC0049119.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO20017384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (BFIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 354523; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1059 CCCAAACCCAA 1069
Db 12 CCCAAACCCAA 2

RESULT 1251
AAS18638/C
ID AAS18638 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC AAS18638;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer (dT3G3) 2 used in method of identifying microorganisms.
XX
XX Identification of microorganism; denaturing-gradient gel electrophoresis;
KW temperature-gradient gel electrophoresis; TGGE; DGGE; PASS;
KW pattern similarity score; genomic semi-distance; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX EP1149921-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 25-APR-2001; 2001EP-00110238.
XX
XX 25-APR-2000; 2000JP-00123755.
XX
PA (TAIT-) TAITEC CORP.
XX
PI Nishigaki K, Takasawa T, Hamano K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-001120/01.
XX
XX Method for identifying organisms, by electrophoretic separation of random
PT polymerase chain reaction amplicons in presence of standard DNA and image
PT analysis.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 4; 27pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for identifying a microorganism
XX by performing gel electrophoresis of random PCR amplicons in the presence
XX of standard DNA. The method comprises the production of several double-
XX stranded DNA fragments by random PCR, using at least part of the genome
XX of the test organism as template, and their separation by temperature-
XX gradient or denaturing-gradient gel electrophoresis (TGGE or DGGE).
XX Identification dots are obtained for each DNA PCR fragment and a pattern
XX similarity score (PaSS) and/or genomic semi-distances are determined for
XX the identification dots. The standard DNA is used to provide a standard
XX point for the identification dots and the pseudo-absolute location of the
XX identification dots is determined from its position relative to the
XX standard. The method is useful to identify the species of a microorganism
XX or its homology. The method is more accurate than methods based on
XX phenotype or analysis of 16S rRNA sequences, but simpler and more
XX practical than (whole) genome comparisons. The use of standard DNA allows
XX normalisation of electrophoretic patterns by making possible
XX identification of the melting starting point, the slowest dot and the
XX single-strand conversion dot ('featuring' points). AAS18622-AAS18666
XX represent PCR primers used to generate double stranded DNA fragments by
XX random PCR in the methods of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX	ABF16913;
AC	21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX	Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 116910 for detecting SNP TSC0029263.
DT	
XX	SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
DE	peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX	central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
KW	
KW	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	WO200177384-A2.
PN	
XX	18-OCT-2001.
PD	
XX	
PP	06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX	
XX	07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR	
XX	(EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA	
XX	Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI	
XX	WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR	
XX	Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT	designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT	methylation status.
PT	
XX	
XX	Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 116910; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS	
XX	
XX	This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC	acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC	and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC	oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC	range of diseases including immune system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC	central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC	oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010
CC	-ABCF99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC	represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC	data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC	was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC	ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pcr_sequences
CC	
XX	
XX	Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX	
XX	Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
XX	Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX	Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps
Qy	1062 AARCCCAAGCTTC 1074
Db	:
	1 RAACCCCAAGCTTC 13
RESULT 1254	
ABF24106	ID ABF24106 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC	
XX	ABF24106;
XX	
DT	21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX	
XX	Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 124103 for detecting SNP TSC0031032.
DE	
XX	SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW	peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW	central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic
XX	
XX	Homo sapiens.
OS	
XX	

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1200 ACCACCTATC 1210
 DB 3 ACCACCTATC 13

RESULT 1257

ABH19490/c
 ID ABH19490 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABH19490;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 219467 for detecting SNP TSC0053378.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

FN 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX RA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 219467; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1254 CATCCCAACC 1264
 DB 13 CATCCCAACC 3

RESULT 1258

ABF96108
 ID ABF96108 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABF96108;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 196105 for detecting SNP TSC0048263.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 196105; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1271 AGAAGTGGGAG 1281
 DB 1 AGAAGTGGGAG 11

RESULT 1259

ABF96109/c
 ID ABF96109 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABF96109;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 195106 for detecting SNP TSC0048263.
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 195106; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ASC000010
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 1271 AGAAGTGGGAG 1281
 Db 13 AGAAGTGGGAG 3
 RESULT 1260
 ABH27699
 ID ABH27699 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABH27699;
 XX
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 227676 for detecting SNP TSC0055520.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 227676; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ASC000010
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 1129 ACCTTCACCTC 1139
 Db 3 ACCTTCACCTC 13
 RESULT 1261
 ABF78022
 ID ABF78022 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABF78022;
 XX
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 178019 for detecting SNP TSC0044112.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 178019; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010 -ABG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 948 TTTAATGATATGTC 960
DB 1 TTTAATGATATG 13
|||||

RESULT 1262
ABC73245
ID ABC73245 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC ABC73245;
XX
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 73262 for detecting SNP TSC0018878.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 73262; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010 -ABG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1144 TCCACCTATAC 1154
DB 1 TCCACCTATAC 11
|||||

RESULT 1263
ABC11715
ID ABC11715 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABC11715;
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 11722 for detecting SNP TSC0002832.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 11722; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010 -ABG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1059 CCCAACCCCA 1069
DB 1 CCCAACCCCA 11
|||||

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RESULT 1264
ABF16442
ID ABF16442 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABF16442;
XX
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 116439 for detecting SNP TSC0029146.
XX
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
FN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
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XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
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PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 116439; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 994 GTTTGGGAAAT 1006
Db 1 GTTTGGGTAAY 13
XX
XX
RESULT 1265
ABF71907/C
ID ABF71907 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABF71907;
XX
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 171904 for detecting SNP TSC0042851.
XX
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
FN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 116439; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 943 ATTGGTTTAATGT 955
Db 13 ATAGGTTTAATGY 1
XX
XX
RESULT 1266
ABF97143/C
ID ABF97143 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABF97143;
XX
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 197140 for detecting SNP TSC0048522.
XX
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
FN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX

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PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 197140; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 944 TTGGTTTAATG 954
 DB 12 TTGGTTTAATG 2
 RESULT 1267
 ABH31071/C
 ID ABH31071 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABH31071;
 XX
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 231048 for detecting SNP TSC0006664.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 231048; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1015 GAAAAAGAGGG 1025
 DB 13 GAAAAAGAGGG 3
 RESULT 1268
 ABF84806
 ID ABF84806 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABF84806;
 XX
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 184803 for detecting SNP TSC0045589.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 184803; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;

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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 947 GTTAAATGAT 957
DB 1 GTTAAATGAT 11

RESULT 1269
ABF60965
ID ABF60965 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF60965;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160962 for detecting SNP TSC0040532.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-1E000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160962; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1058 CCCCACCCCA 1068
DB 3 CCCCACCCCA 13

RESULT 1270
ABF90460
ID ABF90460 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABF90460;
AC

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 852 TGAGAAATGTTA 862
DB 2 TGAGAAATGTTA 12

RESULT 1271
ABH16022
ID ABH16022 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH16022;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 215999 for detecting SNP TSC0052522.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX

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PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 215999; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 943 ATTGGTTTAAAT 953
 DB 1 ATTGGTTTAAAT 11
 RESULT 1272
 ABC46709
 ID ABC46709 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABC46709;
 XX
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 46726 for detecting SNP TSC0013471.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 46726; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1251 CCCCATCCCCA 1261
 DB 1 CCCCATCCCCA 11
 RESULT 1273
 ABC74713/c
 ID ABC74713 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABC74713;
 XX
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 74730 for detecting SNP TSC0019197.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 74730; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073

CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 992 TTGTTTGGG 1002

DB 13 TTGTTTGGG 3

RESULT 1274

ABCL14797/C

ID ABC14797 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABC14797;

XX DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 14804 for detecting SNP TSC0003328.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

XX PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 14804; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ASH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 GAGAATGTAA 863

XXXXXXXXXXXX

DB

13 GAGAATGTAA 3

RESULT 1275

ID ABF86800 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABF86800;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 186797 for detecting SNP TSC0046048.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 186797; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ASH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 GAGAATGTAA 863

XXXXXXXXXXXX

DB 1 GAGAATGTAA 11

RESULT 1276

ABH12113/C

ID ABH12113 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABH12113;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 212090 for detecting SNP TSC0051687.

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 212090; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 943 ATTGGTTTAAATGT 955
 DB 13 ATTGGTTTATGY 1
 RESULT 1277
 ABC72593
 ID ABC72593 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABC72593;
 XX
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 72610 for detecting SNP TSC0018756.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX

XX (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 72610; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1004 AATCGACACCT 1014
 DB 3 AATCGACACCT 13
 RESULT 1278
 ABF02652/c
 ID ABF02652 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABF02652;
 XX
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 102649 for detecting SNP TSC0025640.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 102649; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1135 ACCTCAGCTCCA 1147
Db 13 RCTCCARTCCA 1

RESULT 1279
ABC62370/c
ID ABC62370 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC62370;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 62387 for detecting SNP TSC0016541.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 62387; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1008 GACACCTGAAAA 1020
Db 13 RACACCTAAAAA 1

RESULT 1280
ABC14796
ID ABC14796 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX
AC ABC14796;

XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 14803 for detecting SNP TSC0003328.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 14803; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 GAGAATGTTAA 863

Db 1 GAGAATGTTAA 11

RESULT 1281
ABC91351

```

ID ABC91351 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC91351;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 91368 for detecting SNP TSC0022885.
XX SN: single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WI 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 91368; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and AB10010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and AB10010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 1243 GCTCCGACCCCA 1255
XX Db 1 RCCCCGACCCCA 13
XX RESULT 1283
XX ABC66996/c
XX ID ABC66996 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC66996;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 67013 for detecting SNP TSC0017553.
XX SN: single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

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XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WI 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 67013; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and AB10010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 1147 ACCTATACCCC 1157
XX Db 11 ACCTATACCCC 1
XX RESULT 1283
XX ABH19491
XX ID ABH19491 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH19491;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 219468 for detecting SNP TSC0053378.
XX SN: single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

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DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 219468; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABF9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and AB100010-AB182073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1254 CATCCCAACC 1264
 DB 1 CATCCCAACC 11
 RESULT 1284
 ABF84807/C
 ID ABF84807 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 AC ABF84807;
 XX
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 184804 for detecting SNP TSC0045599.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 184804; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABF9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and AB100010-AB182073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 947 GTTTAATGAT 957
 DB 13 GTTTAATGAT 3
 RESULT 1285
 ABC72133
 ID ABC72133 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 AC ABC72133;
 XX
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 72150 for detecting SNP TSC0018645.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 72150; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABF9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and AB100010-AB182073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 117944; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.8%; Pred. NO. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1002 GAAATCGACACCT 1014
Db 1 RAAACGACACCT 13
:|||||

RESULT 1289
ABF26372/c
ID ABF26372 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF26372;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 126369 for detecting SNP TSC0031617.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 126369; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1200 ACCACCCCTATC 1210
Db 11 ACCACCCCTATC 1
:|||||

RESULT 1290
ABF71906
ID ABF71906 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF71906;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 171903 for detecting SNP TSC0042851.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 171903; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but

```

CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX      Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
    Query Match      0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
    Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
    Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      943 ATTGGTTTAATGT 955
Db      1 ATAGGTTTAATGY 13

RESULT 1291
ABF73362/c
ID      ABF73362 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC      ABF73362;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 173359 for detecting SNP TSC0043189.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA      (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR      WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT      methylation status.
XX
PS      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 173359; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ      Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

    Query Match      0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
    Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
    Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1039 ACTACTACTAA 1049
Db      13 ACTACTACTAA 3

RESULT 1293
ABH34842/c
ID      ABH34842 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC      ABH34842;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 234819 for detecting SNP TSC0057323.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

```

KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 234819; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1039 ACTACTACTAA 1049
 DB 11 ACTACTACTAA 1
 RESULT 1294
 ABH57383
 ID ABH57383 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX AC ABH57383;
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 257360 for detecting SNP TSC0005618.
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PA

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 257360; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1250 ACCCATCCCC 1260
 DB 2 ACCCATCCCC 12
 RESULT 1295
 ABF02654/c
 ID ABF02654 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX AC ABF02654;
 XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 102651 for detecting SNP TSC0025640.
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 102651; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1243 GCCTCCGACCCCA 1255

Db 13 RCCTCCGACTCCA 1

RESULT 1296

ABF16912/c
ID ABF16912 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABF16912;

XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 116909 for detecting SNP TSC0029263.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 116909; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1062 AAACCCCAAGCTTC 1074

Db 13 RAACCCCAAGCTTC 1

RESULT 1297

ABF27286/c
ID ABF27286 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABF27286;

XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 127283 for detecting SNP TSC0031855.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 127283; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1039 ACTACTACTAA 1049

Db 11 ACTACTACTAA 1

RESULT 1298

ABF95513
ID ABF95513 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX

AC ABF95513;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 195510 for detecting SNP TSC0048102.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 195510; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1088 GCTTACCCCTAC 1100
DB 1 KCTTACCCCTAC 13
XX
RESULT 1299
ABH25888/c
ID ABH25888 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH25888;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 225865 for detecting SNP TSC0055054.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN

XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 225865; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1127 CCACCTTCACC 1137
DB 11 CCACCTTCACC 1
XX
RESULT 1300
ABF77164
ID ABF77164 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF77164;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 177161 for detecting SNP TSC0009928.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 177161; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABG99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 948 TTTAATGTATCGC 960
Db 1 TTTAATGTATGGY 13
RESULT 1301
ABH47707/c
ID ABH47707 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABH47707;
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 247684 for detecting SNP TSC0060535.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 247684; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABG99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 948 TTTAATGTATCGC 960
Db 1 TTTAATGTATGGY 13

CC -ABG99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 945 TCGTTTAAATGT 955
Db 11 TCGTTTAAATGT 1
RESULT 1302
ABC23645
ID ABC23645 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABC23645;
AC
XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 23662 for detecting SNP TSC0005199.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 23662; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABG99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 981 GCTCTACTCCATT 993

```

XX      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX      Homo sapiens.
XX      WO200177384-A2.
XX      18-OCT-2001.
XX      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX      (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX      WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX      methylation status.
XX      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 195509; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP),
XX      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX      Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX      Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
XX      Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX      Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1088 GCCTCACCCTAC 1100
DB      13 RCTTACCTCCTAC 1

RESULT 1305
ABF53322
ID      ABF53322 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX      AC      ABF53322;
XX      DT      21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX      DE      Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 153319 for detecting SNP TSC0038760.
XX      KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX      KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX      KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX      OS      Homo sapiens.
XX      PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX      PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX      PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX      PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX      PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX      PT      methylation status.
XX      PS      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 62388; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP),
XX      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX      Sequence 13 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX      Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
XX      Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX      Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1008 GACACCTGAAAA 1020
DB      1 RACACCTGAAAA 13

RESULT 1304
ABF95512/c
ID      ABF95512 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX      AC      ABF95512;
XX      DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX      DE      Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 195509 for detecting SNP TSC0048102.

```

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PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 153319; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 992 TTGTTTGTGGG 1002
DB 2 TTGTTTGTGGG 12
|||||
RESULT 1306
ID ABH29779 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABH29779;
AC
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 229756 for detecting SNP TSC0056041.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 229756; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 992 TTGTTTGTGGG 1002
DB 2 TTGTTTGTGGG 12
|||||
RESULT 1307
ID ABF90042 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABF90042;
AC
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 190039 for detecting SNP TSC0046744.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 190039; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1131 CTTACCTCCA 1141
DB 3 CTTACCTCCA 13
|||||
RESULT 1307
ID ABF90042 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABF90042;
AC
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 190039 for detecting SNP TSC0046744.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 190039; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1131 CTTACCTCCA 1141
DB 3 CTTACCTCCA 13
|||||

```

```

XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 996 TTGTGGGAAT 1006
DB 3 TTGTGGGAAT 13

RESULT 1308
ABC42500
ID ABC42500 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC42500;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 42517 for detecting SNP TSC0012671.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 42517; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABF99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 851 TTGAGAAATGTT 861
DB 3 TTGAGAAATGTT 13

RESULT 1309
ABC93440
ID ABC93440 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC93440;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 93457 for detecting SNP TSC0023347.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 93457; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABF99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. NO. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 946 GGTTTAATGATC 958
DB 1 GGTTTAATGATTT 13

RESULT 1310
ABC73244/C
ID ABC73244 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC73244;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 73261 for detecting SNP TSC0018878.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

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OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
PF
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 73261; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1144 TCACCTATAC 1154
XX
XX Db 13 TCACCTATAC 3
XX
XX RESULT 1311
XX ABC50568/c
XX ID ABC50568 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABC50568;
XX
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 50585 for detecting SNP TSC0014200.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX AC ABC50568;
XX
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 50585 for detecting SNP TSC0014200.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX AC ABC50568;
XX
XX DT 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX DE 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
```

```
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 50585; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1250 ACCCATCCCC 1260
XX
XX Db 11 ACCCATCCCC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1312
XX ABC58758/c
XX ID ABC58758 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABC58758;
XX
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 58775 for detecting SNP TSC0015747.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX AC ABC58758;
XX
XX DT 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX DE 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 58775; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
```

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1250 ACCCCATCCCC 1250

DB 12 ACCCCATCCCC 2

RESULT 1313

ABC39942/c

ID ABC39942 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

AC ABC39942;

DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 39959 for detecting SNP TSC0012178.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

FN WO200177384-A2.

PD 18-OCT-2001.

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 39959; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1250 ACCCCATCCCC 1250

DB 12 ACCCCATCCCC 2

RESULT 1313

ABC39942/c

ID ABC39942 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

AC ABC39942;

DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 39959 for detecting SNP TSC0012178.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

FN WO200177384-A2.

PD 18-OCT-2001.

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 39959; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX

Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1147 ACCTATACCCC 1157

DB 13 ACCTATACCCC 3

RESULT 1314

ABC91350/c

ID ABC91350 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX ABC91350;

DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 91367 for detecting SNP TSC0022885.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

FN WO200177384-A2.

PD 18-OCT-2001.

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 91367; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 94.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1243 GCCTCCGACCCCA 1255

DB 13 RCCCCGACCCCA 1

RESULT 1315

ABF17946/c

ID ABF17946 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX ABF17946;

AC ABF17946;

XX

```
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 117943 for detecting SNP TSC0029481.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 117943; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ASC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1002 GAATCGACACCT 1014
Db :|||||
13 RAACGACACCT 1
RESULT 1316
ABF18296
XX ABE18296 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABE18296;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 118293 for detecting SNP TSC0029567.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 117943; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ASC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1002 GAATCGACACCT 1014
Db :|||||
13 RAACGACACCT 1
RESULT 1316
ABF18296
XX ABE18296 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABE18296;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 118293 for detecting SNP TSC0029567.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
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XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 118293; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 851 TTGAGAAATGTT 861
Db 1 TTGAGAAATGTT 11
RESULT 1317
ABF18297/c
XX ABE18297 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABE18297;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 118294 for detecting SNP TSC0029567.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
```


PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 118294; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 851 TTGAGATGTT 861
 Db 13 TTGAGATGTT 3
 RESULT 1318
 ABF36010
 ID ABF36010 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 AC ABF36010;
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 136007 for detecting SNP TSC0033966.
 XX
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 XX methylation status.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 136007; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1272 GAAGTGGAGG 1282
 Db 3 GAAGTGGAGG 13
 RESULT 1319
 ABF77165/C
 ID ABF77165 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 XX ABF77165;
 XX
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 177162 for detecting SNP TSC0009928.
 XX
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 XX methylation status.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 177162; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 948 TTTAATGATCGC 960
 Db 13 TTTAATGATGCG 1

RESULT 1320
ABH29778/c

ID ABH29778 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH29778;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 229755 for detecting SNP TSC0056041.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2001177384-A2.
PN
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 229755; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP).
CC The and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.NO. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 1131 CTTCACTCCA 1141
DB 11 CTTCACTCCA 1
|||||

RESULT 1321
ABH05778

ID ABH05778 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH05778;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 205755 for detecting SNP TSC0050430.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 263463; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 983 TCTACTCCATT 993
 DB 12 TCTACTCCATT 2
 RESULT 1323
 ABC58759
 ID ABC58759 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABC58759;
 XX
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 58776 for detecting SNP TSC0015747.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 58776; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 983 TCTACTCCATT 993
 DB 12 TCTACTCCATT 2
 RESULT 1323
 ABC58759
 ID ABC58759 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABC58759;
 XX
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 58776 for detecting SNP TSC0015747.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 58776; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 983 TCTACTCCATT 993
 DB 12 TCTACTCCATT 2
 RESULT 1323
 ABC34840/C
 ID ABC34840 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABC34840;
 XX
 DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 34857 for detecting SNP TSC0011080.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 34857; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1250 ACCCCATCCCC 1260
 DB 2 ACCCCATCCCC 12
 RESULT 1324
 ABC34840/C
 ID ABC34840 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABC34840;
 XX
 DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 34857 for detecting SNP TSC0011080.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 34857; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

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Query Match      0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1092 CACCCCCACCC 1102
DB 13 CACCCCCACCC 3

RESULT 1325
ABC61675
ID ABC61675 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC61675;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 61692 for detecting SNP TSC0016406.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 61692; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1147 ACCTATACCCC 1157
DB 3 ACCTATACCCC 13

RESULT 1326
ABC62653
ID ABC62653 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

```

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XX ABC62653;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 62670 for detecting SNP TSC0016502.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 62670; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX Query Match      0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1145 CCACCTATACC 1155
DB 3 CCACCTATACC 13

RESULT 1327
ABC90469
ID ABC90469 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC90469;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 90486 for detecting SNP TSC0022662.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 90486; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1282 GACAGCGGCCACA 1294
XX
XX Db 1 RACACGCCACA 13
XX
XX RESULT 1328
XX ABH25889
XX ID ABH25889 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABH25889;
XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 225866 for detecting SNP TSC0055054.
XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 90486; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1282 GACAGCGGCCACA 1294
XX
XX Db 1 RACACGCCACA 13
XX
XX RESULT 1328
XX ABH25889
XX ID ABH25889 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABH25889;
XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 225866 for detecting SNP TSC0055054.
XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 225866; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1127 CCACCTTCACC 1137
XX
XX Db 3 CCACCTTCACC 13
XX
XX RESULT 1329
XX ABH27698/C
XX ID ABH27698 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABH27698;
XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 227675 for detecting SNP TSC0055520.
XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 227675; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX

```

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989, and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1129 ACCTTCACCTC 1139
 DB 11 ACCTTCACCTC 1

RESULT 1330
 ABH30727
 ID ABH30727 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 AC ABH30727;
 XX
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 230704 for detecting SNP TSC0056263.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200177384-A2.
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 230704; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1093 ACCCCACCCCT 1103
 DB 3 ACCCCACCCCT 13

RESULT 1331
 ABH12112
 ID ABH12112 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABH12112;
 XX
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 212089 for detecting SNP TSC0051687.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200177384-A2.
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (SPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 212089; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 943 ATTGGTTTATGT 955
 DB 1 ATTGGTTTATGT 13

RESULT 1332
 ABF90461/C
 ID ABF90461 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABF90461;
 XX
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX

```

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 190458 for detecting SNP TSC0000398.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 190458; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
CC Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
CC Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
CC Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 852 TGAGATGTTA 862
DB 12 TGAGATGTTA 2
XX
RESULT 1333
ABH52441/C
ID ABH52441 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH52441;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 252418 for detecting SNP TSC0061576.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
CC Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
CC Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
CC Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 992 TTGTTTGTGGG 1002
DB 11 TTGTTTGTGGG 1
XX
RESULT 1334
ABC72592/C
ID ABC72592 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC72592;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 72609 for detecting SNP TSC0018756.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX

```

```
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 72609; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
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CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
    Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
    Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1004 AATCGACACCT 1014
DB 11 AATCGACACCT 1

RESULT 1335
ABH19229/C
ID ABH19229 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH19229;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 219206 for detecting SNP TSC0053297.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 219206; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
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CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
    Query Match      0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
    Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
    Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 994 GTTTGTGGGAAT 1006
DB 13 GTTTTGGGAAY 1

RESULT 1336
ABH05779/C
ID ABH05779 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH05779;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 205756 for detecting SNP TSC0050430.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 205756; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
    Query Match      0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
    Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
    Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 994 GTTTGTGGGAAT 1006
DB 13 GTTTTGGGAAY 1
```



```
RESULT 1337
ABF02655
ID ABF02655 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC ABF02655;
XX
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 102652 for detecting SNP TSC0025640.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 102652; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1243 GCCTCGACCCCA 1255
DB 1 RCTCGACTCCA 13
XX
XX RESULT 1338
ABC90468/C
ID ABC90468 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABC90468;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 90485 for detecting SNP TSC0022662.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
```

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XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 90485; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1282 GACAGCGCCCA 1294
DB 13 RACAAGCCCA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1339
ABC66997
ID ABC66997 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABC66997;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 67014 for detecting SNP TSC0017553.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
```

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 67014; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1147 ACCTATACCCC 1157
|||||
DB 3 ACCTATACCCC 13

RESULT 1340
ABF48209/c
ID ABF48209 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF48209;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 148206 for detecting SNP TSC0037419.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 148206; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 947 GTTTAATGTTAT 957
|||||
DB 13 GTTTAATGTTAT 3

RESULT 1341
ABF90043/c
ID ABF90043 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF90043;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 190040 for detecting SNP TSC0046744.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 190040; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;

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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 996 TTGTGGGAAT 1006
Db 11 TTGTGGGAAT 1

RESULT 1342
ABH53732
ID ABH53732 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH53732;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 253709 for detecting SNP TSC0010908.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 74729; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 808 TGTAGAAAG 818
Db 1 TGTAGAAAG 11

RESULT 1343
ABC74712
ID ABC74712 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC74712;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 62669 for detecting SNP TSC0016602.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
```


CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 945 TGGTTTAATGT 955
 |||||
 DB 3 TGGTTTAATGT 13

RESULT 1347
 ABF00870/C
 ID ABF00870 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABF00870;

XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 100867 for detecting SNP TSC0025093.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200177384-A2.

PN 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 100867; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1039 ACTACTACTAA 1049
 |||||

DB 12 ACTACTACTAA 2

RESULT 1348

ABF00871
 ID ABF00871 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABF00871;

XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 100868 for detecting SNP TSC0025093.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200177384-A2.

PN 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 100868; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1039 ACTACTACTAA 1049
 |||||

DB 2 ACTACTACTAA 12

RESULT 1349

ABF02653
 ID ABF02653 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABF02653;

XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 102650 for detecting SNP TSC0025640.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1039 ACTACTACTAA 1049
 DB 11 ACTACTACTAA 1
 |||||

RESULT 1352
 ABF10333
 ID ABF10333 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 AC ABF10333;
 XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 110330 for detecting SNP TSC0027559.
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200177384-A2.
 PN 18-OCT-2001.
 PD 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 PF 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WIPI; 2001-657177/75.
 DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 110330; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1251 CCCCATCCCCA 1261
 DB 3 CCCCATCCCCA 13
 |||||

RESULT 1353
 ABC11714/c
 ID ABC11714 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 AC ABC11714;
 XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 11721 for detecting SNP TSC0002832.
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200177384-A2.
 PN 18-OCT-2001.
 PD 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 PF 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WIPI; 2001-657177/75.
 DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 11721; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1059 CCCAAACCCAA 1069
 DB 13 CCCAAACCCAA 3
 |||||

RESULT 1354
 ASC93441/c


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DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 50586; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 11; Conservative 0;
XX
QY 1250 ACCCATCCCC 1260
DB 3 ACCCATCCCC 13
RESULT 1357
ABC81717
ID ABC81717 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC81717;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 81734 for detecting SNP TSC0020677.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-010:9173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 81734; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 11; Conservative 0;
XX
QY 1250 ACCCATCCCC 1260
DB 3 ACCCATCCCC 13
RESULT 1357
ABC81717
ID ABC81717 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC81717;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 81734 for detecting SNP TSC0020677.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-010:9173.
XX
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PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
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WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
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PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 81734; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
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CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
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CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 11; Conservative 0;
XX
QY 1058 CCCCAAACCCA 1068
DB 1 CCCCAAACCCA 11
RESULT 1358
ABF16443/C
ID ABF16443 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF16443;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 116440 for detecting SNP TSC0023146.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-010:9173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 116440; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 234820; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1039 ACTACTACTPAA 1049
DB 3 ACTACTACTPAA 13
RESULT 1362
ABF60964/C
ID ABF60964 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF60964;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160961 for detecting SNP TSC0040532.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
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PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
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DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
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PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 234820; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
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CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
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SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1039 ACTACTACTPAA 1049
DB 3 ACTACTACTPAA 13
RESULT 1362
ABF60964/C
ID ABF60964 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF60964;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160961 for detecting SNP TSC0040532.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
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PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 234820; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1058 CCCCAACCCA 1068
DB 11 CCCCAACCCA 1
RESULT 1363
ABH57382/C
ID ABH57382 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH57382;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 257359 for detecting SNP TSC0005618.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 257359; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1058 CCCCAACCCA 1068
DB 11 CCCCAACCCA 1

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CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1250 ACCCATCCCC 1260
Db 12 ACCCATCCCC 2

RESULT 1364
ABH63487
ID ABH63487 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH63487;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 263464 for detecting SNP TSC0001248.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
PI MPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
PI MPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PN Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PN designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PN methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 263464; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 983 TCTACTCCATT 993
Db 2 TCTACTCCATT 12

RESULT 1365
ABC42501/C
ID ABC42501 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC42501;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 42518 for detecting SNP TSC0012671.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
PI MPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PN Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PN designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PN methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 42518; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 851 TTGAGAAATGTT 861
Db 11 TTGAGAAATGTT 1

RESULT 1366
ABC46708/C
ID ABC46708 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC46708;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 46725 for detecting SNP TSC0013471.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
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KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 46725; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1251 CCCCATCCCCA 1261
DB 13 CCCCATCCCCA 3
RESULT 1367
ABC72132/c
ID ABC72132 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC72132;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 72149 for detecting SNP TSC0018645.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

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XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 72149; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
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XX
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 930 ATCCCTCCTCT 940
DB 11 ATCCCTCCTCT 1
RESULT 1368
ABC98398/c
ID ABC98398 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC98398;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 98415 for detecting SNP TSC0024452.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 98415; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

```

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
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XX Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1249 GACCCCATCCCA 1261

Db 13 RAACCATCCCA 1

RESULT 1369

ABC99912
 ID ABC99912 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX ABC99912;

XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 99929 for detecting SNP TSC0024840.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 99929; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
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 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 783 AARCGAGTGTGC 795

Db 1 AATGAGTGTGT 13

RESULT 1370

ABC81716/c
 ID ABC81716 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX ABC81716;

XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 81733 for detecting SNP TSC0020677.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 81733; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1058 CCCCAACCCCA 1068

Db 13 CCCCAACCCCA 3

RESULT 1371

ABC82813
 ID ABC82813 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX

```
AC ABC82813;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 82830 for detecting SNP TSC0020881.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 82830; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1039 ACTACTACTAA 1049
Db 3 ACTACTACTAA 13
XX
RESULT 1372
ABF97142
ID ABF97142 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF97142;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 197139 for detecting SNP TSC0048522.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 82830; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1039 ACTACTACTAA 1049
Db 3 ACTACTACTAA 13
XX
RESULT 1372
ABF97142
ID ABF97142 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF97142;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 197139 for detecting SNP TSC0048522.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 197139; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 944 TTGGTTTAATG 954
Db 2 TTGGTTTAATG 12
XX
RESULT 1373
ABF48208
ID ABF48208 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF48208;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 148205 for detecting SNP TSC0037419.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
```

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 148205; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 947 GTTAAATGAT 957
Db 1 GTTAAATGAT 11

RESULT 1374
ABH51372/c
ID ABH51372 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC ABH51372;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 251349 for detecting SNP TSC0061347.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 251349; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1201 CCACCCCTATCA 1211
Db 13 CCACCCCTATCA 3

RESULT 1375
ABH51373
ID ABH51373 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC ABH51373;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 251350 for detecting SNP TSC0061347.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 251350; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1201 CCACCCCTATCA 1211


```
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 9930; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 783 AAACGAGTGTGTC 795
DB 13 AAATGAGTGTGTY 1
RESULT 1379
ABC52789
ID ABC52789 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC52789;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 52806 for detecting SNP TSC0014620.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 52806; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 783 AAACGAGTGTGTC 795
DB 13 AAATGAGTGTGTY 1
RESULT 1379
ABC52789
ID ABC52789 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC52789;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 52806 for detecting SNP TSC0014620.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 52806; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1008 GACACCTGAAAA 1020
DB 1 RACACCGAAAAA 13
RESULT 1380
ABC34841
ID ABC34841 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC34841;
XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 34858 for detecting SNP TSC0011080.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 34858; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
```

XX	SQ	Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	ID	ABF36011 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX	AC	ABF36011;
XX	AC	ABF36011;
XX	DT	21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX	DE	Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 136008 for detecting SNP TSC0033966.
XX	KW	SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX	KW	peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX	KW	central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX	OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	PN	WQ200177384-A2.
XX	PD	18-OCT-2001.
XX	PF	06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX	PR	07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX	PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX	PI	Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX	OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	DR	WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX	PT	Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.
XX	PS	Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 136008; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX	CC	This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX	SQ	Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	Query Match	0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
XX	Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX	Matches	11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX	QY	' 1272 GAAGTGGGAGG 1282
XX	Db	11 GAAGTGGGAGG 1
XX	RESULT 1383	
XX	ABF50809	
XX	ID	ABF50809 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX	AC	ABF50809;
XX	DT	21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX	DE	Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 150806 for detecting SNP TSC0038060.
XX	KW	SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX	KW	peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX	KW	central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX	OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	PN	WQ200177384-A2.
XX	PD	18-OCT-2001.
XX	PF	06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX	PR	07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX	PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX	PI	Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX	OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	DR	WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX	PT	Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.
XX	PS	Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 61691; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX	CC	This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX	SQ	Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	Query Match	0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
XX	Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX	Matches	11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX	QY	1147 ACCTATACCCC 1157
XX	Db	11 ACCTATACCCC 1
XX	RESULT 1382	

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX DN WO200177384-A2.
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 150806; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0;
 QY 1092 CACCCCAACCC 1102
 DB 3 CACCCCAACCC 13
 RESULT 1384
 ABF78023/c
 ID ABF78023 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX AC ABF78023;
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 178020 for detecting SNP TSC0044112.
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 178020; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. NO. 5.3e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1;
 QY 948 TTTAATGATGCG 960
 DB 13 TTTAATGATAGY 1
 RESULT 1385
 ABF53323/c
 ID ABF53323 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX AC ABF53323;
 XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 153320 for detecting SNP TSC0038760.
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 153320; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 992 TTGTTTGTGGG 1002

Db 12 TTGTTTGTGGG 2

RESULT 1386

ABH30726/C

ID ABH30726 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABH30726;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 230703 for detecting SNP TSC0056263.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 230703; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 1093 ACCCCACCCCT 1103
 Db 11 ACCCCACCCCT 1

RESULT 1387

ABH31070

ID ABH31070 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABH31070;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 231047 for detecting SNP TSC0006664.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 231047; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1015 GAAAAAGAGGG 1025

Db 1 GAAAAAGAGGG 11

RESULT 1388

ABF86801/C

ID ABF86801 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABF86801;

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DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 186798 for detecting SNP TSC0046048.
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 186798; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and AB100010-AB182073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 853 GAGAAATGTTAA 863
DB 13 GAGAAATGTTAA 3
RESULT 1389
ABH16023/C
ID ABH16023 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX ABH16023;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 216000 for detecting SNP TSC0052522.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.

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XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 216000; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and AB100010-AB182073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 943 ATTGGTTTAAAT 953
DB 13 ATTGGTTTAAAT 3
RESULT 1390
ACD66270
ID ACD66270 standard; RNA; 13 BP.
XX ACD66270;
XX
XX 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Anti-HCV nucleic acid molecule target sequence #188.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
XX RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
XX enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNase; inozyme; zinzyme;
XX amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
XX HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; anti-HCV;
XX viral replication; degenerative; disease state; HBV infection;
XX HCV infection; cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma;
XX hepatotropic; cytostatic; virucide; antiinflammatory; target; ss.
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX WO200281494-A1.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
XX 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

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XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX
XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
DR
XX
XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 321; 387pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinczymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a target for one of the anti-
CC HCV nucleic acid molecules disclosed in the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1203 ACCCTATCAGG 1213
DB 1 ACCCTATCAGG 11

RESULT 1391
AAQ61505
ID AAQ61505 standard; cDNA; 14 BP.
XX
XX AAQ61505;
AC
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 10-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 21-OCT-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX TCR alpha enhancer element comprising Ikaros binding site.
DE
XX Ikaros; zinc finger; protein; immune disorder; therapy; treatment;
KW corpus striatum; regulatory gene; enhancer; regulatory element;
KW gene expression; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
OS
XX WO9406814-A1.
PN
XX 31-MAR-1994.
PD
XX

PF 14-SEP-1993; 93WO-US008743.
XX
PR 14-SEP-1992; 92US-00946233.
XX
PA (GEHO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
PI Georgopoulos K;
XX
XX WPI; 1994-118387/14.
DR
XX
XX I-cell pathway regulatory gene, Ikaros - encodes family of unique zinc
PT finger proteins, useful for treating immune system disorders.
PT
XX Disclosure; Page 27; 112pp; English.
XX
XX The Ikaros gene encodes a zinc finger protein which can be used in a
CC therapeutic composition to treat animals with an immune system disorder.
CC It may also be used for assessing whether a subject is at risk for an
CC immune disorder. It is of particular use in treating a disorder of the
CC corpus striatum. Heterologous genes may be expressed by placing them
CC under the control of an Ikaros responsive control element and contacting
CC the element with an Ikaros protein. Potential high affinity binding sites
CC for the Ikaros proteins were found in the enhancer and promoter regions
CC of the TCR-alpha, -beta and -delta, the CD3-delta, -epsilon and -gamma
CC genes, the SL3 and HIV long terminal repeat and in the regulatory domains
CC of other T cell restricted antigens. Related sequences to the Ikaros
CC motif were also found in the purine boxes of the IL2 gene in the
CC Lf site of the Tfr promoter as well as in the NFkB variant sites of the
CC HIV long terminal repeat. See also AAQ61504-Q61543. (Updated on 10-MAR-
CC 2003 to add missing OS field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
CC field.)
XX
XX Sequence 14 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1272 GAAGTGGGAGG 1282
DB 3 GAAGTGGGAGG 13

RESULT 1392
AAV45359
ID AAV45359 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
XX AAV45359;
AC
XX 11-JAN-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX Mouse T cell receptor alpha enhancer binding site for Ikaros.
DE
XX Ikaros; mIK; transcription factor; mouse; lymphocyte;
KW cell differentiation; T cell; cancer; immunodeficiency;
KW Alzheimer's disease; therapy; diagnosis; T cell receptor; enhancer; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
OS
XX CA2194256-A.
PN
XX 05-MAR-1998.
PD
XX 02-JAN-1997; 97CA-02194256.
PF
XX 05-SEP-1996; 96US-00711417.
PR
XX (GEHO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
PA
XX Georgopoulos K;
PI
XX WPI; 1998-378292/33.
DR
XX

PT New nucleic acid encoding Ikaros protein involved in early
 PT differentiation of lymphocytes - existing in several isoforms, and
 PT related products, used to treat e.g. immune diseases or cancer and to
 PT control cell differentiation.

XX Disclosure; Page 37; 159pp; English.

XX This oligonucleotide from the T cell receptor alpha enhancer was
 CC identified as a potential high affinity binding site for Ikaros proteins
 CC (see AAW70963-71). It partially includes the core motif GGGAA found in
 CC consensus recognition sequences for murine Ikaros isoforms mik-1, mik-2
 CC and mik-3 (see AAV52830-32). High affinity binding sites for Ikaros have
 CC been found in enhancer and promoter regions of the regulatory domains of
 CC the TCR antigen complex, the CD3 genes, the SL3 and HIV long terminal
 CC repeat and in the regulatory domains of other T cell restricted antigens
 CC (see AAV45358-402) by gel retardation assay. Ikaros is involved in early
 CC differentiation of lymphocytes. The invention provides Ikaros nucleic
 CC acids (see AAV42805-11 and AAV42840) and polypeptides, vectors and host
 CC cells. These are used to treat T and B cell diseases, to control
 CC expression of heterologous genes placed under control of an Ikaros-
 CC responsive element, to treat nervous system diseases and to modulate cell
 CC division, amplification or differentiation, especially in haematopoietic
 CC cells

XX Sequence 14 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1272 GAAGTGGGAGG 1282
 |||||
 Db 3 GAAGTGGGAGG 13

RESULT 1393

AAV67069
 ID AAV67069 standard; cDNA; 14 BP.

XX AAV67069;

XX 14-JAN-1999 (first entry)

XX Mouse TCE-alpha enhancer #2.

XX CD3-delta gene; Ikaros gene; T cell; progenitor stem cell; leukaemia;
 KW differentiation marker; immune system; corpus striatum; AIDS;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; ss.

XX Mus sp.

OS Synthetic.

XX US5824770-A.

XX 20-OCT-1998.

XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00465590.

XX 14-SEP-1992; 92US-00946233.

PR 14-SEP-1993; 93US-00121438.

PR 02-MAY-1994; 94US-00238212.

XX (GEHO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.

XX Georgopoulos K;

XX WPI; 1998-582621/49.

XX Ikaros poly:peptide(s) - useful for treating disorders of immune system
 PT or corpus striatum.

XX Disclosure; Col 26; 111pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention describes a purified peptide having at least one of
 CC the following properties: (a) it stimulates transcription of a DNA
 CC sequence under the control of a delta A element, an NFkB element or an
 CC Ikaros binding oligonucleotide consensus sequence; (b) it binds to any of
 CC a delta A element, an NFkB element or an Ikaros binding oligonucleotide
 CC consensus sequence; (c) it competitively inhibits the binding of a
 CC naturally occurring Ikaros isoform to any of a delta A element, an NFkB
 CC element or an Ikaros binding oligonucleotide consensus sequence; (d) it
 CC competitively inhibits Ikaros binding to Ikaros responsive elements; or
 CC (e) it inhibits protein-protein interactions of transcriptional complexes
 CC formed with naturally occurring Ikaros isoforms. The proteins, provided
 CC that they stimulate gene transcription under the control of delta A
 CC elements, NFkB elements and/or Ikaros-binding oligonucleotides, bind to
 CC delta A elements, NFkB elements and/or Ikaros-binding oligonucleotides,
 CC competitively inhibit binding of naturally occurring Ikaros isoforms to
 CC delta A elements, NFkB elements and/or Ikaros-binding oligonucleotides,
 CC competitively inhibit Ikaros binding to Ikaros-responsive elements and/or
 CC inhibit protein-protein interactions of transcriptional complexes with
 CC naturally occurring Ikaros isoforms, can be used to treat immune system
 CC disorders, e.g. leukaemia or AIDS, or corpus striatum disorders, e.g.
 CC Alzheimer's disease. AAV66975 to AAV67118 represent oligonucleotides
 CC given in the present invention

SQ Sequence 14 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1272 GAAGTGGGAGG 1282
 |||||
 Db 3 GAAGTGGGAGG 13

RESULT 1394

AAS13218
 ID AAS13213 standard; RNA; 14 BP.

XX AAS13213;

XX 17-DEC-2001 (first entry)

XX Tobacco ringspot virus RNA Substrate molecule mutant #9.

XX Hairpin ribozyme; RNA catalysis; Human immunodeficiency virus;
 KW anti-viral; substrate RNA; ss; Tobacco ringspot virus; mutant.

XX Tobacco ringspot virus.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH misc_binding 1. .4
 FT

FT /*tag= a
 FT /bound moiety= "Residues 14-11 of sequence appearing as
 FT AAS12680"

FT /note= "Forms double stranded region with bases 14-11 of
 FT sequence appearing as AAS12680"

FT misc_feature 5. .6
 FT /*tag= b

FT /label= Cleavage_point
 FT replace(8,C)
 FT /*tag= c

FT mutation 9. .14
 FT /*tag= d

FT misc_binding
 FT /bound moiety= "Residues 6-1 of sequence appearing as
 FT AAS12680"

FT /note= "Forms double stranded region with bases 6-1 of
 FT sequence appearing as AAS12680"

XX US6221661-B1.

XX 24-APR-2001.

XX

PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00476423.
XX 20-SEP-1988; 88US-00247100.
PR 20-SEP-1989; 89US-00409666.
PR 04-SEP-1990; 90US-00577858.
PR 14-MAY-1991; 91US-00703427.
PR 17-JUN-1993; 93US-00078774.
XX (UYDE-) UNIV DERALB NORTHERN ILLINOIS.
PA (BIOT-) BIOTECHNOLOGY RES & DEV CORP.
XX Hampel AE, Tritz RH, Hicks MF;
XX WPI; 2001-556486/62.
DR Hairpin ribozymes capable of cleaving an RNA substrate.
PT Example 32; Page; 116pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a synthetic RNA catalyst capable of cleaving an
CC RNA substrate, the catalyst comprising a substrate binding portion and a
CC "hairpin" portion, i.e. a hairpin ribozyme. The RNA catalyst is used for
CC cleaving RNA substrates, e.g. RNA from Human Immunodeficiency virus (i.e.
CC an anti-viral substance) and in regulation of gene expression in
CC prokaryotes and eukaryotes. The present sequence is mutated substrate RNA
CC of a hairpin ribozyme sequence of the invention, from Tobacco ringspot
CC virus. Note: The present sequence does not appear in the specification
CC but is derived from the substrate RNA molecule shown in Figure 42C
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 63.6%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 7; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 886 ACAGTGCTGTT 896
DB 3 ACAGUGUGU 13
RESULT 1395
AAF95191/c
ID AAF95191 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC AAF95191;
XX 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide: SEQ ID 185.
XX
XX Tubercle bacillus; drug sensitivity; drug resistance; rifampicin;
KW streptomycin; kanamycin; isoniazid; ethambutol; rpoB gene; rrs gene;
KW rpsL gene; inhA gene; katG gene; embB gene; probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
OS
XX EP1076099-A2.
XX
XX 14-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2000; 2000EP-00306563.
PF
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99JP-00220357.
XX
XX (NISN) NISSHINBO IND INC.
PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.
XX
XX Suzuki Y, Nishida M, Takenishi S;
PI WPI; 2001-246696/26.
XX
XX New oligonucleotides, nucleic acid probes and primers are useful for
PT differentiating drug-resistance and determining infection with tubercle
PT

PT bacilli.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 70; 114pp; English.
CC The present invention relates to oligonucleotides based on nucleotide
CC sequences obtained from both wild-type tubercle bacilli (wTB) that are
CC susceptible to a drug and mutant-type tubercle bacilli (mTB) that are
CC resistant to a drug. The drugs used in the present invention are
CC rifampicin (RFP), streptomycin (SM), kanamycin (KM), isoniazid (INH) and
CC ethambutol (EB). The rpoB gene is responsible for resistance to RFP; the
CC rrs gene is responsible for resistance to SM and KM; the rpsL gene is
CC responsible for resistance to SM; the inhA gene is responsible for
CC resistance to INH; the katG gene is responsible for resistance to INH;
CC and the embB gene is responsible for resistance to EB. The present
CC invention also relates to nucleic acid probes having part of a nucleotide
CC sequence of tubercle bacilli (TB) responsible for drug resistance and
CC primers used to generate the probes. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide of the present invention. The oligonucleotides of the
CC present invention can be used to enable the differentiation of drug
CC resistance and the determination of infection with tubercle bacilli
CC simultaneously
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1284 CAGGCCGCCACA 1294
DB 14 CAGGCCGCCACA 4
RESULT 1396
ABK15310/c
ID ABK15310 standard; RNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC ABK15310;
XX 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus IRES element domain IIIe RNA sequence.
DE Hepatitis C virus; HCV; internal ribosome entry site element; IRES; ss;
KW 40S ribosome subunit; domain IIIi; domain IIIe.
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH stem_loop 1..14
FT /*tag= a
FT misc_feature 5..10
FT /*tag= b
FT /*note= "Form wobble pair"
FT misc_feature 6..11
FT /*tag= c
FT /*note= "Form sheared base pair"
FT misc_feature 6
FT /*tag= d
FT /*note= "Major groove exposed Watson-Crick face"
FT misc_feature 7
FT /*tag= e
FT /*note= "Major groove exposed Watson-Crick face"
FT misc_feature 8
FT /*tag= f
FT /*note= "Major groove exposed Watson-Crick face"
XX
XX WO200203919-A2.
XX
XX 17-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021871.
XX

```
PR 10-JUL-2000; 2000US-0217673P.
XX (STRD ) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
XX
XX Pugnisi JD;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-179655/23.
XX
XX Computer for producing a three dimensional representation of a molecule
XX hepatitis C virus entry site element comprises a machine-readable device,
XX data storage medium, working memory, central processing unit and display.
XX
XX Claim 2; Fig 1c; 39pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a new computer for producing three
XX dimensional representation of a molecule. The computer of the invention
XX comprises a machine-readable data storage medium, a working memory for
XX storing instructions, a central processing unit coupled to the working
XX memory and machine-readable data storage medium and a display coupled to
XX the central processing unit. The molecule comprises a hepatitis C virus
XX (HCV) internal ribosomal entry site (IRES) element. The invention is
XX useful for producing a three dimensional representation of a molecule
XX comprising hepatitis C virus IRES element, for identifying potential
XX inhibitors of hepatitis C virus translation and for modelling
XX interactions of the IRES with its binding partner, the 40S ribosome
XX subunit. The computer generates the three-dimensional graphical
XX representations of molecules or their portions from a set of structure co
XX -ordinates and displays graphical three-dimensional representation of the
XX HCV IRES stem loops in at least one of domain IId or IIId. The
XX structural data permits the identification of atoms that are important
XX for 40S ribosomal subunit binding. The present nucleic acid sequence
XX represents the hepatitis C virus internal ribosome entry site element
XX domain IIId of the invention. This sequence represents residues 290-303
XX of ABK15309
XX
XX Sequence 14 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1203 ACCCTATCAGG 1213
DB 13 ACCCTATCAGG 3
RESULT 1397
AAQ50075/c
ID AAQ50075 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAQ50075;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 27-APR-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX BPV-1 E2 gene (5' coding region).
XX
XX Papillomavirus; transactivator messenger; mRNA function; inhibitor;
XX infection; warts; feet; larynx; condylomata acuminata;
XX epidermodysplasia verruciformis; flat cervical warts;
XX cervical intraepithelial neoplasia; cancer; HPV; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9320095-A1.
XX
XX 14-OCT-1993.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1993; 93WO-US003075.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1992; 92US-00860925.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke ST, Mirabelli CK, Ecker DJ, Cowser LM;
XX WPI; 1993-336826/42.
XX
XX Papilloma virus anti sense oligo nucleotide inhibition - useful to treat
XX warts, condylomata acuminata and to regulate growth of cancer cells
XX carrying human papillomavirus.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 6; 60pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence (AAQ50059) shows the BPV-1 E2 transactivator gene, BPs 2443-
XX 4203, while sequence (AAQ50061) is the nucleotide sequence of the 5'
XX common untranslated region of BPV-1 coding for early messenger RNAs
XX showing the domain having nucleotides 89-304 See also (AAQ50062-97) for
XX related nucleotides and their respective regions. The oligonucleotides
XX are useful for treating papilloma virus infections, such as warts of the
XX hands, feet and larynx, condylomata acuminata, epidermodysplasia
XX verruciformis, flat cervical warts and cervical intraepithelial neoplasia.
XX They may also be used to regulate the growth of cancer cells which carry
XX HPV. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1159 GGTGACGTGTC 1169
DB 11 GGTGACGTGTC 1
RESULT 1398
AAQ01717/c
ID AAQ01717 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAQ01717;
XX
XX 17-DEC-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Peptide nucleic acid targeting HPV 5'-coding region.
XX
XX peptide nucleic acid; PNA; cytomegalovirus; CMV; papillomavirus;
XX antiviral; diagnostic; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_feature 1..15
XX /tag= a
XX /note= "at least one (and preferably all) of the backbone
XX subunits are composed of amide units, so that the
XX oligomer consists of the nucleobases attached covalently
XX to a polyamide backbone"
XX
XX WO9504748-A1.
XX
XX 16-FEB-1995.
XX
XX 09-AUG-1994; 94WO-US009039.
XX
XX 09-AUG-1993; 93US-00104438.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Anderson KP, Crooke ST, Mirabelli CK, Ecker DJ, Cowser LM;
XX WPI; 1995-090841/12.
XX
XX New peptide nucleic acid oligomers hybridisable to cytomegalovirus or
XX papilloma-virus - are stable anti-sense molecules with high affinity for
XX single stranded DNA, used for treating infections.
```

```

XX PS Claim 10; Page 52; 65pp; English.
XX CC New oligomers are claimed which (A) have at least one peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) subunit and (B) have a sequence hybridisable to AUG region, 5'
CC untranslated region, intron/exon (1/E) junction or coding sequence of
CC cytomegalovirus gene selected from DNA polymerase, IE1 and IE2, or
CC hybridisable to the E, E2, E4, E5, E6, E7, L1 or L2 reading frames of a
CC papillomavirus. The PNAs can be used to target RNA and single stranded
CC DNA (ssDNA) to produce antisense-type gene regulation moieties. Hence
CC they may be used therapeutically for modulating cytomegalovirus and
CC papillomavirus processes and also as diagnostics (e.g., as probes for
CC specific mRNAs). PNA oligomers have high affinity for complementary
CC single stranded DNA. They are also able to form triple helices in which a
CC first PNA strand binds with RNA or ssDNA and a second PNA strand binds
CC with the resulting double helix or with the first PNA strand. The PNAs
CC possess no significant charge and are water soluble, which facilitates
CC cellular uptake. Further, since they contain amides of non-biological
CC amino acids, they are biosable and resistant to enzymatic degradation by
CC proteases. The present sequence targets papillomavirus 5'-coding region
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1159 GGTGACTGTCC 1169
Db 11 GGTGACTGTCC 1

RESULT 1399
AAT54284/C
ID AAT54284 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAT54284;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 24-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX DE Human IL-5 hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 698).
XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
XX KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICM-1;
XX KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
XX KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
XX KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
XX KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
XX KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
XX KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
XX KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
XX KW ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN W09523225-A2.
XX PD 31-AUG-1995.
XX PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-1B000156.
XX PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
XX PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
XX PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
XX PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
XX PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227959.
XX PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00228041.
XX PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00245736.
XX PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00271280.
XX PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
XX PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.

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PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 94US-00380734.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudyycz LM;
XX PI Grimm S, Karpelsky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
XX PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
XX PI Tracz D, Uman N, Wincott PE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX Ribozyms having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
XX in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX Claim 2; Page 215; 407pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
XX enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves interleukin-5 (IL-
XX 5) mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions
XX of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that
XX contain potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were
XX identified by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA
XX sequences were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve
XX their nuclease resistance. The ribozymes cleave the IL-5 target sequences
XX and thereby inhibit IL-5 expression, making them useful for treating
XX chronic asthma, e.g. by inhibiting the synthesis of IL-5 in lymphocytes
XX and preventing the recruitment and activation of eosinophils. The
XX ribozymes can also be used to treat eosinophilia (related to parasitic
XX infection or with pulmonary infiltration) and L-tryptophan-associated
XX eosinophilia-myalgia syndrome. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI
XX field.)
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 0 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 854 AGAATGTAAAG 864
Db 15 AGAATGTAAAG 5

RESULT 1400
AAT00468/C
ID AAT00468 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAT00468;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 23-MAY-1996 (first entry)
XX DE BPV-1 E2 antisense oligonucleotide 014 (LC014.ABL).
XX KW Papillomavirus; bovine; BPV; BPV-1; E2 transactivator; detection;
XX KW inhibitor; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.

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XX PN US5457189-A.
XX XX
XX PD 10-OCT-1995.
XX PF 31-MAR-1992; 92US-00860925.
XX PR 04-DEC-1989; 89US-00445196.
XX PR 01-DEC-1992; 92US-00984263.
XX XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX PI Cowsett LM, Mirabelli CK, Ecker DJ, Crooke ST;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1995-365244/47.
XX XX
XX PT New oligo:nucleotide(s) corresponding to papilloma:virus sequences - used
XX PT for the diagnosis and treatment of infections and for detection and
XX PT quantification.
XX XX
XX PS Disclosure; Col 11-12; 39pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC AAT00455-T00474 represent oligonucleotides targetted at the E2 mRNA of
XX CC bovine papillomavirus 1 (BPV-1). This sequence is targetted against a
XX CC portion of the 5' coding region. These sequences were used to design
XX CC antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotides against HPV-11 E2 mRNA, such
XX CC as ISIS 2105 (see AAT00450). The HPV-11 E2 antisense oligonucleotides
XX CC hybridise to regions of the HPV-11 E2 mRNA (preferably the AUG region)
XX CC and thereby inhibit E2-dependent transactivation. The HPV-11
XX CC oligonucleotide sequences (and analogues of them) can interfere with, or
XX CC modulate the function of mRNA. The sequences can be used for the
XX CC diagnosis and treatment of HPV infections. They can also be used for the
XX CC detection and quantification of HPV in samples. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003
XX CC to correct PF field.)
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1159 GGTGACTGTCC 1169
Db |||||
11 GGTGACTGTCC 1

RESULT 1401
AAT37746/C
ID AAT37746 standard; mRNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT37746;
XX DT 18-NOV-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Apo(a) mRNA (nt. pos. 10532) hammerhead ribozyme target sequence.
XX KW Enzymatic RNA molecule; cleavage; apolipoprotein (a); apo(a);
XX KW hammerhead ribozyme; target sequence; diagnosis; treatment;
XX KW lipoprotein (a); atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke;
XX KW restenosis; heart disease; monkey; ss.
XX OS Cebus apella.
XX XX
XX PN WO9609392-A1.
XX PD 28-MAR-1996.
XX PF 21-SEP-1995; 95WO-US011995.
XX PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311760.
XX XX
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Newton RS, Ramharack R;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1996-188454/19.
XX XX
XX PT Enzymatic RNA mols. which cleave apo(a) mRNA - useful in diagnosis and
XX PT treatment of conditions related to Lp(a) levels, e.g. atherosclerosis,
XX PT myocardial infarction, and heart diseases.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 21; 37pp; English.
XX XX

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PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Newton RS, Ramharack R;
XX WPI; 1996-188454/19.
XX Enzymatic RNA mols. which cleave apo(a) mRNA - useful in diagnosis and
XX PT treatment of conditions related to Lp(a) levels, e.g. atherosclerosis,
XX PT myocardial infarction, and heart diseases.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 21; 37pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC A claimed enzymatic RNA mol. for the cleavage of apolipoprotein (a)
XX CC (apo(a)) mRNA, specifically a hammerhead ribozyme, has binding arms
XX CC complementary to the present sequence (nucleotide position 10532). The
XX CC ribozyme blocks to some extent apo(a) expression, and can therefore be
XX CC used to diagnose or treat conditions related to lipoprotein (a) levels,
XX CC e.g. atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, stroke, restenosis and heart
XX CC disease. PCR was used to generate a substrate for 17 RNA polymerase
XX CC transcription from monkey apo(a) cDNA clones. The oligonucleotides were
XX CC synthesised in vitro to form 2 templates. The oligonucleotides and
XX CC labelled transcripts were annealed, RNaseH added and the mixts.
XX CC incubated. After a designated time the reactions were stopped, and RNA
XX CC cleaved on sequencing polyacrylamide gels. The percentage of substrate
XX CC cleaved was determined by autoradiographic quantification, and the most
XX CC accessible ribozyme target sites chosen
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 811 AAGAAAGGCCT 821
Db |||||
13 AAGAAAGGCCT 3

RESULT 1402
AAT37748/C
ID AAT37748 standard; mRNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT37748;
XX DT 18-NOV-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Apo(a) mRNA (nt. pos. 10543) hammerhead ribozyme target sequence.
XX KW Enzymatic RNA molecule; cleavage; apolipoprotein (a); apo(a);
XX KW hammerhead ribozyme; target sequence; diagnosis; treatment;
XX KW lipoprotein (a); atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke;
XX KW restenosis; heart disease; monkey; ss.
XX OS Cebus apella.
XX XX
XX PN WO9609392-A1.
XX PD 28-MAR-1996.
XX PF 21-SEP-1995; 95WO-US011995.
XX PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311760.
XX XX
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Newton RS, Ramharack R;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1996-188454/19.
XX XX
XX PT Enzymatic RNA mols. which cleave apo(a) mRNA - useful in diagnosis and
XX PT treatment of conditions related to Lp(a) levels, e.g. atherosclerosis,
XX PT myocardial infarction, and heart diseases.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 21; 37pp; English.
XX XX

```

CC A claimed enzymatic RNA mol. for the cleavage of apolipoprotein (a)
CC (apo(a)) mRNA, specifically a hammerhead ribozyme, has binding arms
CC complementary to the present sequence (nucleotide position 10543). The
CC ribozyme blocks to some extent apo(a) expression, and can therefore be
CC used to diagnose or treat conditions related to lipoprotein (a) levels,
CC e.g. atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, stroke, restenosis and heart
CC disease. PCR was used to generate a substrate for T7 RNA polymerase
CC transcribed in vitro to form 2 templates. The oligonucleotides and
CC labelled transcripts were annealed, RNaseH added and the mixts.
CC incubated. After a designated time the reactions were stopped, and RNA
CC sepd. on sequencing polyacrylamide gels. The percentage of substrate
CC cleaved was determined by autoradiographic quantification, and the most
CC accessible ribozyme target sites chosen

XX
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 811 AAGAAAAGCCT 821
|||
DB 13 AAGAAAAGCCT 3

RESULT 1403
AAT37750/c
ID AAT37750 standard; mRNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAT37750;
XX
XX
DT 18-NOV-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Apo(a) mRNA (nt. pos. 10564) hammerhead ribozyme target sequence.
XX
XX
KW Enzymatic RNA molecule; cleavage; apolipoprotein (a); apo(a);
KW hammerhead ribozyme; target sequence; diagnosis; treatment;
KW lipoprotein (a); atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke;
KW restenosis; heart disease; monkey; ss.
XX
XX
OS Cebus apella.
XX
XX
PN WO9609392-A1.
XX
XX
PD 28-MAR-1996.
XX
XX
PF 21-SEP-1995; 95WO-US011995.
XX
XX
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311760.
XX
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Newton RS, Ramharack R;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 1996-188454/19.
XX
XX
PT Enzymatic RNA mols. which cleave apo(a) mRNA - useful in diagnosis and
PT treatment of conditions related to lp(a) levels, e.g. atherosclerosis,
PT myocardial infarction, and heart diseases.
XX
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 21; 37pp; English.
XX
XX
CC A claimed enzymatic RNA mol. for the cleavage of apolipoprotein (a)
CC (apo(a)) mRNA, specifically a hammerhead ribozyme, has binding arms
CC complementary to the present sequence (nucleotide position 10564). The
CC ribozyme blocks to some extent apo(a) expression, and can therefore be
CC used to diagnose or treat conditions related to lipoprotein (a) levels,
CC e.g. atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, stroke, restenosis and heart
CC disease. PCR was used to generate a substrate for T7 RNA polymerase
CC transcribed in vitro to form 2 templates. The oligonucleotides and
CC labelled transcripts were annealed, RNaseH added and the mixts.

CC incubated. After a designated time the reactions were stopped, and RNA
CC sepd. on sequencing polyacrylamide gels. The percentage of substrate
CC cleaved was determined by autoradiographic quantification, and the most
CC accessible ribozyme target sites chosen

XX
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 811 AAGAAAAGCCT 821
|||
DB 12 AAGAAAAGCCT 2

RESULT 1404
AAT37752/c
ID AAT37752 standard; mRNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAT37752;
XX
XX
DT 18-NOV-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Apo(a) mRNA (nt. pos. 10570) hammerhead ribozyme target sequence.
XX
XX
KW Enzymatic RNA molecule; cleavage; apolipoprotein (a); apo(a);
KW hammerhead ribozyme; target sequence; diagnosis; treatment;
KW lipoprotein (a); atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke;
KW restenosis; heart disease; monkey; ss.
XX
XX
OS Cebus apella.
XX
XX
PN WO9609392-A1.
XX
XX
PD 28-MAR-1996.
XX
XX
PF 21-SEP-1995; 95WO-US011995.
XX
XX
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311760.
XX
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Newton RS, Ramharack R;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 1996-188454/19.

XX Enzymatic RNA mols. which cleave apo(a) mRNA - useful in diagnosis and
XX treatment of conditions related to lp(a) levels, e.g. atherosclerosis,
XX myocardial infarction, and heart diseases.
XX
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 21; 37pp; English.
XX
XX
CC A claimed enzymatic RNA mol. for the cleavage of apolipoprotein (a)
CC (apo(a)) mRNA, specifically a hammerhead ribozyme, has binding arms
CC complementary to the present sequence (nucleotide position 10570). The
CC ribozyme blocks to some extent apo(a) expression, and can therefore be
CC used to diagnose or treat conditions related to lipoprotein (a) levels,
CC e.g. atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, stroke, restenosis and heart
CC disease. PCR was used to generate a substrate for T7 RNA polymerase
CC transcribed in vitro to form 2 templates. The oligonucleotides and
CC labelled transcripts were annealed, RNaseH added and the mixts.
CC incubated. After a designated time the reactions were stopped, and RNA
CC sepd. on sequencing polyacrylamide gels. The percentage of substrate
CC cleaved was determined by autoradiographic quantification, and the most
CC accessible ribozyme target sites chosen

XX
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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OY      811 AAGAAAAGCCT 821
DB      11 AAGAAAAGCCT 1

RESULT 1405
AAV30161/C
ID      AAV30161 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX      AAV30161;
AC
XX      11-AUG-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX      Bovine papillomavirus antisense oligonucleotide 014 (LC014.ABI).
DE
XX      Antisense oligonucleotide; bovine papillomavirus; BPV-1;
KW      E2 transactivator mRNA; diagnosis; treatment; infection; ss.
XX
XX      Synthetic.
OS      Bovine papillomavirus.
XX
XX      US5756282-A.
PN
XX
XX      26-MAY-1998.
PD
XX
XX      09-JAN-1995; 95US-00370517.
PF
XX      04-DEC-1989; 89US-00445196.
PR      03-DEC-1990; 90WO-US007067.
PR      31-MAR-1992; 92US-00860925.
XX
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX      Ecker DJ, Cowser LM, Mirabelli CK, Crooke ST;
PI      WPI; 1998-321521/28.
XX
XX      Oligo:nucleotide(s) complementary to human papilloma virus mRNA - useful
PT      as probes for diagnosing HPV infections.
PT
XX      Disclosure; Col 9-10; 36pp; English.
PS
XX
XX      AAV30148-66 represent antisense oligonucleotides directed against the
CC      bovine papillomavirus (BPV-1) E2 transactivator mRNA. The present
CC      sequence is directed against the 5' coding region. These oligonucleotides
CC      can be used for diagnosis and treatment of papillomavirus infections
XX
XX      Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ      Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
        Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
        Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY      1159 GGTGACTGTCC 1169
DB      11 GGTGACTGTCC 1

RESULT 1407
AAV55081
ID      AAV55081 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX      AAV55081;
AC
XX
XX      05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX      C/BP-beta antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
DE
XX      Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
KW      impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
KW      pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
KW      acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW      respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
KW      pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
KW      chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
KW      colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW      hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
KW      prostate cancer; ss.
XX
XX      Synthetic.
OS
XX      WO9913886-A1.
PN
XX      25-MAR-1999.
PD
XX      17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
PF
XX      17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
PR

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PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX Nyce JW;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
XX vasoconstriction.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 70; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271)
XX directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
XX non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
XX codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
XX end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all
XX segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
XX conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
XX from sequences AA55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
XX (specifically AA55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
XX diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
XX associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
XX diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
XX acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
XX pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
XX disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
XX colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
XX hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
XX well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
XX to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. NO. 8.1e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1240 CTCGCTCCGACCCC 1254
DB 1 CTCGCTBGGGCCCC 15
XX
RESULT 1408
ID AAA34528
XX AAA34528 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAA34528;
XX
XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human adenosine receptor related polynucleotide SEQ ID NO:2217.
XX
XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
XX phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
XX allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
XX antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cyostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
XX lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
XX pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
XX cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200009525-A2.
XX
XX 24-FEB-2000.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
XX

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XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX Nyce JW;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
XX vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
XX bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
XX cancers.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 543; 1343pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
XX oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
XX nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
XX inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
XX antiasthmatic, cyostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
XX useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
XX impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
XX effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
XX e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
XX impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
XX fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
XX pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas,
XX carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
XX breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
XX ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
XX release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
XX bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
XX nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
XX invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
XX sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
XX from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1860 (AAA32323 to
XX AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
XX Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
XX up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
XX listing
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. NO. 8.1e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1240 CTCGCTCCGACCCC 1254
DB 1 CTCGCTBGGGCCCC 15
XX
RESULT 1409
ID AAZ64219
XX AAZ64219 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAZ64219;
XX
XX 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Substrate for hammerhead ribozyme which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 6331.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
XX cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
XX autoimmune disease; ss.
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX WO9955847-A2.
XX
XX 04-NOV-1999.
XX
XX 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
XX

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PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
XX hepatitis C infection.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 85; 123pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
XX enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
XX the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
XX the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
XX target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
XX which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
XX ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesized to
XX target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
XX length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
XX nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
XX viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
XX Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
XX hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
XX interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
XX diseases, and cancer
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 974 AGTCCAAGCTC 984
XX |||:|||||:|
XX Db 5 AGUCCAAGCUC 15
XX
XX RESULT 1410
XX AAF20650
XX ID AAF20650 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF20650;
XX
XX 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human C/EBP polynucleotide fragment #2217.
XX
XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
XX human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
XX surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
XX immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
XX respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
XX surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
XX pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
XX cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200062736-A2.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
XX
XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.

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XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX (UYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX
XX Nyce JW;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.
XX
XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
XX adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
XX and respiratory obstructions.
XX
XX Claim 14; Page 265; 1592pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
XX oligonucleotides and compositions (i) comprising them. In the antisense
XX oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
XX (i) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
XX immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
XX The antisense oligonucleotides and (i) can be used to down-regulate the
XX expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
XX lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
XX activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
XX immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
XX chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
XX binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
XX chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
XX nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
XX receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
XX transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
XX receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
XX antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
XX including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
XX and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
XX surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
XX condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
XX allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
XX (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
XX and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
XX fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
XX the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1240 CTCGCCTCCGACCCC 1254
XX |||||:|||||
XX Db 1 CTCGCCTBGGGCCCC 15
XX
XX RESULT 1411
XX AAS00030
XX ID AAS00030 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAS00030;
XX
XX 09-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Flexin-B1 alternative splice acceptor site.
XX
XX Human; Flexin-B1; semaphorin domain; hyperplasia; neoplasia; cancer;
XX neurodegenerative disease; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis;
XX inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes type I; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX immunogen; antibody; alternative splice acceptor site; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200114420-A2.

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XX PD 01-MAR-2001.
XX PF 25-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023365.
XX PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-0150576P.
XX PA (UYTO-) UNIV TORINO.
XX PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX PI Artigiani S, Comoglio PM, Goodman CS, Tesier-Lavigne M;
XX PI Tamagnone L;
XX DR WPI; 2001-226610/23.
XX PT New plexin polynucleotides and polypeptides, useful in diagnosis, therapy
XX PT and in producing compounds for treating diseases involving aberrant cell
XX PT growth (e.g. cancer) or immune regulation (e.g. autoimmune diseases).
XX PS Example 1; Page 30; 79pp; English.
XX CC The sequence represents the alternative splice acceptor site of Human
XX CC genomic DNA encoding Plexin-B1, in the region of the alternative splicing
XX CC of the extracellular domain. Plexins are large transmembrane proteins
XX CC whose extracellular domain shares homology with Scatter factor receptors
XX CC and contain an approximately 500 amino acid Semaphorin domain. The plexin
XX CC polynucleotides and polypeptides, and plexin-specific binding agents are
XX CC useful in diagnosis, therapy and in the biopharmaceutical industry. In
XX CC particular, the plexin polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful for
XX CC generating compounds (e.g. plexin-specific binding agents or antibodies)
XX CC for treating or diagnosing a disease or disorder involving aberrant cell
XX CC growth (e.g. hyperplasia, neoplasia, cancer or neurodegenerative
XX CC disease), or diseases or disorders involving aberrant immune regulation
XX CC (e.g. autoimmune diseases such as lupus, inflammatory bowel disease or
XX CC Diabetes Type I), or immunosuppressive diseases such as multiple
XX CC sclerosis or rheumatoid arthritis
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1263 CCCCTTCAGA 1273
DB 1 CCCCTTCAGA 11

RESULT 1412
AAS02944
ID AAS02944 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAS02944;
XX FT 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human CHMR1 allele specific oligonucleotide probe #4.
XX KW Human; m1 acetylcholine receptor; CHRM1; immunogen; antibody;
XX KW Alzheimer's disease; dementia with Lewy bodies; DLB;
XX KW allele specific oligonucleotide probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200127312-A2.
XX PD 19-APR-2001.
XX PF 12-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028211.
XX PR 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159269P.
XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX PI Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
XX PI WPI; 2001-382046/29.
XX PT New variants of the m1 muscarinic acetylcholine receptor gene, useful to
XX PT find treatment for Alzheimer's and dementia, have single nucleotide
XX PT variations at one or more of five polymorphic sites.
XX PS Claim 15; Page 18; 52pp; English.
XX CC The sequence represents an allele specific oligonucleotide probe for
XX CC genotyping individuals using the Human gene encoding the m1 muscarinic
XX CC acetylcholine receptor, CHMR1. CHMR1 is one subtype of a family of 5
XX CC genetically distinct muscarinic acetylcholine receptors, mAChR, that play
XX CC important roles in higher brain function such as learning and memory. The
XX CC protein is a possible drug target for treatments for Alzheimer's disease
XX CC and dementia with Lewy bodies (DLB). The gene, polypeptide, haplotypes
XX CC and antibodies raised against the protein are useful for diagnosing and
XX CC developing treatments for diseases associated with the abnormal
XX CC expression of the gene or activity of the protein, e.g. Alzheimer's
XX CC disease and dementia with Lewy bodies
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 869 CTGAGGACTCA 879
DB 2 CTGAGGACTCA 12

RESULT 1413
AAS15932
ID AAS15932 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAS15932;
XX FT 27-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human telomerase polynucleotide inhibitor #13.
XX KW Human; telomerase; hTR; cytostatic; anti-inflammatory; adenocarcinoma;
XX KW breast; prostate; colon; mixed cell leukaemia; Hodgkin's disease;
XX KW fertility; inflammatory condition; tumor; cancer; veterinary;
XX KW immunosuppression; telomerase inhibitor; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..15
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "N3'-P5' phosphoramidate linkages"
XX PN WO200174136-A2.
XX PD 11-OCT-2001.
XX PF 30-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US010476.
XX PR 31-MAR-2000; 2000US-00540119.
XX PA (GERO-) GERON CORP.
XX PI Gryaznov SM, Pruzan R, Weinrich SL;
XX PI WPI; 2001-656955/75.
XX DR New polynucleotide useful for inhibiting telomerase activity in cells, or
XX PT

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PT for treating telomerase-mediated condition or disease, such as cancers,
PT tumors, Hodgkin's disease, or inflammatory conditions.
XX Example 3; Page 32; 48pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to polynucleotide inhibitors (I) and methods for
CC inhibiting telomerase activity. (I) are useful in inhibiting telomerase
CC activity and proliferation of a telomerase positive cell, and in
CC manufacturing a medicament for inhibiting telomerase activity in a cell
CC and in treating telomerase-mediated condition or disease, such as
CC adenocarcinoma of breast, prostate or colon, mixed cell leukaemia,
CC Hodgkin's disease, fertility and inflammatory conditions. (I) are also
CC useful in treating a tumour or in manufacturing a medicament for the
CC treatment of tumour. The polynucleotide inhibitors may also be used in
CC diagnostic assays for detecting RNA or DNA. Inhibition of telomerase
CC activity in cells in vivo is useful in prophylactic and therapeutic
CC methods of treating cancer, and other disorders involving inappropriate
CC expression of telomerase, and in treating veterinary proliferative
CC diseases. Inhibition of telomerase in haematopoietic stem cells is useful
CC for immunosuppression and for selectively down-regulating specific
CC branches of the immune system. The present sequence represents human
CC telomerase polynucleotide inhibitor #13, as described in the method of
CC the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 8.1e-02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 965 AACGGTGGGAG 975
DB 4 AACGGTGGGAG 14
RESULT 1414
AAF60696/c
ID AAF60696 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AAF60696;
XX
XX 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)
DT
DE BPV-1 E2 antisense oligonucleotide #14.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; dermatological; anticancer; virucide; papillomavirus;
XX viral infection; wart; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX Bovine papillomavirus.
XX US6174870-B1.
XX 16-JAN-2001.
XX 06-AUG-1998; 98US-00130426.
XX 04-DEC-1989; 89US-00445196.
XX 03-DEC-1990; 90WO-US007067.
XX 03-MAR-1992; 92US-00835946.
XX 05-AUG-1996; 96US-00692257.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Crooke ST, Mirabelli CK, Ecker DJ, Cowseert LM;
PI WPI; 2001-201809/20.
XX
XX New oligonucleotides capable of inhibiting the function of an mRNA from a
PT papillomavirus when hybridized to the viral mRNA useful for diagnosing,
PT treating or preventing papillomavirus infection e.g., warts of the hands,
PT feet or larynx.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 6; 36pp; English.
PS

XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide for a
CC papillomavirus. When the antisense oligonucleotide hybridizes to a
CC papillomavirus mRNA, the function of the mRNA is inhibited. The
CC oligonucleotide is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of infections
CC in animals caused by papillomavirus, such as warts of the hands, feet or
CC larynx, condylomata acuminata, epidermodyplasia verruciformis, flat
CC cervical warts, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, or other infections
CC involving a papillomavirus. Note: the present sequence may have a
CC phosphorothioate backbone
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 8.1e-02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1159 GGTGACTGTCC 1169
DB 11 GGTGACTGTCC 1
RESULT 1415
AAF48823
ID AAF48823 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AAF48823;
AC AAF48823;
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #2243.
DE
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200078341-A1.
PN
XX 28-DEC-2000.
PD
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
PF
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
PR
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
PA
XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
PI WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 58; 201pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC

CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1060 CCAACCCCAAG 1070
 DB 4 CCAACCCCAAG 14

RESULT 1416
 AAF45214
 ID AAF45214 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF45214;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #53.
 XX
 KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX Example 6; Page 34; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, [for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3], which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic

CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 750 GTGCACCTGCC 760
 DB 4 GTGCACCTGCC 14

RESULT 1417
 AAF48826
 ID AAF48826 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF48826;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #2246.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX Example 7; Page 58; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, [for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3], which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1060 CCAACCCCAAG 1070
 DB 1 CCAACCCCAAG 11

RESULT 1418
 AAF46482/c
 ID AAF46482 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF46482;
 XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #1321.
 XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000593.
 XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or inflammation.

Example 6; Page 42; 201pp; English.

The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1 receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation, inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood vessels or any other hyperplasia

Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1260 CAACCCCTTC 1270
 DB 14 CAACCCCTTC 4

RESULT 1419
 AAF48242
 ID AAF48242 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAF48242;
 XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #1662.

XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200078341-A1.

XX PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000593.

XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or inflammation.

Example 7; Page 55; 201pp; English.

The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1 receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation, inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood vessels or any other hyperplasia

Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 933 CCTCCTCTTCA 943
 DB 1 CCTCCTCTTCA 11

ID	AAF48237 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX	
AC	AAF48237;
XX	
DT	30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #1657.
XX	
KW	Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW	cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW	skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW	IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW	growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW	keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW	hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW	neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PX	WO200078341-A1.
PN	
PD	28-DEC-2000.
XX	
PF	21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
PP	
PR	21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX	
PA	(MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX	
PI	Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
PT	WPI; 2001-041421/05.
DR	
XX	Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT	UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT	inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT	inflammation.
XX	
PS	Example 7; Page 55; 201pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC	skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC	antisense oligonucleotide, [for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC	receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3], which is capable of
CC	inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC	inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC	oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC	oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC	A45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC	ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC	neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC	hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC	brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC	disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC	vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX	
SQ	Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
	Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e-02;
	Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy	932 CCTCTCTCTTC 942
Dd	5 CCTCTCTCTTC 15
RESULT 1422	
AAF46481/C	
ID	AAF46481 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX	
AC	AAF46481;
XX	

RESULT 1420	
AAF45602/c	
ID	AAF45602 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX	
XX	AAF45602;
XX	
XX	30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #441.
XX	
XX	Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW	cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW	skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
KW	IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW	growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW	keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW	hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW	neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200078341-A1.
XX	
PD	28-DEC-2000.
XX	
PD	21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX	
PF	21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX	
PR	(MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
PA	
XX	Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
PI	
PT	WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX	
XX	Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT	UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisenese nucleic acid that
PT	inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT	inflammation.
PT	
PS	Example 6; Page 36; 20ppp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC	skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC	antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth factor [IGF]-1
CC	receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC	inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC	inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC	oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC	oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-3-
CC	45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC	ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC	neoplasia, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC	hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC	brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC	disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC	vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX	
XX	
SQ	Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
	Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
	Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	1049 AGCCCTGGCC 1059
DB	12 AGCCCTGGCC 2
RESULT 1421	
AAF48237	

```

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #1320.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200078341-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
PD
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
PF
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
PR
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
PA
XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
DR
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 42; 201pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1260 CAACCCCTTC 1270
Db 15 CAACCCCTTC 5

RESULT 1423
AAF48822
ID AAF48822 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAF48822;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #2242.
DE

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KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200078341-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
PD
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
PF
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
PR
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
PA
XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
DR
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 58; 201pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1060 CCAACCCCAAG 1070
Db 5 CCAACCCCAAG 15

RESULT 1424
AAF45213
ID AAF45213 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAF45213;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #52.
DE
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW

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KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX Example 6; Page 34; 20lpp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 750 GTGCACCTGCC 760
 DB |||||
 5 GTGCACCTGCC 15

RESULT 1425
 AAF45217
 ID AAF45217 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC AAF45217;
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #56.
 XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX Example 6; Page 34; 20lpp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 750 GTGCACCTGCC 760
 DB |||||
 1 GTGCACCTGCC 11

RESULT 1426
 AAF45215
 ID AAF45215 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AAF45215;
 AC AAF45215;
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #54.
 XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200078341-A1.

```

XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX PT inflammation.
XX PS Example 6; Page 34; 201pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e-02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 750 GTGCACCTGCC 760
Db |||||
3 GTGCACCTGCC 13

RESULT 1427
AAF45216
ID AAF45216 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC
XX AAF45216;
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #55.
XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR 28-DEC-2000.
XX PR 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

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XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX PT inflammation.
XX PS Example 6; Page 34; 201pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e-02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 750 GTGCACCTGCC 760
Db |||||
2 GTGCACCTGCC 12

RESULT 1428
AAF45603/C
ID AAF45603 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC
XX AAF45603;
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #442.
XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

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XX PI Wraight CU, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisenescence nucleic acid that
XX inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX inflammation.
XX Example 6; Page 36; 201pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX antisenescence oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisenescence
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1049 AGCCCTGGCC 1059
DB 11 AGCCCTGGCC 1

RESULT 1429
AAF48824
ID AAF48824 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC AAF48824;
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #2244.
KW Antisenescence therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200078341-A1.
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX Wraight CU, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisenescence nucleic acid that
XX inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX inflammation.
XX Example 7; Page 58; 201pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX antisenescence oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisenescence
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1060 CCAACCCCAAG 1070
DB 3 CCAACCCCAAG 13

RESULT 1430
AAF48825
ID AAF48825 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AAF48825;
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #2245.
KW Antisenescence therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200078341-A1.
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX Wraight CU, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

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CC	ethambutol (EB). The rpoB gene is responsible for resistance to RFP; the
CC	rrs gene is responsible for resistance to SM and KM; the rpsL gene is
CC	responsible for resistance to SW; the inhA gene is responsible for
CC	resistance to INH; the katG gene is responsible for resistance to INH,
CC	and the embB gene is responsible for resistance to EB. The present
CC	invention also relates to nucleic acid probes having part of a nucleotide
CC	sequence of tubercle bacilli (TB) responsible for drug resistance and
CC	primers used to generate the probes. The present sequence is an
CC	oligonucleotide of the present invention. The oligonucleotides of the
CC	present invention can be used to enable the differentiation of drug
CC	resistance and the determination of infection with tubercle bacilli
CC	simultaneously
XX	
XX	
SQ	Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;	
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 8.1e+02;	
Matches	11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy	1294 CAGCGCCCACA 1294
Dd	
	15 CAGCGCCCACA 5
RESULT 1432	
ABA81590/c	
ID	ABA81590 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC	ABA81590;
DT	24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
DE	Human phospholipid transfer protein gene ASO primer SEQ ID NO: 39.
XX	
XX	Human; phospholipid transfer protein; PLTP; SNP; atherosclerosis;
KW	single nucleotide polymorphism; high-density lipoprotein metabolism;
KW	allele-specific oligonucleotide; PCR primer; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
PN	WO200172761-A2.
PD	04-OCT-2001.
PP	15-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US008283.
PR	24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192127P.
PA	(GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
PI	Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B;
PI	WPI; 2001-662922/76.
DR	
PT	Genotyping phospholipid transfer protein gene of individual for
PT	haplotyping individual's gene, comprises determining identity of
PT	nucleotide pair at polymorphic sites for two copies of PLTP gene present
PT	in the individual.
XX	
PS	Claim 15; Page 13; 98pp; English.
XX	
XX	The present invention relates to a method for haplotyping the human
CC	phospholipid transfer protein (PLTP) gene, involving determining the
CC	identity of the nucleotide present at one or more of the 25 polymorphic
CC	sites within the gene. This can be used to aid drug development for the
CC	treatment of diseases associated with different haplotypes of the PLTP
CC	gene, possibly including atherosclerosis. The present sequence is an
CC	allele-specific primer used for detecting polymorphisms in the PLTP gene
SQ	Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;	
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred.No. 8.1e+02;	

Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 749 TGTGACCTGCCA 761
 :|||||
 Db 14 YGTGGCCTGCCA 2

RESULT 1433
 AAS19613
 ID AAS19613 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS19613;
 XX
 DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DE
 XX
 XX ASO probe #5 to detect human GHRHR gene polymorphisms.
 XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; GHRHR; chromosome 7p14;
 KW growth hormone releasing hormone receptor; haplotyping; genotyping;
 KW isolated growth hormone deficiency; IGHD; pituitary adenoma; ASO;
 KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200179239-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 17-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012453.
 XX
 PR 17-APR-2000; 2000US-0197978P.
 XX
 PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Sausker EA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-066342/09.
 XX
 PT Genotyping human growth hormone releasing hormone receptor gene of
 PT individual for determining haplotype of individual by determining
 PT identity of nucleotide pair at specific polymorphic sites for two copies
 PT of gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 16; Page 14; 90pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel single nucleotide polymorphisms
 CC (SNPs) in the human growth hormone releasing hormone receptor (GHRHR)
 CC gene located on chromosome 7p14, and methods for haplotyping and/or
 CC genotyping the GHRHR gene. The methods of the invention make use of
 CC allele-specific oligonucleotides (ASOs) as probes and primers and/or
 CC primer-extension oligonucleotides for detecting the GHRHR gene
 CC polymorphisms. The polynucleotides and screened compounds are useful for
 CC the treatment of diseases associated with GHRHR activity, such as
 CC isolated growth hormone deficiency (IGHD) and pituitary adenomas.
 CC AAS19609-AAS19621 represent ASO probes for detecting human GHRHR gene
 CC polymorphisms
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1137 CTCACGCTCACC 1149
 :|||||:||||
 Db 1 CTCACGCTCACC 13

RESULT 1434
 AAS95645/C
 ID AAS95645 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS95645;

XX
 DT 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NPY1R gene allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primer #6.
 XX
 KW Human; neuropeptide Y receptor Y1; NPY1R; ss; antiarteriosclerotic;
 KW haplotyping; haplotype pair; single nucleotide polymorphism; genotyping;
 KW gene therapy; drug screening; cardiovascular disease; antidepressant;
 KW hypertension; cardiac; depression; probe; sequencing primer; PCR primer;
 KW PCR primer universal tail.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200185742-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 07-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014773.
 XX
 PR 05-MAY-2000; 2000US-0201950P.
 XX
 PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Choi JY, Kliehm SE, Koshy B, Lee HH;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-055579/07.
 XX
 PT New isolated polynucleotide variant of neuropeptide Y receptor Y1 (NPY1R)
 PT for studying the function of NPY1R, and expressing NPY1R protein for use
 PT in screening candidate drugs to treat NPY1R-related diseases.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; Page 12; 48pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the human
 CC neuropeptide Y receptor Y1 (NPY1R) gene. A method for haplotyping the
 CC NPY1R gene in an individual comprises identifying the nucleotide at one
 CC of more polymorphic sites and determining whether one of the copies of
 CC the gene is defined by one of the NPY1R haplotypes given in the
 CC specification or whether both copies are defined by a haplotype pair.
 CC This method is useful in genotyping, whereby all possible haplotype pairs
 CC can be assigned to specific genotypes. An association between a trait and
 CC a haplotype or haplotype pair of the NPY1R gene can be identified by
 CC comparing the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair in a
 CC population exhibiting the trait with the frequency of the haplotype or
 CC haplotype pair in a reference population, where a higher haplotype
 CC frequency in the trait population indicates the trait is associated with
 CC the haplotype or haplotype pair. NPY1R and its corresponding DNA are used
 CC for studying the expression and function of NPY1R, for use in screening
 CC for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to NPY1R activity, such as
 CC cardiovascular diseases (e.g. hypertension) and depression. The sequences
 CC are also useful for studying the effect of variation on the biological
 CC activity of NPY1R as well as on the binding affinity of candidate drugs
 CC targeting NPY1R. Sequences AAS95637-AAS95659 represent allele-specific
 CC oligonucleotide probes, sequencing primers, PCR primers and PCR primer
 CC universal tails used to detect NPY1R gene polymorphisms
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 918 TCTTTGCTTT 928
 :|||||
 Db 13 TCTTTGCTTT 3

RESULT 1435
 AAD26057/C
 ID AAD26057 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD26057;
 XX

DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human apolipoprotein E (APOE) gene polymorphism detecting ASC primer #8.
 KW Human; antilipaeamic; neuroprotective; nototropic; genetic variant; APOE;
 XX apolipoprotein E; haplotyping; familial dysbetalipoproteinaemia; therapy;
 KW genotyping; type III hyperlipoproteinaemia; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; polymorphism; allele specific oligonucleotide;
 KW ASO primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200179234-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX
 PF 16-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012303.
 XX
 PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197188P.
 XX
 PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Choi JY, Kliem SE, Koshy B, Lee HH;
 XX WPI; 2002-075064/10.
 DR
 XX
 PT Genotyping human apolipoprotein gene of individual for determining
 PT haplotype of individual, involves determining identity of nucleotide pair
 PT at specific polymorphic sites for two copies of gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 16; Page 14; 78pp; English.
 XX
 CC The patent discloses novel genetic variants of human apolipoprotein E
 CC (APOE) gene. The invention also relates to compositions and methods for
 CC haplotyping and/or genotyping the APOE gene. The haplotyping methods of
 CC the invention are useful for improving the efficacy and reliability of
 CC several steps in the discovery and development of drugs for treating
 CC diseases associated with APOE activity, e.g. familial
 CC dysbetalipoproteinaemia, type III hyperlipoproteinaemia, atherosclerosis,
 CC and Alzheimer's disease. They are useful to validate APOE as a candidate
 CC agent for treating a specific condition or disease predicted to be
 CC associated with APOE activity and in the design of clinical trials of
 CC candidate drugs for treating a specific condition or disease predicted to
 CC be associated with APOE activity. Genotyping or haplotyping methods are
 CC useful to screen for compounds targeting APOE to treat a specific
 CC condition or disease associated with APOE activity. The present DNA
 CC sequence is an allele specific oligonucleotide (ASO) primer which is used
 CC for detecting human APOE gene polymorphisms
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1236 AGCCCTCGCCTCC 1248
 Db :|||||
 15 ASCCTGCGCTCC 3
 RESULT 1436
 ABL88302/C
 ID ABL88302 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 XX ABL88302;
 AC
 XX 20-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human CHRE allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) primer, SEQ ID NO:36.
 DE
 XX Human; cholinergic receptor nicotinic epsilon polypeptide; CHRE;
 KW chromosome 17p13-12; acetylcholine receptor; AChR;
 KW neuromuscular junction; skeletal muscle; postnatal development;
 KW

KW congenital myasthenic syndrome; CMS; haplotyping; genotyping; haplotype;
 KW genetic variant; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; gene therapy;
 KW drug screening; allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200198316-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019835.
 XX
 PR 20-JUN-2000; 2000US-0212870P.
 XX
 PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Amaro E, Bieglecki KM, Kliem SE, Koshy B, Tanguay DA;
 XX WPI; 2002-130787/17.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel genetic variants of cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, epsilon
 PT polypeptide gene useful in studying expression and function of the
 PT protein, and for screening drugs to treat diseases e.g. congenital
 PT myasthenic syndrome.
 XX
 PS Claim 17; Page 14; 104pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method for haplotyping the cholinergic
 CC receptor, nicotinic, epsilon polypeptide (CHRE) gene (ABL88288) of an
 CC individual, and also describes 17 novel polymorphic sites within the
 CC human CHRE gene. The CHRE gene is located on chromosome 17p13-12 and
 CC contains 12 exons which encode a 493 amino acid protein (ABL49112). The
 CC CHRE protein is one of the 5 subunits of mammalian acetylcholine
 CC receptors (AChRs) found at neuromuscular junctions in juveniles and
 CC adults, and is essential for the normal postnatal development of skeletal
 CC muscle. Mutations in the CHRE gene are associated with congenital
 CC myasthenic syndrome (CMS). CHRE gene sequences can therefore be used in
 CC gene therapy. The CHRE gene is also useful for studying the expression
 CC and function of CHRE, and in expressing CHRE protein for use in
 CC screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to CHRE. The
 CC method of the invention is useful for haplotyping the CHRE gene in an
 CC individual, and can also be used in pharmaceutical research to validate
 CC CHRE as a candidate target for, and in design of clinical trials of
 CC candidate drugs for, treating a specific condition or disease
 CC predicted to be associated with CHRE activity such as CMS. Polymorphisms
 CC in the target region may be determined by the use of allele-specific
 CC oligonucleotides (ASOs; ABL88370-ABL88320) as probes and primers, and by
 CC primer extension using oligonucleotide primers comprising sequences
 CC ABL88371-ABL88354. The CHRE protein is useful for improving the
 CC efficiency and reliability of several steps in the discovery and
 CC development of drugs for treating diseases associated with CHRE
 CC activity, and may be used to screen drugs which target CHRE. Sequences
 CC ABL88287-ABL88320 represent specifically claimed allele-specific
 CC oligonucleotide (ASO) primers used for detecting polymorphisms in the
 CC CHRE gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1256 TCCCCAACCCCTC 1269
 Db :|||||
 14 YCCCCAACCCCTC 2
 RESULT 1437
 AAD32200
 ID AAD32200 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 XX AAD32200;
 AC
 XX

DE 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)

XX Human NFKB1B gene polymorphism detecting ASO primer #13.

DE Human; drug screening; polymorphism; haplotype; immune system disorder;

KW nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer; beta gene;

KW B-cell inhibitor; NFKB1B; gene therapy; chromosome 19q13.1; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200212497-A2.

XX 14-FEB-2002.

XX 03-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024303.

XX 03-AUG-2000; 2000US-0222552P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Choi JY, Kazemi A, Koshiy B;

XX WPI; 2002-269091/31.

XX Novel human Nuclear Factor of Kappa Light Polypeptide Gene Enhancer in B-Cells Inhibitor, Beta, (NFKB1B) gene polymorphic variants, useful for screening drug candidates to treat disorders of the immune system.

XX Claim 16; Page 13; 71pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a polynucleotide sequence comprising a human nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells inhibitor, beta (NFKB1B) isogene. The NFKB1B is useful for screening drugs and therapeutic purposes. The polymorphism and haplotype data is useful for validating whether NFKB1B is a suitable target for drugs to treat disorders of immune system, screening for such drugs and reducing bias in clinical trials of such drugs. NFKB1B is useful in studying the effect of variation on the biological activity of NFKB1B as well as on the binding affinity of candidate drugs targeting disorders of immune system. The isolated monoclonal antibody is useful for diagnostic and prognostic formats and therapeutic methods. The genotyping method is useful for determining whether an individual has one of haplotype or haplotype pair. The haplotyping method is useful for improving efficiency and outcome of several steps in discovery and development of drugs for treating diseases associated with NFKB1B activity such as disorders of immune system. The haplotyping method is also useful for validating NFKB1B as a candidate target for treating a specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with NFKB1B activity. The method is also useful for screening compounds to treat a specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with NFKB1B activity. NFKB1B gene is useful in gene therapy and is located on chromosome 19q13.1. The present sequence is human NFKB1B gene polymorphism detecting ASO (allele-specific oligonucleotide) primer

XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;

XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;

XX Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 871 GAGGACTCAGGCA 883

DB 2 GAGACTCAGGCR 14

RESULT 1438

ABL52091

ID ABL52091 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC ABL52091;

XX 12-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Human; Cytochrome P450; Subfamily XXVIIA; single nucleotide polymorphism;

DE Human PER1 allele specific oligonucleotide probe SEQ ID NO:16.

XX Human; period (Drosophila) homologue 1; PER1; polymorphic variant;

KW polymorphic site; genotyping; haplotyping; circadian rhythm regulation;

KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; Gene; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_feature 8

FT /*tag= a

FT /note= "polymorphic site indicated by an ambiguity base"

XX WO200222650-A2.

XX 21-MAR-2002.

XX 13-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028780.

XX 13-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232468P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Duda A, Kliehm SE, Koshiy B;

XX WPI; 2002-393941/42.

XX Novel isolated human period Drosophila homolog 1 polynucleotide, useful for therapeutic purposes, for studying the expression and function of the polynucleotide, and for expressing the homolog.

XX Claim 17; Page 14; 162pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an isolated human period (Drosophila) homologue 1, (PER1) polynucleotide (I) comprising a sequence which is a polymorphic variant for a reference sequence (ABL52077) for the PER1 gene or its fragment, or a polymorphic variant of a reference sequence (ABL52078) for a PER1 CDNA or its fragment. The present invention also describes methods for genotyping and haplotyping the PER1 gene of an individual. (I) is useful in studying the expression and function of PER1, and in expressing PER1 protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to PER1 activity. (I) is useful for therapeutic purposes. A recombinant non-human organism transformed or transfected with (I) can be used for studying expression of the PER1 isogenes in vivo, for in vivo screening and testing of drugs targeted against PER1 protein, and for testing the efficacy of therapeutic agents and compounds for disorders associated with circadian rhythm regulation. The present sequence represents an allele specific oligonucleotide probe for human PER1, which is used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;

XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;

XX Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1252 CCCATCCCCACC 1264

DB 2 CCCATCCCCACC 14

RESULT 1439

ABK81922/c

ID ABK81922 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABK81922;

XX 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Human CYP27A1 gene polymorphism detection ASO primer #20.

XX Human; Cytochrome P450; Subfamily XXVIIA; single nucleotide polymorphism;

KW Steroid 27-Hydroxylase; Cerebrotendinous Xanthomatosis Polypeptide 1;
 KW CYP27A1; SNP; drug screening; cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis;
 KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200230952-A2.
 PN 18-APR-2002.
 PD
 XX
 PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US042727.
 XX
 PR 13-OCT-2000; 2000US-0239942P.
 XX
 XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Anastasio AE, Chew A, Han J, Sanchis A;
 PI WPI; 2002-435436/46.
 DR
 XX
 XX Novel isolated human Cytochrome P450, Subfamily XXVIIA, Steroid 27-
 PT Hydroxylase, Cerebrotendinous Xanthomatosis 1 gene, useful for
 PT therapeutic purposes, and for studying expression and function of the
 PT gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 14; Page 14; 90pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to a new human Cytochrome P450, Subfamily
 CC XXVIIA, (Steroid 27-Hydroxylase, Cerebrotendinous Xanthomatosis)
 CC Polypeptide 1 (CYP27A1) polynucleotide. The polynucleotide of the
 CC invention comprises a sequence which is a polynucleotide of a
 CC reference sequence for the CYP27A1 gene or its fragment, or a polymorphic
 CC variant of a reference sequence for a CYP27A1 cDNA or its fragment. The
 CC invention is useful for screening for drugs by contacting the CYP27A1
 CC polymorphic variant with a candidate agent and assaying for binding
 CC activity. The invention is also useful in studying the expression and
 CC function of CYP27A1, and in expressing CYP27A1 protein for use in
 CC screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to CYP27A1
 CC activity, e.g. cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis. Other uses include for
 CC therapeutic purposes and for studying expression of the CYP27A1 isogenes
 CC in vivo, for in vivo screening and testing of drugs targeted against
 CC CYP27A1 protein, and for testing the efficacy of therapeutic agents and
 CC compounds for diseases associated with CYP27A1 activity, e.g.
 CC cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis, in a biological system. The invention is
 CC useful for studying the effect of the variation on the biological
 CC activity of CYP27A1 as well as on the binding affinity of candidate drugs
 CC targeting CYP27A1 for the treatment of cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis.
 CC The present nucleic acid sequence represents one of a collection
 CC (ABK81903-ABK81930) of allele specific oligonucleotide (ASO) primers that
 CC were used in the invention to detect polymorphisms in the human CYP27A1
 CC gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 924 CTTTATCCCTC 936
 :|||
 Db 14 YCTATTATCCCTC 2
 RESULT 1440
 AAS98702/c
 ID AAS98702 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AAS98702;
 AC
 XX 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Colony stimulating factor 1 receptor (CSF1R) oligonucleotide #68.
 DE
 XX

KW Colony stimulating factor 1 receptor; CSF1R; polymorphic variant;
 KW Cytostatic; Gene therapy; malignant histiocytosis; isogene;
 KW myeloid malignancy; inflammatory disorder; transgenic animal; haplotype;
 KW genotype; human; allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200179225-A2.
 PN 25-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX
 PF 12-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012044.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-2000; 2000US-0196411P.
 XX
 XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Chew A, Choi JY, Koshiy B;
 PI WPI; 2002-075058/10.
 DR
 XX
 XX Novel polymorphic variants of colony stimulating factor 1 receptor useful
 PT in studying expression and function of the protein, useful for screening
 PT candidate drugs to treat diseases e.g. inflammatory disorders.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; Page 16; 164pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention describes a novel isolated polynucleotide (I) comprising a
 CC sequence which is a polymorphic variant (PV) of a reference sequence for a
 CC colony stimulating factor 1 receptor (CSF1R) gene, found on the
 CC polypeptide are useful for improving the discovery and development of
 CC drugs for treating diseases associated with CSF1R activity, e.g. disorders
 CC malignant histiocytosis, myeloid malignancies, and inflammatory disorders
 CC and the haplotypes can be used to validate CSF1R as a candidate target
 CC for treating a specific condition or disease predicted to be associated
 CC with CSF1R activity. Genotyping the CSF1R gene of an individual can also
 CC be used in developing diagnostic tests and therapeutic treatments. (I) is
 CC useful in studying the expression and function of CSF1R, and in
 CC expressing CSF1R protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to
 CC treat diseases related to CSF1R activity and in studying the effect of
 CC the variation on the biological activity of CSF1R as well as on the
 CC binding affinity of candidate drugs targeting CSF1R. Antibodies are
 CC useful in a variety of diagnostic and prognostic formats and therapeutic
 CC methods. A transgenic animal is useful in studying expression of the
 CC CSF1R isogenes in vivo, for in vivo screening and testing of drugs
 CC targeted against CSF1R protein, and for testing the efficacy of
 CC therapeutic agents and compounds. Allele specific oligonucleotides (ASO)
 CC are useful as probes and primers, and for assaying a polymorphism in the
 CC target region. Without requiring any a priori knowledge of the phenotypic
 CC effect of any particular CSF1R or haplotype the invention provides a
 CC method for identifying lead compounds that are more likely to show
 CC efficacy in clinical trials. This sequence is an allele specific
 CC oligonucleotide primer used for detecting CSF1R gene polymorphisms,
 CC described in the method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1295 AGCCACAGAGC 1305
 :|||
 Db 12 AGCCACAGAGC 2
 RESULT 1441
 AAS98768
 ID AAS98768 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AAS98768;
 AC
 XX 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT

XX DE Colony stimulating factor 1 receptor (CSF1R) oligonucleotide #134.
 XX KW Colony stimulating factor 1 receptor; CSF1R; polymorphic variant;
 XX KW cystostatic; gene therapy; malignant histiocytosis; isogene;
 XX KW myeloid malignancy; inflammatory disorder; transgenic animal; haplotype;
 XX KW genotype; human; allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200179225-A2.
 XX PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX PF 12-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012044.
 XX PR 12-APR-2000; 2000US-0196411P.
 XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX PI Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-075058/10.
 XX PT Novel polymorphic variants of colony stimulating factor 1 receptor useful
 PT in studying expression and function of the protein, useful for screening
 PT candidate drugs to treat diseases e.g. inflammatory disorders.
 XX PS Claim 15; Page 16; i64pp; English.
 XX CC The invention describes a novel isolated polynucleotide (I) comprising a
 CC sequence which is a polymorphic variant (PV) of a reference sequence for
 CC colony stimulating factor 1 receptor (CSF1R) gene, found on The
 CC polypeptide are useful for improving the discovery and development of
 CC drugs for treating diseases associated with CSF1R activity, e.g.,
 CC malignant histiocytosis, myeloid malignancies, and inflammatory disorders
 CC and the haplotypes can be used to validate CSF1R as a candidate target
 CC for treating a specific condition or disease predicted to be associated
 CC with CSF1R activity. Genotyping the CSF1R gene of an individual can also
 CC be used in developing diagnostic tests and therapeutic treatments. (I) is
 CC useful in studying the expression and function of CSF1R, and in
 CC expressing CSF1R protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to
 CC treat diseases related to CSF1R activity and in studying the effect of
 CC the variation on the biological activity of CSF1R as well as on the
 CC binding affinity of candidate drugs targeting CSF1R. Antibodies are
 CC useful in a variety of diagnostic and prognostic formats and therapeutic
 CC methods. A transgenic animal is useful in studying expression of the
 CC CSF1R isogenes in vivo, for in vivo screening and testing of drugs
 CC targeted against CSF1R protein, and for testing the efficacy of
 CC therapeutic agents and compounds. Allele specific oligonucleotides (ASO)
 CC are useful as probes and primers, and for assaying a polymorphism in the
 CC target region. Without requiring any a priori knowledge of the phenotypic
 CC effect of any particular CSF1R or haplotype the invention provides a
 CC method for identifying lead compounds that are more likely to show
 CC efficacy in clinical trials. This sequence is an allele specific
 CC oligonucleotide primer used for detecting CSF1R gene polymorphisms,
 CC described in the method of the invention

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1074 CAGTCCCACTCCA 1086
 |||||
 Db 2 CAGCCCACTCCR 14

RESULT 1442
 ABL45682
 ID ABL45682 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX

AC ABL45682;
 XX 19-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human UBE3A gene ASO PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 49.
 XX Human; ubiquitin protein ligase E3A; UBE3A; haplotype; SNP; gene therapy;
 XX Angelman syndrome; human papilloma virus E6-associated gene;
 XX single nucleotide polymorphism; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192582-A1.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017994.
 XX PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208539P.
 XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX PI Duda A, Kliehm SE, Koshy B, Sausker EA;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-130535/17.
 XX PT Novel genetic variants of ubiquitin protein ligase E3A gene useful in
 PT studying expression and function of the protein, and for screening drugs
 PT to treat diseases e.g. Angelman syndrome.
 XX PS Claim 17; Page 14; 95pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention provides the sequences of fragments of the human
 CC ubiquitin protein kinase E3A (human papilloma virus E6-associated
 CC protein) UBE3A coding sequence and protein. Also described are a number
 CC of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) identified within these
 CC fragments. The fragments can be used in the gene therapy of Angelman
 CC syndrome and to haplotype the UBE3A gene. The present sequence is an
 CC allele specific primer for a coding sequence fragment of the invention
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 XX Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 996 TTCTGGGGAATCG 1008
 |||||
 Db 3 TTCTGGGAATYG 15
 RESULT 1443
 ABL57628/c
 ID ABL57628 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX ABL57628;
 XX 08-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human SCVA24 ASO primer #13.
 XX SCVA24; human; small inducible cytokine; isogene; antiasthmatic; asthma;
 XX gene therapy; respiratory inflammatory disease; polymorphism; primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200220851-A1.
 XX PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028328.
 XX PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231129P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX Anastasio AE, Han J, Kazemi A;
 XX WPI; 2002-351785/38.
 XX New genetic variants of small inducible cytokine subfamily A member 24
 PT gene, useful in studying expression and function of the protein, and for
 PT screening drugs to treat diseases such as asthma.
 XX Claim 16; Page 14; 98pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a
 CC small inducible cytokine subfamily A (cys-cys), member 24 (SCYA24)
 CC isogene. The polypeptide of the invention has antiasthmatic activity. The
 CC polynucleotide may have a use in gene therapy. The polynucleotide and
 CC polypeptide are useful in the development of drugs for treating
 CC diseases associated with SCYA24 activity, e.g. respiratory inflammatory
 CC diseases such as asthma. Allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) primers
 CC used for detecting polymorphisms in the SCYA24 gene are represented in
 CC ABL57616-ABL57645
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 8.1e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1297 CCACAGAGCCT 1307
 DB 11 CCACAGAGCCT 1
 RESULT 1444
 ABX81393
 ID ABK81393 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC ABK81393;
 XX 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX SCYA21 gene allele specific oligonucleotide primer #7.
 DE Small inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cys-Cys) member 21; SCYA21;
 KW polymorphism; haplotype; immunological disorder; gene expression;
 KW drug development; immunomodulator; allele specific oligonucleotide;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200232930-A2.
 XX 25-APR-2002.
 XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US046141.
 XX 19-OCT-2000; 2000US-0241622P.
 XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX Bentivegna SC, Russo DP;
 XX WPI; 2002-435528/46.
 XX New genetic variants comprising haplotypes of the small inducible
 PT cytokine subfamily A, member 21 (SCYA21) gene, useful in improving the
 PT efficiency of screening for drugs for treating immunological disorders or
 PT for targeting SCYA21.
 XX Claim 14; Page 13; 56pp; English.
 XX The invention describes an isolated polynucleotide, which comprises genes

CC and haplotypes of the small inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cys-Cys),
 CC member 21 (SCYA21) gene. The polynucleotide comprises polymorphic sites
 CC referred to as PSI-5 to designate the order in which they are located in
 CC the gene. The polymorphisms and haplotypes of SCYA21 gene are useful for
 CC validating whether SCYA21 is a suitable target for drugs to treat
 CC immunological disorders and disorders associated with its abnormal
 CC expression or function, screening for such drugs and reducing bias in
 CC clinical trials of such drugs. Haplotype information would be useful in
 CC improving the efficiency and output of several steps in the drug
 CC discovery and development process, including target validation,
 CC identifying lead compounds and early phase clinical trials. The methods
 CC are useful in screening for compounds targeting SCYA21 to treat a
 CC specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with SCYA21
 CC activity, e.g. immunological disorders. This sequence represents an
 CC allele specific oligonucleotide primer used to identify polymorphic sites
 CC in the SCYA21 gene
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 84.8%; Pred. NO. 8.1e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1249 GACCCCATCCCCA 1261
 DB 2 GACACCATCCCCR 14
 RESULT 1445
 ABK16958/c
 ID ABX16958 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX ABK16958;
 XX 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Pyridoxal (Pyridoxine, vitamin B6) Kinase (PDXK) PCR primer #19.
 DE Pyridoxal (Pyridoxine, vitamin B6) Kinase (PDXK) PCR primer #19.
 KW Pyridoxal kinase; pyridoxine; vitamin B6;
 KW PDXK autoimmune polyglandular disease type 1; transgenic animal;
 KW gene therapy; allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200190125-A2.
 XX 29-NOV-2001.
 XX 24-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016909.
 XX 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-0206664P.
 XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX Chew A, Duda A, Koshy B;
 XX WPI; 2002-106169/14.
 XX Isolated human pyridoxal (pyridoxine, vitamin B6) kinase polyNTs, useful
 PT for therapeutic purposes, for studying the expression and function of the
 PT polyNT, and for expressing pyridoxal protein.
 XX Claim 17; Page 13; 135pp; English.
 XX The invention describes an isolated human pyridoxal (pyridoxine, vitamin
 CC B6) kinase, (PDXK) polynucleotide. The polynucleotide is useful in
 CC studying the expression and function of PDXK, and in expressing PDXK
 CC protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat PDXK related
 CC diseases and for therapeutic purposes. A transgenic animal is useful for
 CC studying expression of the PDXK isogenes in vivo, for in vivo screening the
 CC efficacy of therapeutic agents and compounds for autoimmune polyglandular
 CC disease type 1. The polypeptide is useful for studying the effect of the

CC variation on the biological activity of PDXK and the binding affinity of
CC candidate drugs targeting PDXK for the treatment of autoimmune
CC polyglandular disease type 1. Genotyping and haplotyping is useful for
CC improving the efficacy and reliability of several steps in the discovery
CC and development of drugs for treating diseases associated with PDXK
CC activity, e.g., autoimmune polyglandular disease type 1, to validate PDXK
CC as a candidate agent for treating a specific condition or disease
CC predicted to be associated with PDXK activity, and in the design of
CC clinical trials of candidate drugs. This sequence is one of 37 (see
CC ABK16941-ABK16977) allele specific oligonucleotide (ASO) PCR primers used
CC for detecting PDXK gene polymorphisms, described in the method of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1251 CCCCATCCCCA 1261
DB 13 CCCCATCCCCA 3

RESULT 1446
AAD26886
ID AAD26886 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD26886;
XX
DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GPR4 isogene fragment #8.
XX
KW Human; G-protein coupled receptor 4; GPR4; haplotyping; polymorphism;
KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200187904-A2.
XX
PD 22-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 09-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015097.
XX
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0204928P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bentivegna SC, Duda AE, Kazemi A, Koshy B;
XX WPI; 2002-097579/13.
XX
PT Haplotyping, (H1), the G-protein coupled receptor 4 (GPR4) gene of an
PT individual, comprising determining which haplotype an individual.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 31; 61pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to G-protein coupled receptor 4 (GPR4) gene
CC variants. The data about the GPR4 polymorphisms and polypeptides and
CC the polymorphisms associated with them are useful for haplotyping at the
CC GPR4 locus. Allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) is useful as probes and
CC primers for assaying a polymorphism in GPR4 gene. The present sequence is
CC human GPR4 isogene fragment
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1249 GACCCCATCCC 1259
|||||

Db 4 GACCCCATCCC 14

RESULT 1447
AAS99152/c
ID AAS99152 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAS99152;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE UDP glycosyltransferase 1 (UGT1A1) allele-specific oligonucleotide #19.
XX
KW UDP glycosyltransferase 1; UGT1A1; human; haplotyping; ss;
KW drug discovery; Gilbert's syndrome; Crigler-Najjar syndrome;
KW allele-specific oligonucleotide.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200179230-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012273.
XX
PR 18-APR-2000; 2000US-0197514P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B, Rounds E;
XX WPI; 2002-075063/10.
XX
PT Genotyping a human UDP glycosyltransferase 1 gene of an individual for
PT determining the haplotype of an individual, involves determining the
PT identity of a nucleotide pair at specific polymorphic sites for two
PT copies of the gene.
XX
PS Claim 16; Page 13; 81pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to genotyping a human UDP glycosyltransferase
CC (UGT1A1) gene of an individual, involving determining for the two copies
CC of the UGT1A1 gene present in the individual, the identity of the
CC nucleotide pair at one or more polymorphic sites. The new method is
CC useful for determining whether an individual has a haplotype or haplotype
CC pairs, given in the specification. It is useful for improving the
CC efficacy and reliability of several steps in the discovery and
CC development of drugs for treating diseases associated with UGT1A1
CC activity, e.g., Gilbert's syndrome and Crigler-Najjar syndrome, to
CC validate UGT1A1 as a candidate agent for treating a specific condition or
CC disease predicted to be associated with UGT1A1 activity, and in the
CC design of clinical trials of candidate drugs for treating a specific
CC condition or disease predicted to be associated with UGT1A1 activity. The
CC method is useful to screen for compounds targeting UGT1A1 to treat a
CC specific condition or disease associated with UGT1A1 activity. A nucleic
CC acid (I) comprising a polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for the
CC UGT1A1 gene or cDNA (II) or its fragment is useful in studying the
CC expression and function of UGT1A1, and in expressing UGT1A1 protein for
CC use in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to UGT1A1
CC activity. (I) or (II) is useful for therapeutic purposes (II) or a
CC recombinant organism comprising (II) is useful for studying expression of
CC the UGT1A1 isogenes in vivo, for in vivo screening and testing of drugs
CC targeted against UGT1A1 protein, and for testing the efficacy of
CC therapeutic agents and compounds for Gilbert's syndrome and Crigler-
CC Najjar syndrome, in a biological system. AAS99134-AAS99203 represent UDP
CC glycosyltransferase 1 gene allele-specific oligonucleotides used in the
CC method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1249 GACCCCATCCC 1259
|||||

QY 1081 ACTCCAGGCTTCA 1093
 Db 15 AYTCCAGGCTGCA 3

RESULT 1448
 ABL46321
 ID ABL46321 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL46321;
 XX
 XX 26-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 DE
 DE Rat CX3CR1 oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:288.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid accessible hybridisation site; detection; hybridisation;
 XX Characterisation; identification; nucleic acid structure; diagnosis;
 XX PCR primer; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Rattus sp.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO200198537-A2.
 PN
 XX 27-DEC-2001.
 PD
 PD 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019401.
 PF
 XX 17-JUN-2000; 2000US-0212308P.
 PR
 PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-00212308.
 XX
 XX (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 PA
 XX Lyamichev V, Allawi H, Dong F, Neri BP, Vener IT;
 XX WPI; 2002-049698/06.
 XX
 XX Identifying oligonucleotides hybridizing to nucleic acids containing
 PT secondary structure, useful in clinical diagnosis, comprises identifying
 PT primers that interact with the target to form an extension product under
 PT amplification conditions.
 XX
 PS Claim 48; Fig 80A; 409pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for identifying oligonucleotides
 CC with desired hybridisation properties to nucleic acid targets containing
 CC secondary structure. The method comprises amplifying a target nucleic
 CC acid having at least one accessible and one inaccessible site. Primers
 CC that form an extension product are identified as the oligonucleotides
 CC which can interact with the folded target nucleic acid. Oligonucleotides
 CC from the present invention can be used in novel detection methods for
 CC clinical diagnostic purposes, including the detection and identification
 CC of pathogenic organisms (e.g. HIV). The method allows the ability to
 CC rapidly analyse nucleic acid structures. ABL46034 to ABL46367 represent
 CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 971 GGAAGTCCAAAG 981
 Db 1 GGAAGTCCAAAG 11
 |||||
 |||||

RESULT 1449
 ABL51993
 ID ABL51993 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL51993;

XX 11-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human SLC18A2 allele specific oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO:41.
 DE
 XX Human; solute carrier family 18 member 2; SLC18A2; vesicular monoamine;
 XX vesicular monoamine transporter; VMAT2; polymorphic site; SNP;
 XX single nucleotide polymorphism; antiinflammatory; neuroleptic;
 XX haplotyping; genotyping; respiratory inflammatory disease;
 XX neuropsychiatric disorder; monoaminergic brain system; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH misc_feature 14
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "polymorphic site indicated by an ambiguity base"
 XX
 PN WO200222652-A2.
 XX
 XX 21-MAR-2002.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US042217.
 PF
 XX 15-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232895P.
 PR
 XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX
 PA Anastasio AE, Han J, Kliehm SE, Sausker EA;
 XX WPI; 2002-393942/42.
 XX
 XX Novel genetic variants of soluble carrier family 18 (vesicular
 PT monoamine), member 2 gene useful for screening drugs to treat diseases
 PT e.g. neuropsychiatric disorders involving monoaminergic brain systems.
 XX
 XX Claim 17; Page 14; 183pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an isolated polynucleotide (I) having a
 CC sequence (S1) comprising soluble carrier family 18 (vesicular monoamine),
 CC member 2 (SLC18A2) isogene selected from 49 isoforms with regions of a
 CC sequence (SS) of 40023 bp (see ABL51954), and defined by a corresponding
 CC set of polymorphisms whose locations and identities are given in the
 CC specification; or a sequence (S2) complementary to (S1). (I) has
 CC antiinflammatory and neuroleptic activities, and can be used in gene
 CC therapy. Methods from the present invention can be used for haplotyping
 CC and genotyping the SLC18A2 gene in an individual. SLC18A2 is also known
 CC as the vesicular monoamine transporter (VMAT2). (I) is useful in studying
 CC the expression and function of SLC18A2, and in expressing the SLC18A2
 CC protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases
 CC related to SLC18A2 activity and in studying the effect of the variation
 CC on the biological activity of SLC18A2 as well as on the binding affinity
 CC of candidate drugs targeting SLC18A2 for the treatment of respiratory
 CC inflammatory diseases such as neuropsychiatric disorders involving
 CC monoaminergic brain systems. The present sequence represents an allele
 CC specific oligonucleotide (ASO) primer for human SLC18A2, which is given
 CC in the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1292 ACAAGCCACAGAG 1304
 Db 2 ACCAGCCACAGAR 14
 |||||
 |||||

RESULT 1450
 AAS19738
 ID AAS19738 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 XX

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AC AAS19738;
XX
XX 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX ASO probe #35 to detect human RANGAP1 gene polymorphisms.
XX
XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; RANGAP1;
XX haplotyping chromosome 22q13.2-q13.31; Ran GTPase activating protein 1;
XX genotyping; cancer; irregular cell cycle associated disorder; ASO; probe;
XX ss; allele-specific oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200179240-A2.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 17-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012455.
XX
XX 17-APR-2000; 2000US-0198072P.
XX
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-075068/10.
XX
XX Genotyping human Ran GTPase activating protein 1 gene of individual for
XX determining haplotype of individual, involves determining identity of
XX nucleotide pair at specific polymorphic sites for two copies of the gene.
XX
XX Claim 15; Page 14; 148pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel single nucleotide polymorphisms
XX (SNPs) in the human Ran GTPase activating protein 1 (RANGAP1) gene
XX located on chromosome 22q13.2-q13.31, and methods for haplotyping and/or
XX genotyping the RANGAP1 gene. The methods of the invention make use of
XX allele-specific oligonucleotides (ASOs) as probes and primers and/or
XX primer-extension oligonucleotides for detecting the RANGAP1 gene
XX polymorphisms. The oligonucleotides and screened compounds are useful for
XX treatment of diseases associated with RANGAP1 activity, such as cancer
XX and other disorders associated with an irregular cell cycle. AAS19704-
XX AAS19742 represent ASO probes for detecting human RANGAP1 gene
XX polymorphisms
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 743 ACACCGTGTGCAC 755
XX |||||:|||||
XX 3 ACACCGTGTGCAC 15
XX
XX RESULT 1451
XX AAS95546
XX ID AAS95546 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAS95546;
XX
XX 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human IL8RB gene allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primer #11.
XX
XX Human; interleukin 8 receptor beta; IL8RB; ss; antiinflammatory; probe;
XX haplotyping; haplotype pair; single nucleotide polymorphism; genotyping;
XX gene therapy; drug screening; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
XX inflammatory disease; sequencing primer; PCR primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN

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PN WO200179221-A2.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 12-APR-2001; 2001WO-US011942.
XX
XX 12-APR-2000; 2000US-0196734P.
XX
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bentivegna SC, Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-055250/07.
XX
XX New polymorphic variants comprising interleukin-8 receptor beta (IL8RB)
XX isogene, useful in expressing IL8RB protein for use in screening for
XX candidate drugs to treat diseases related to IL8RB activity, e.g.
XX inflammatory disorders.
XX
XX Claim 16; Page 13; 74pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the human
XX interleukin 8 receptor beta (IL8RB) gene. A method for haplotyping the
XX IL8RB gene in an individual comprises identifying the nucleotide at one
XX or more polymorphic sites and determining whether one of the copies of
XX the gene is defined by one of the IL8RB haplotypes given in the
XX specification or whether both copies are defined by a haplotype pair.
XX This method is useful in genotyping, whereby all possible haplotype pairs
XX can be assigned to specific genotypes. An association between a trait and
XX a haplotype or haplotype pair of the IL8RB gene can be identified by
XX comparing the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair in a
XX population exhibiting the trait with the frequency of the haplotype or
XX haplotype pair in a reference population, where a higher haplotype
XX frequency in the trait population indicates the trait is associated with
XX the haplotype or haplotype pair. IL8RB and its corresponding DNA are used
XX for studying the expression and function of IL8RB, for use in screening
XX for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to IL8RB activity, such as
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and other inflammatory disorders.
XX The sequences are also useful for studying the effect of variation on the
XX biological activity of IL8RB as well as on the binding affinity of
XX candidate drugs targeting IL8RB. Sequences AAS95525-AAS95579 represent
XX allele-specific oligonucleotide probes, sequencing primers and PCR
XX primers used to detect IL8RB gene polymorphisms
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1257 CCCCAACCCCTT 1269
XX |||||:|||||
XX 2 CCTCACCCCTT 14
XX
XX RESULT 1452
XX ABK11466
XX ID ABK11466 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK11466;
XX
XX 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX ASO primer #2, used to detect human ADRB3 gene polymorphisms.
XX
XX Human; beta-3-adrenergic; receptor; ADRB3; primer; anorectic; ss;
XX antidiabetic; gene therapy; morbid obesity; insulin resistance;
XX non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus; haplotyping; SNP; ASO;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; allele-specific oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS
XX WO200208425-A2.
XX
XX PN

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XX PD 31-JAN-2002.
XX XX
XX PF 23-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023223.
XX XX
XX PR 21-JUL-2000; 2000US-022008BP.
XX XX
XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX PI Finkel K, Koshy B;
XX PS WPI; 2002-241571/29.
XX XX
XX PT Novel genetic variants of beta-3-adrenergic receptor gene useful in
XX PT studying expression and function of the protein, and for screening drugs
XX PT to treat diseases e.g. obesity, non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.
XX PS
XX PS Claim 17; Page 14; 91pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present invention relates to a new polypeptide comprising a sequence
XX CC which is a polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for ADRB3 (beta-3-
XX CC adrenergic receptor) protein. The reference sequence comprises a sequence
XX CC of 408 amino acids as given in the specification, or its fragment, and
XX CC the polymorphic variant comprises one or more variant amino acids. The
XX CC polymorphic variants are useful in studying the expression and function
XX CC of ADRB3, in expressing ADRB3 protein for use in screening for candidate
XX CC drugs to treat diseases related to ADRB3 activity, in studying the effect
XX CC of the variation on the biological activity of ADRB3, and the binding
XX CC affinity of candidate drugs targeting ADRB3 for the treatment of
XX CC disorders such as morbid obesity, insulin resistance and an early onset
XX CC of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. Haplotyping methods are
XX CC useful in validating ADRB3 as a candidate target for treating a specific
XX CC condition or disease predicted to be associated with ADRB3 activity, or
XX CC in the design of clinical trials of candidate drugs for treating a
XX CC specific condition or disease associated with ADRB3 activity. The present
XX CC nucleic acid sequence represents one of a collection of allele-specific
XX CC oligonucleotide (ASO) primers (ABX11465- ABX11488) that were used in the
XX CC methods of the invention to detect polymorphisms in the human ADRB3 gene
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1252 CCATCCCAAC 1264
DB 2 CCATCCCAAC 14
RESULT 1453
AAS94602/C
ID AAS94602 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC
XX AC AAS94602;
XX DT
XX DT 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Human PLTP gene allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primer #11.
XX DE
XX KW Human PLTP gene allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primer #11.
XX KW single nucleotide polymorphism; PLTP; haplotyping; haplotype pair;
XX KW binding affinity; atherosclerosis; ss; sequencing primer; PCR primer;
XX KW probe.
XX OS
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200172966-A2.
XX PD
XX PD 04-OCT-2001.
XX PF
XX PF 26-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009776.

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PR 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192127P.
XX XX
XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX PI Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B;
XX PS WPI; 2002-010724/01.
XX XX
XX PT New isolated polynucleotide which is polymorphic variant of phospholipid
XX PT transfer protein (PLTP) gene, having any one of polymorphic sites P81-
XX PT P825, for studying function of PLTP, and expressing PLTP protein.
XX PS
XX PS Claim 15; Page 73; 99pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the gene
XX CC encoding the human phospholipid transfer protein (PLTP). A method for
XX CC haplotyping the PLTP gene in an individual comprises identifying the
XX CC nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites and determining whether one
XX CC nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites and determining whether one
XX CC nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites and determining whether one
XX CC in the specification or whether both copies are defined by a haplotype
XX CC pair. This method is useful in genotyping, whereby all possible haplotype
XX CC pairs can be assigned to specific genotypes. An association between a
XX CC trait and a haplotype or haplotype pair of the PLTP gene can be
XX CC identified by comparing the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair
XX CC in a population exhibiting the trait with the frequency of the haplotype
XX CC or haplotype pair in a reference population, where a higher haplotype
XX CC frequency in the trait population indicates the trait is associated with
XX CC the haplotype or haplotype pair. PLTP and its corresponding DNA are used
XX CC for studying the expression and function of PLTP, for use in screening
XX CC for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to PLTP activity. The
XX CC sequences are also useful for studying the effect of variation on the
XX CC biological activity of PLTP as well as on the binding affinity of
XX CC candidate drugs targeting PLTP for treating atherosclerosis. Sequences
XX CC AAS94566-AAS94691 represent allele-specific oligonucleotide probes,
XX CC sequencing primers and PCR primers used for detecting PLTP gene
XX CC polymorphisms
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 749 TGTGCGCTGCCA 761
DB 14 YGTGCGCTGCCA 2
RESULT 1454
ABX01272
ID ABX01272 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ABX01272;
XX DT
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #1054 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #1054.
XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
XX KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;
XX KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
XX KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytostatic;
XX KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
XX KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.
XX OS
XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX PN US2002082225-A1.
XX XX
XX XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX PD
XX PD 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX PF
XX PF

```

PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
PA (PVC/) PAVCO P A.
PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-617759/66.
DR
XX
XX New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 51; 80pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
CC (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
CC HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
CC a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more
CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:
CC Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
CC segdata.uspto.gov/psipSIDEntry.html
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 974 AGTCCAGGCTC 984
DB 5 AGUCCAGGCTC 15
XX
RESULT 1455
ABQ84097/c
ID ABQ84097 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABQ84097;
XX
XX 18-FEB-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX RpoB probe M36.
XX
XX Tubercle bacillus; diagnosis; probe; rpoB; DNA chip; drug tolerance;
KW deoxyribonucleic acid chip; ss.
XX
XX Bacillus sp.
OS
XX
XX CN1351176-A.
PN
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002.
PD
XX
XX 31-OCT-2000; 2000CN-00133796.
PF
XX
XX 31-OCT-2000; 2000CN-00133796.
PR
XX
XX (WENG/) MENGSI Y.
PA
XX
XX WPI; 2002-644410/70.
DR
XX

PT DNA chip for diagnosing tubercle bacillus and its drug tolerance.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 2; 15pp; Chinese.
XX
XX ABQ84043 to ABQ84083 represent specifically claimed DNA probes which can
CC be used in a deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) chip (1) comprising 12-100 DNA
CC probes fixed to a glass plate, silicon chip, membrane or high-molecular
CC material. (1) is useful for diagnosing tubercle bacillus and its drug
CC tolerance. (1) has a high diagnosing efficiency and accuracy, low cost
CC and short detection time. The present sequence represents an rpoB probe
CC which is used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1284 CAGCGGCCACA 1294
DB 15 CAGCGGCCACA 5
XX
RESULT 1456
ABZ96344
ID ABZ96344 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABZ96344;
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human C/EBP antisense fragment no.2204.
DE
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
PN
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 11586; 872pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a

CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1240 CTCGCTCGACCCC 1254

Db 1 CTCGCTCGACCCC 15

RESULT 1457

ACCT73426/c
ID ACC73426 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX ACC73426;

DT 15-JUL-2003 (first entry)

DE Mycobacterium antibiotic resistance differentiating probe rpo 531-MW1.

XX Microarray; probe; Mycobacterium; antibiotic-resistance; genotyping; ss.

OS Mycobacterium sp.

PN WO2003031654-A1.

XX 17-APR-2003.

XX 09-OCT-2002; 2002WO-KR001885.

XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001KR-00062125.

XX (SJHI-) SJ HIGHTECH CO LTD.

XX (KIMC/) KIM C.

XX (PARK/) PARK H.

XX Kim C, Park H, Jang H, Song E;

XX WPI; 2003-403109/38.

XX Microarray for simultaneously genotyping Mycobacteria species,
XX differentiating Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains and detecting
XX antibiotic-resistant strains, comprises specific probes on a support.

XX Claim 14; Page 71; 76pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a microarray comprising a support, a first probe
XX for genotyping Mycobacterium species, second probe for differentiating
XX Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains, and a third probe for detecting
XX antibiotic-resistant strains, where the probes are immobilized on the
XX support. This sequence represents an example of the third probe used for
XX detecting antibiotic resistance in Mycobacterium strains. The array is
XX useful for simultaneously genotyping Mycobacterium species,
XX differentiating M. tuberculosis strains and detecting antibiotic-
XX resistant strains

XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1284 CAGCGCCACA 1294

Db 15 CAGCGCCACA 5

RESULT 1458

ADD15803/c
ID ADD15803 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX ADD15803;

XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX K-ras targeting zinzyme substrate sequence #12.

XX zinzyme; ss; K-ras; human; gene therapy; cytostatic; catalytic RNA;

XX gene expression; cancer; HER-2.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003105308-A1.

XX 05-JUN-2003.

XX 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918728.

XX 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083727P.

XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-00186675.

XX 28-APR-1999; 99US-00301511.

XX 29-DEC-1999; 99US-00474432.

XX 30-DEC-1999; 99US-00476387.

XX 23-MAY-2000; 2000US-00578223.

XX 04-APR-2001; 2001US-00825805.

XX (BEIG/) BEIGELMAN L.

XX (ZINN/) ZINNEN S.

XX Beigelman L, Zinnen S;

XX WPI; 2003-801249/75.

XX New nucleoside triphosphate compound for use in inhibiting gene

XX expression and in human therapy, such as, for the treatment of cancer.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 12; 100pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a catalytic RNA compound (termed a Zinzyme)
XX which is a nucleoside triphosphate, where the structure (A) is given in
XX the specification, and has a sequence of ADD15811, comprising a core
XX zinzyme sequence (ADD15811) flanked by sequences homologous to the target
XX molecule and incorporating a 5' linker. The zinzyme is used to inhibit
XX gene expression, in human therapy of e.g. cancer, in diagnosing gene
XX expression, in pharmaceutical, agricultural, research and diagnostic
XX applications. Examples were given showing the optimisation of zinzymes
XX targeting human K-ras and HER2 mRNA. The present sequence is a zinzyme
XX target/substrate sequence.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 837 GTGCTACCCC 847

Db 15 GTGCTACCCC 5

RESULT 1459

ACD56200
ID ACD56200 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ACD56200;
XX
DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE HBV enzymatic nucleic acid substrate sequence #89.
XX
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; zinzyme;
KW amberyase; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis B virus.
XX
PN WO200281494-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX
(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX
PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey J, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX
PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 214; 387pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyases, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV
CC enzymatic nucleic acid sequences disclosed in the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 63.6%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 7; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1873 CTATGCTCAT 1883
DB 1 CUAUGCCUCAU 11
RESULT 1460
AAV72786
ID AAV72786 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAV72786;
XX
DT 17-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Corn kernel oil concentration controlling loci marker s2097 primer 1.
XX
KW Corn; kernel oil; concentration; trait controlling loci; genetic marker;
KW Zea mays; breeding; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Zea mays.
XX
PN WO9842870-A1.
XX
PD 01-OCT-1998.
XX
PF 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005550.
XX
PR 24-MAR-1997; 97US-0041515P.
XX
PA (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.
XX
PI Reiter RS;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-609896/51.
XX
PT Breeding corn with increased oil concentration - comprises use of genetic
PT markers to identify trait loci controlling kernel oil concentration.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 7; 50pp; English.
XX
CC A new method has been developed of breeding for corn with increased
CC kernel oil concentration. The method comprises: (a) selecting a corn
CC plant from a breeding population using at least one of the genetic
CC markers s1375, s1384, s1394, s1416, s1422, s1432, s1457, s1480, s1476,
CC s1478, s1484, s1500, s1513, s1523, s1544, s1545, s1630, s1633, s1647,
CC s1750, s1756, s1757, s1772, s1774, s1780, s1797, s1813, s1816,
CC s1817, s1836, s1853, s1860, s1870, s1921, s1922, s1925, s1931, s1933,
CC s1939, s1946, s1949, s2054, s2055, s2057, s2058, s2097, s2122, s2125,
CC s2150, s2156, and s2175; and (b) crossing the selected plant with a second
CC plant and obtaining progeny with increased kernel oil concentration. Also
CC described are: (1) a method for identifying corn plants or lines for use
CC as parents to create a breeding population, comprising: (a) genotyping
CC corn plants or lines with one or more of the above genetic markers; and
CC (b) identifying plants or lines which are predicted to produce
CC transgressive segregants for kernel oil concentration; and (2) trait loci
CC controlling kernel oil concentration mapped by the above genetic markers,
CC with the exception of s1480. AAV72694 to AAV72797 represent PCR primers
CC which are used to amplify the genetic markers for use in the method of
CC the invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 817 AGCCTGGAGTG 827
DB 3 AGCCTGGAGTG 13

```

RESULT 1461
AAD27475
ID AAD27475 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAD27475;
AC
XX 18-APR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human TREK-2 gene exon-intron 1-exon DNA.
DE
XX
XX Human; TWIK-Related K+ Channel-2; TREK-2; anaesthetic; screening; ds.
KW
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH exon 1..2
FT /*tag= a
FT intron 3..17
FT /*tag= b
FT /*number= 1
FT exon 18..19
FT /*tag= c
XX
XX WO200200715-A2.
PN
XX
XX 03-JAN-2002.
PD
XX
XX 27-JUN-2001; 2001WO-IB001436.
PF
XX
XX 27-JUN-2000; 2000US-0214559P.
PR
XX
XX 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-00892360.
PR
XX
XX (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
PA
XX
XX Lazdunski M, Lesage F, Romey G;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-139903/18.
DR
XX
XX New mammalian K+ channel protein with two pore domains, for screening
PT various compounds, particularly for identifying biologically active
PT compounds with anesthetic properties.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 1B; 50pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a mammalian K+ channel protein with two pore
CC domains, called TREK2 (TWIK-Related K+ Channel). The protein produces
CC currents whose current-voltage relationship is slightly inwardly
CC rectifying in high symmetrical K+ conditions. TREK2 is a member of the
CC fatty acid-activated and mechanosensitive K+ channel family. TREK-2 gene
CC located on chromosome 14q31 is abundantly expressed in kidney, pancreas
CC and moderately in testis, brain, colon and small intestine. The mammalian
CC K+ channel protein is useful in methods for screening various compounds.
CC In particular, the protein is useful in methods for identifying
CC biologically active compounds with anaesthetic properties. The present
CC sequence is reverse transcription (RT) PCR primer used for analysing
CC human TREK-2 gene exon-intron-exon DNA sequence used in the invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 873 GGACTCAGGCACACAGTG 891
|||||
DB 1 GGACCTGACTCCTCAGTG 19

RESULT 1462
AAZ72906
ID AAZ72906 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
KW

```

```

XX
XX AAZ72906;
AC
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7262.
DE
XX
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO9954500-A2.
PN
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
PD
XX
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR
XX
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
PR
XX
XX (GPST ) GENSET.
PA
XX
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
PT
XX
XX Claim 9; Page 1779; 2745pp; English.
PS
XX
XX AAZ6954 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 107 TGATCTCTATGCCGAGTC 125
|||||
DB 1 TGTTCCTCAGTGCCCTGTC 19

RESULT 1463
AAD09709/c
ID AAD09709 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAD09709;
AC
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Cryptosporidium parvum S60 gene sequencing PCR primer, S15.R11.
DE
XX
XX S60 antigen; protozoasacide; vaccine; intestinal infection; diarrhoea;
KW

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KW AIDS; Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome; cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX Cryptosporidium parvum.
OS WO200140248-A1.
XX 07-JUN-2001.
XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-AU001492.
XX 01-DEC-1999; 99AU-00004400.
XX (MACQ-) MACQUARIE RES LTD.
XX Winter G, Slade MB, Williams KL, Gooley AA;
PI WPI; 2001-408274/43.
XX
XX Novel nucleic acids encoding antigenic polypeptides of Cryptosporidium
PT useful in antigenic preparations for immunizing animals against
PT Cryptosporidium.
XX
XX Example; Fig 6; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to Cryptosporidium parvum S60 potential vaccine
CC antigen and its corresponding DNA molecule. S60 antigens are used in
CC vaccine preparations for immunising animals. Preferably human, against
CC Cryptosporidium. The S60 protein is processed into two glycoproteins S15
CC and S45. This S45 and S15 glycoproteins behave as a single membrane
CC glycoprotein S60. S60 vaccine antigen is used for treating intestinal
CC infections such as diarrhoea in immunosuppressed patients e.g., AIDS
CC (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), cancer patients and recipients of
CC transplants. The present DNA sequence is PCR primer which is used for
CC sequencing Cryptosporidium parvum S60 Gene
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 295 GTGCTCCTGGAGCTGTTGG 313
DB 19 GTGGTACTGAAGCTTCTGG 1
RESULT 1464
AAF56086
ID AAF56086 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF56086;
XX
DT 18-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE HBV DNA polymerase gene PCR primer HBPri35B.
XX
XX HBV; hepatitis B virus; DNA polymerase gene; anti-HBV drug resistance;
KW mutation detection; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis B virus.
XX
XX WO200104358-A2.
PN
PD 18-JAN-2001.
XX
XX 05-JUL-2000; 2000WO-EP006306.
PF
XX 08-JUL-1999; 99EP-00870148.
PR
XX 13-JUL-1999; 99US-0143546P.
PR
XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
PA
XX Stuyver L, Maertens G, Van Geyt C;
PI

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XX WPI; 2001-138370/14.
XX
XX Monitoring anti-HBV drug resistance by genetic detection of mutations in
PT DNA polymerase of HBV in patient's sample, involves hybridizing the
PT polynucleic acids of the sample with a probe and detecting the hybrid.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 12; 64pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a primer used in a method for monitoring anti-
CC hepatitis B virus (HBV) drug resistance in a patient by genetic detection
CC of any one of mutations L528M, M552V/I and/or V/L/M555I in HBV DNA
CC polymerase in a biological sample from the patient. The method is useful
CC in the field of genetic detection of anti-HBV drug resistance during HBV
CC therapy. The method is rapid, reliable and precise
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 566 AATGCCGAAAGGAATGGG 584
DB 2 AAAGACAAAGAAATGG 20
RESULT 1465
ABK16809/c
ID ASK16809 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ASK16809;
XX
XX 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human protein refolding PCR primer #36.
DE
XX
KW Protein refolding; growth hormone supergene family; human; mouse; ss;
KW therapeutic half-life; PCR primer; anti-angiogenesis factor.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200187925-A2.
PN
XX 22-NOV-2001.
PD
XX
XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016088.
PF
XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0204617P.
PR
XX (BOLD-) BOLDER BIOTECHNOLOGY INC.
PA
XX Rosendahl MS, Cox GN, Doherty DH;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-0899843/12.
DR
XX
XX Making and refolding insoluble or aggregated proteins having free
PT cysteine by exposing host cell expressing protein to cysteine blocking
PT agent, and exposing to cysteine reactive group to increase their
PT effectiveness.
XX
XX Example 9; Page 39; 110pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a host cell, made to express an insoluble or
CC aggregated protein having free cysteines residues. The cell is then lysed
CC by chemical, enzymatic or physical agents and solubilised by exposing it
CC to a denaturing agent, a reducing agent and a cysteine blocking agent,
CC and is refolded into a biologically active form by reducing the
CC concentrations of denaturing and reducing agents. The protein may belong
CC to the growth hormone supergene family or may be an anti-angiogenesis
CC factor. The method is useful for preparing a refolded, soluble form of an
CC insoluble or aggregated protein. The proteins of the invention can act as
CC delivery vehicles for enhancement of the circulatory half-life of the
CC

```

CC therapeutics that are attached or for directing delivery of a specific
CC target within the body. Sequences ABK16774-ABK16852 represent PCR primers
CC used in synthesis of the proteins

XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;

Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 778 AGAGAAACGA 788

DB 12 AGAGAAACGA 2

RESULT 1466

AAQ10578

ID AAQ10578 standard; DNA; 14 BP.

XX

AC AAQ10578;

XX

DT 10-MAY-1991 (first entry)

XX

DE Probe for detecting human factor IX encoding plasmid clone.

XX

XX Human factor IX; genetic deficiencies; blood clotting disorders;

KW haemophilia B; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US4994371-A.

XX

PD 19-FEB-1991.

XX

PF 19-MAY-1989; 89US-00355900.

XX

PR 16-MAY-1985; 85US-00735702.

XX

PR 18-JUL-1986; 86US-00888041.

XX

PR 28-AUG-1987; 87US-00094031.

XX

PA (DAVI/) DAVIE E W.

XX

PI Davie EW, Kurachi K;

XX

DR WPI; 1991-072901/10.

XX

PT DNA coding for human factor IX - used for producing polypeptide and

XX

PT detecting genetic modifications in diagnosing blood clotting

XX

PS deficiencies.

XX

PS Disclosure; Page 7; 12pp; English.

XX

CC This probe is used to screen a human liver cDNA library for the presence

XX

CC of a clone (pFIX1) contg. the coding information for human factor IX.

XX

CC The recombinant DNA clone is useful for detecting mutations or other

XX

CC genetic deficiencies concerned with factor IX. It can also be used to

XX

CC diagnose blood clotting deficiencies e.g. haemophilia B. The use of

XX

CC recombinant DNA methods results in the large scale expression of hFIX

XX

CC polypeptides. See also AAQ10577 and AAQ10579

XX

XX Sequence 14 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY

DB

RESULT 1467

AAQ32889/c

ID AAQ32889 standard; DNA; 14 BP.

XX

AC AAQ32889;

XX

DT 29-APR-1993 (first entry)

XX

DE Human apolipoprotein epsilon 7 minus-strand probe #19.

XX

XX anchored polymerase chain reaction; APCR; apoE; mismatch; epsilon 2;

KW epsilon 4; epsilon 5; epsilon 7; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

PN JP04320700-A.

XX

PD 11-NOV-1992.

XX

PE 17-APR-1991; 91JP-00112435.

XX

PR 17-APR-1991; 91JP-00112435.

XX

PA (NNTR) NIPPON SHOUJI KK.

XX

DR WPI; 1992-426692/52.

XX

PT Testing apolipoprotein E genotype - using polymerase chain reactor

XX

PT primers and labelled allele-specific oligonucleotide probe for

XX

PT hybridisation to amplified deoxyribonucleic acid.

XX

PS Claim 8; Page 13; 16pp; Japanese.

XX

CC Primer #2 (5'-3618-3639-3'; see AAQ32872) was used with minus strand

XX

CC primer #4 (3'-4220-4241-5'; see AAQ32874) to amplify exon 4 of the human

XX

CC apolipoprotein E gene. The epsilon 7 mismatch mutation occurs in this

XX

CC region, at position 4141 and 4144. A set of four oligonucleotide probes

XX

CC was prepared to distinguish the wild-type from the mutant base at the

XX

CC mismatch position for both the plus and the minus strands. The probe set

XX

CC AAQ32881-2 and AAQ32889-90 hybridises to nucleotides 4136-4149 of ApoE

XX

SQ Sequence 14 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY

DB

RESULT 1468

AAQ32881

ID AAQ32881 standard; DNA; 14 BP.

XX

AC AAQ32881;

XX

DT 29-APR-1993 (first entry)

XX

DE Human apolipoprotein epsilon 7 plus-strand probe #11.

XX

XX anchored polymerase chain reaction; APCR; apoE; mismatch; epsilon 2;

KW epsilon 4; epsilon 5; epsilon 7; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

PN JP04320700-A.

XX

PD 11-NOV-1992.

XX

PE 17-APR-1991; 91JP-00112435.

XX

PR 17-APR-1991; 91JP-00112435.

XX

PA (NNTR) NIPPON SHOJI KK.
XX
DR WPI; 1992-426592/52.
XX
XX Testing apolipoprotein E genotype - using polymerase chain reactor
PT primers and labelled allele-specific oligonucleotide probe for
PT hybridisation to amplified deoxyribonucleic acid.
XX
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 12; 16pp; Japanese.
XX
CC Primer #2 (5'-3618-3639-3', see AAQ32872) was used with minus strand
CC primer #4 (3'-4220-4241-5', see AAQ32874) to amplify exon 4 of the human
CC apolipoprotein E gene. The epsilon 7 mismatch mutation occurs in this
CC region, at position 4141 and 4144. A set of four oligonucleotide probes
CC was prepared to distinguish the wild-type from the mutant base at the
CC mismatch position for both the plus and the minus strands. The probe set
CC AAQ32881-2 and AAQ32889-90 hybridises to nucleotides 4136-4149 of ApoE
XX
XX Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1131 CTTCACCTCCAGCT 1144
Db 1 CTGCTCCTCCAGCT 14
RESULT 1469
AAQ40608
ID AAQ40608 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC AAQ40608;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 10-AUG-1993 (first entry)
XX
DE Hypervariable region detection probe 14C14.
XX
XX HVR; human; animal; forensic science; paternity testing; diagnosis;
KW animal breeding; hereditary diseases; tumours; allele; loss;
KW chromosomal regions; tumour region identification; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PR2680520-A1.
PN
XX 26-FEB-1993.
PD
XX 22-AUG-1991; 91FR-00010516.
PF
XX 22-AUG-1991; 91FR-00010516.
PR
XX (ETPR) ETAT FRANCAIS.
PA
XX Vergnaud G;
PI
XX WPI; 1993-136548/17.
DR
XX
XX Detecting the hypervariable regions of DNA for diagnosing hereditary
PT illnesses and tumours - by hybridising labelled polynucleotides and
PT analysing genomic DNA of individuals which react with restriction
PT fragments.
XX
XX Example; Page 13; 46pp; French.
PS
XX
CC The sequence is that of a polynucleotide probe which may be used in the
CC detection of new hypervariable regions (HVR) in a DNA sequence. HVR
CC represent a fingerprint useful in e.g. forensic science, paternity
CC testing, animal breeding, etc. The probe may be used as part of a method
CC for the efficient detection in humans or other animals, without the use
CC of mini-satellites or primary enrichment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to

CC correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1013 CTGAAAAGAGGGG 1026
Db 1 CTGAAAACGATGGG 14
RESULT 1470
AAT99020
ID AAT99020 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC AAT99020;
XX
DT 23-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe 215m50 for drug induced HIV RT gene G213L214T215.
XX
KW Reverse transcriptase gene; HIV, RT gene; antiviral drug susceptibility;
KW virus susceptibility; antiviral drug resistant viral strain; retrovirus;
KW Hepadnaviridae; HIV RT genotyping; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX
PN WO9727332-A1.
XX
PD 31-JUL-1997.
XX
PF 17-JAN-1997; 97WO-EP000211.
XX
XX 26-JAN-1996; 96BP-00870005.
PR
XX 25-JUN-1996; 96EP-00870081.
XX
PA (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
XX
XX Stuyver L, Louwagie J, Rossau R;
PI
XX WPI; 1997-393716/36.
DR
XX
PT Determining susceptibility to antiviral drugs of reverse transcriptase
PT containing viruses - useful for genotyping HIV RT and detecting antiviral
PT resistant HIV.
XX
PS Claim 13; Page 38; 59pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents a probe for a wild type HIV reverse
CC transcriptase (RT) gene fragment. This sequence can be used in the method
CC of the invention for determining the susceptibility to antiviral drugs of
CC viruses which contain RT genes and are present in a biological sample. It
CC comprises: (1) releasing, isolating or concentrating the polynucleic
CC acids present in a sample; (2) amplifying the relevant part of the RT
CC genes present with at least one suitable primer pair; (3) hybridising the
CC polynucleic acids of step (1) or (2) with at least two RT gene probes,
CC the probes being applied to known locations on a solid support, and are
CC capable of simultaneously hybridising to their respective target regions
CC under appropriate hybridisation and wash condition allowing the detection
CC of homologous targets, or with the probes hybridising specifically with a
CC sequence complementary to any of the target sequences; (4) detecting the
CC hybrids formed in step (3); and (4) inferring the nucleotide sequence at
CC the codons of interest (codons 38-44, 47-53, 65-72, 73-77, 148-154, 180-
CC 187, 212-216, and 217-220), and/or the amino acids of the codons of
CC interest and/or antiviral drug resistance spectrum, and possible the type
CC of viral isolates involved from the differential hybridisation signals
CC obtained in step (4). The method is specifically used to detect antiviral
CC drug resistant strains of viruses containing RT genes, especially HIV
CC retroviruses and Hepadnaviridae. The method can also be used for
CC genotyping HIV RT

```
XX SQ Sequence 14 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1212 GGGGGCTGACCCCA 1225
Db 1 GGGGGCTTACCACA 14

RESULT 1471
AAT98980/c
ID AAT98980 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX AC AAT98980;
XX DT 23-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Probe 215w22 for wild type HIV RT gene T215.
XX KW Reverse transcriptase gene; HIV; RT gene; antiviral drug susceptibility;
KW virus susceptibility; antiviral drug resistant viral strain; retrovirus;
KW Hepadnaviridae; HIV RT genotyping; probe; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX FN WC9727332-AL.
XX PD 31-JUL-1997.
XX PF 17-JAN-1997; 97WO-EP000211.
XX PR 26-JAN-1996; 96EP-00870005.
XX PR 23-JUN-1996; 96EP-00870081.
XX PA (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
XX PI Stuyver L, Louwagie J, Rossau R;
XX WPI; 1997-393716/36.
XX DR
XX PT Determining susceptibility to antiviral drugs of reverse transcriptase
XX containing viruses - useful for genotyping HIV RT and detecting antiviral
XX resistant HIV.
XX PS Claim 13; Page 38; 59pp; English.
XX CC This sequence represents a probe for a wild type HIV reverse
XX transcriptase (RT) gene fragment. This sequence can be used in the method
XX of the invention for determining the susceptibility to antiviral drugs of
XX viruses which contain RT genes and are present in a biological sample. It
XX comprises: (1) releasing, isolating or concentrating the polynucleic
XX acids present in a sample; (2) amplifying the relevant part of the RT
XX genes present with at least one suitable primer pair; (3) hybridising the
XX polynucleic acids of step (1) or (2) with at least two RT gene probes,
XX the probes being applied to known locations on a solid support, and are
XX capable of simultaneously hybridising to their respective target regions
XX under appropriate hybridisation and wash conditions allowing the detection
XX of homologous targets, or with the probes hybridising specifically with a
XX sequence complementary to any of the target sequences; (4) detecting the
XX hybrids formed in step (3); and (4) inferring the nucleotide sequence at
XX the codons of interest (codons 38-44, 47-53, 65-72, 73-77, 148-154, 180-
XX 187, 212-216, and 217-220), and/or the amino acids of the codons of
XX interest and/or antiviral drug resistance spectrum, and possible the type
XX of viral isolates involved from the differential hybridisation signals
XX obtained in step (4). The method is specifically used to detect antiviral
XX drug resistant strains of viruses containing RT genes, especially HIV
XX retroviruses and Hepadnaviridae. The method can also be used for
XX genotyping HIV RT
```

```
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 793 GTCTCCTGTAGTAA 806
Db 14 GTCTGGTGTAGTAA 1

RESULT 1472
AAT79144/c
ID AAT79144 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX AC AAT79144;
XX DT 08-OCT-1997 (first entry)
XX DE Human VEGF cDNA antisense oligonucleotide A089N.
XX KW Human; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; antisense; preparation;
KW oligonucleotide; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN JP03154579-A.
XX PD 17-JUN-1997.
XX PF 05-JUL-1996; 96JP-00195419.
XX PR 03-OCT-1995; 95JP-00279752.
XX PA (TOAG) TOA GOSSEI CHEM IND LTD.
XX DR WPI; 1997-375653/35.
XX PT Method for preparing an anti-sense nucleic acid - useful for preventing
XX expression of a target gene.
XX PS Example; Page 17; 25pp; Japanese.
XX CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide antisense to human vascular
XX endothelial growth factor (hVEGF) cDNA. It was prepared by hybridising
XX several random nucleotide sequences to DNA or RNA encoding a target
XX protein, i.e. hVEGF cDNA, to obtain hybridising antisense
XX oligonucleotides, which preferably prevent the expression of the target
XX protein, and optionally lysing the hybridisation site with a nucleic acid
XX degrading substance
XX SQ Sequence 14 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1243 GCCTCCGACCCCAT 1256
Db 14 GCCTCCGAAACCAT 1

RESULT 1473
AAV99062
ID AAV99062 standard; RNA; 14 BP.
XX AC AAV99062;
XX DT 17-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human EGF-R target sequence nucleotide position 3643.
XX KW Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; EGF-R; target sequence;
```

KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; inhibition; cell proliferation;
 KW cancer; genetic drift; detection; mutation; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9833893-A2.
 PN 06-AUG-1998.
 PD 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000730.
 XX 31-JAN-1997; 97US-0036476P.
 PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-00985162.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (UYAS-) UNIV ASTON.
 XX Akhtar S, Fell P, Mcswiggen JA;
 PI WPI; 1998-437449/37.
 DR Enzymatic nucleic acids - which cleave RNA derived from an epidermal
 PT growth factor receptor, useful for inhibiting cell proliferation and for
 PT treating cancers.
 XX Claim 6; Page 89; 109pp; English.
 PS The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules (NAMS);
 CC which specifically cleave RNA derived from an epidermal growth factor
 CC receptor (EGF-R) gene. AAV97221 to AAV98043 and AAV98979 to AAV99090
 CC represent specifically claimed target sequence from human EGF-R. AAV98044
 CC to AAV98866 and AAV98867 to V9878 represent hammerhead ribozymes and
 CC hairpin ribozymes respectively for human EGF-R. The NAMS are useful for
 CC cleaving EGF-R RNA in the treatment of a condition associated with EGF-R
 CC expression levels e.g. to inhibit cell proliferation in the prevention or
 CC treatment of cancers. The NAMS can also be used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of EGF-R RNA in a cell
 XX Sequence 14 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 7.4e-02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1232 CGACAGCCCTCGCC 1245
 DB 1 CGACAGCCCTCGCC 14
 RESULT 1474
 AAV48874
 ID AAV48874 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
 AC AAV48874;
 XX 15-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 DT ErbB-2 gene antisense oligonucleotide ErbB-2-N-83.
 DE ErbB-2; antisense oligonucleotide; modulate; gene expression; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS EP856579-A1.
 XX 05-AUG-1998.
 PD 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.
 PF 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.
 PR 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.
 XX

PA (BIOG-) BIOGOSTIK GES BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.
 XX Schlingensiepen K, Brysch W;
 PI WPI; 1998-400910/35.
 DR Preparation of antisense oligo-nucleotide(s) which lack long runs of
 PT consecutive guanosine or inosine - and have specific ratio of residues
 PT able to form two or three hydrogen bonds, have greater activity and
 PT reduced toxicity, used therapeutically or to modulate growth of cells in
 PT culture.
 XX Example 4; Fig 6d; 285pp; English.
 PS AAV48709-886 represent antisense oligonucleotides directed against the
 CC ErbB-2 gene. Of these, only oligonucleotides AAV48709-91 resulted in
 CC significant reduction in ErbB-2 protein expression, while
 CC oligonucleotides AAV48792-886 had little effect. The oligonucleotides
 CC exemplify the invention. The specification describes oligonucleotides
 CC that contain 8-30 nucleotides, which contain at most 8 nucleotides that
 CC can each form three hydrogen bonds to cytosine; do not contain four
 CC consecutive nucleotides able to form three H-bonds each to four
 CC consecutive cytosines; do not contain two sequences of three consecutive
 CC nucleotides each able to form three H-bonds to three consecutive
 CC cytosines, and the ratio between residues able to form two H-bonds each
 CC (2R) or three such bonds (3R) is given by 2R/3R = 0.33-0.72. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used to modulate expression of genes, particularly
 CC the genes for p53, ErbB-2, junB, junD, TGF-beta 1 or beta 2 to control
 CC proliferation of primary cell cultures (e.g. bone marrow stem, liver or
 CC kidney cells, osteoclasts, osteoblasts and/or keratinocytes). The
 CC oligonucleotides can also be used to analyse function of proteins (by
 CC altering their expression or activity) and therapeutically, e.g. in cases
 CC of cancer or (targeting TGF) for stimulating the immune system
 XX Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e-02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 909 TTTCTTTGGTCTTT 922
 DB 1 TTTATTTGCTTT 14
 RESULT 1475
 AAV19194
 ID AAA19194 standard; RNA; 14 BP.
 XX AAA19194;
 AC AAA19194;
 XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DT Human TIE-2 target site SEQ ID NO:2420.
 DE Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiodioma;
 KW tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO9950403-A2.
 XX 07-OCT-1999.
 PD 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0006507.
 PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0006507.
 XX

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PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
XX of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX
XX Claim 56; Page 138; 305pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA molecules with RNA
XX cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
XX hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
XX gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
XX AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
XX and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
XX corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
XX AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
XX and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
XX sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
XX AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
XX for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
XX AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
XX the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
XX stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
XX integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
XX especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
XX macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
XX angioblastoma of tuberculous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
XX syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
XX and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
XX integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX
XX Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
XX Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 7; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 889 GTGCTGTGCGCCT 902
XX Db 1 GUGCUGUGGCCUU 14
XX
XX RESULT 1476
XX AA92766
XX ID AA92766 standard; RNA; 14 BP.
XX
XX AC AA92766;
XX
XX DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human A-raf target sequence nucleotide position 156.
XX
XX Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
XX target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;
XX screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;
XX inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;
XX restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9850530-A2.
XX
XX PD 12-NOV-1998.
XX
XX OS 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US0009249.
XX
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09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.
09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.
09-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.
22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.
22-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.
05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.
19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.
(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;
Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;
Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;
WPI; 1999-009494/01.
Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes
- especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,
restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates
used as antiviral agents and synthons.
Claim 179; Page 163; 259pp; English.
A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
caused by specific RNA. e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
activity. AA90822 to AA93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
Sequence 14 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1119 GCCCAGTCCACCT 1132
Db 1 GCCCAGGCCACCU 14
RESULT 1477
AA92005
ID AA92005 standard; RNA; 14 BP.
XX
XX AC AA92005;
XX
XX DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human C-raf target sequence nucleotide position 205.
XX
XX Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
XX target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;
XX screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;
XX inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;
XX restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
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XX PN WO9850530-A2.
 XX PD 12-NOV-1998.
 XX PF 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.
 XX PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.
 XX PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.
 XX PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.
 XX PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.
 XX PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
 XX PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.
 XX PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.
 XX PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PI Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;
 XX PI Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswigen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;
 XX PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;
 XX DR WPI; 1999-009494/01.
 XX PT Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes
 XX PT - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,
 XX PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates
 XX PT used as antiviral agents and synthons.
 XX PS Claim 151; Page 155; 259pp; English.
 XX CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 XX CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 XX CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 XX CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
 XX CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 XX CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
 XX CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
 XX CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
 XX CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
 XX CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
 XX CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
 XX CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
 XX CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-rat RNA. Specifically NACs
 XX CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
 XX CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
 XX CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-rat. Introduction
 XX CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
 XX CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
 XX CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
 XX SQ Sequence 14 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e-02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1137 CTCGACTCCACCT 1150
 DB 1 CUCCAGCUGCAUCU 14
 RESULT 1478
 AAX14937/c
 ID AAX14937 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
 XX AC AAX14937;
 XX DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX DE Triple helix third strand of 23S rRNA gene nucleotides 471-484.
 XX KW Triple helix formation; DNA detection; triple helix; identification; bacteria;

KW oncogene; virus; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 OS Haemophilus influenzae.
 XX PN US5861244-A.
 XX PD 19-JAN-1999.
 XX PF 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00173489.
 XX PR 29-OCT-1992; 92US-00968436.
 XX PA (PROF-) PROFILE DIAGNOSTIC SCI INC.
 XX PI Hepburn AG, Wang C;
 XX DR WPI; 1999-130384/11.
 XX PT Assay of genetic sequences based on triplex formation from double
 XX PT stranded analyte - and hybrid of anchor and reporter sequences, with
 XX PT reporter released if triplex formation occurs, used e.g. to identify
 XX PT bacteria.
 XX PS Disclosure; Col 25-26; 168pp; English.
 XX CC The present sequence represents a polynucleotide that is able to form a
 XX CC triple helix with a double stranded sequence. Cytosine bases in the
 XX CC present can be replaced with 5-methylcytosine for increased triplex
 XX CC stability. The present sequence is used in the assay of the invention,
 XX CC where it can be part of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA sequence. The
 XX CC assay comprises adding a sample containing double-stranded DNA test
 XX CC sequences to an aqueous medium containing at least one complex of anchor
 XX CC DNA, attached to a solid support, and reporter DNA, where either a part
 XX CC of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA is designed to form a triple-strand
 XX CC structure with part of the test sequence. Triplex formation results in
 XX CC displacement of the reporter DNA which is detected as an indication of
 XX CC the presence of the DNA test sequence. The method is used to detect DNA
 XX CC sequences, particularly for identification of bacteria (by detecting
 XX CC genes for ribosomal RNA) in clinical samples, but also detection of
 XX CC oncogenes and Hepatitis B virus
 XX SQ Sequence 14 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1015 GAAAAAGAGGGCGGA 1028
 DB 14 GAAGAGAGGGCGGA 1
 RESULT 1479
 AAZ64702
 ID AAZ64702 standard; RNA; 14 BP.
 XX AC AAZ64702;
 XX DT 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Substrate for hairpin ribozyme which cleaves HCV at nt. 960.
 XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
 KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
 KW autoimmune disease; ss.
 XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX PN WO9955847-A2.
 XX PD 04-NOV-1999.

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PF 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
XX
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
PR 25-FEB-1999; 98US-00257608.
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
XX hepatitis C infection.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 94; 123pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
XX enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hairpin ribozyme, which cleaves the
XX Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in the
XX descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
XX target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
XX which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
XX ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesized to
XX target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
XX length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
XX nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
XX viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
XX Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
XX hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
XX interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
XX diseases, and cancer
XX
XX Sequence 14 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
XX Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1161 TGACTGTCCTCAACT 1174
XX :|||:|||||:
XX 1 UGACUGCUCACACU 14
XX
XX RESULT 1480
XX AAA26114
XX ID AAA26114 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX AC AAA26114;
XX DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:2612.
XX
XX Oestrogen receptor; c-ras; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
XX anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9954459-A2.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
XX
XX 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
XX 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
XX Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;

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PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;
PI Matulic-Adamic J;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX
XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
XX used to treat cancer.
XX
XX Claim 79; Page 98; 148pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
XX with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodithioate
XX link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
XX nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
XX gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium), or
XX in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
XX for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
XX Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
XX correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
XX particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
XX reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
XX used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
XX resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
XX AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
XX AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences.
XX AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
XX sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
XX sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
XX antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
XX invention
XX
XX Sequence 14 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 743 ACACCGTGTGCACC 756
XX |||||:|||||
XX 1 ACACGGTCTGCACC 14
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 1481
XX AAA26158
XX ID AAA26158 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX AC AAA26158;
XX DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:2656.
XX
XX Oestrogen receptor; c-ras; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
XX anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9954459-A2.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
XX
XX 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
XX 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
XX Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;

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PI Matulic-Adamic J;
XX
XX
XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX
XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
XX used to treat cancer.
XX
XX Claim 79; Page 100; 149pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
XX with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodithioate
XX link, having endonuclease activity. (A) and more generally any catalytic
XX nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
XX gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of the breast or endometrium), or
XX in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
XX for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
XX Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
XX correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
XX particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
XX reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
XX used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
XX resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
XX AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
XX AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences.
XX AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
XX sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
XX sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
XX antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
XX invention
XX
XX Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1119 GCCCAGTTCACCT 1132
XX ||||| |||||
XX Db 1 GCCCAGTCTCTCT 14
XX
XX RESULT 1482
XX ABA02602/c
XX ID ABA02602 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
XX AC ABA02602;
XX
XX XX 05-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE PTEN targeted ribozyme flanking sequence sRz-774.
XX
XX Infection; antisense RNA; ribozyme; DNase; antiviral; gene therapy;
XX Papilloma virus; hepatitis B virus; cytotoxic; cytostatic; wart;
XX cervical dysplasia; cervical carcinoma; carcinoma; laryngeal papilloma;
XX ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX OS WC200179524-A2.
XX
XX PN 25-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PD 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012130.
XX
XX PF 17-APR-2000; 2000US-00548449.
XX
XX PR 03-APR-2000; 2000US-0251810P.
XX
XX PT (UYSC-) UNIV SOUTH CAROLINA.
XX PA (PENN-) PENN STATE RES FOUND.
XX
XX PI Norris US, Clawson GA, Westwater C, Schofield D, Schmidt MG;
XX PI Hoel B, Dolan J, Pan W;
XX
XX

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DR WPI; 2001-607700/69.
XX
XX Novel nucleic acid for the treatment of papilloma or hepatitis virus
XX induced conditions comprises a catalytic region which produces a
XX cytotoxic or cytostatic effect in the infected cell.
XX
XX Example; Page 97; 143pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to the discovery, identification and
XX characterisation of toxic agents lethal to pathogens and methods for
XX targeting such toxic agents to a pathogen or pathogen infected cells in
XX order to treat and/or eradicate the infection. In particular the
XX invention relates to at least one nucleic acid molecule, which
XX specifically hybridises to mRNA encoding at least one viral protein
XX associated with the transformation or plasmid copy number control, which
XX hybridises to a viral polyadenylation signal or a core, pre core or
XX polyomase encoding sequence. Specifically, the invention relates to the
XX delivery of one or more toxic gene products, antisense RNAs, ribozymes,
XX DNazymes or a combination thereof. The nucleic acids have antiviral
XX activity and can be used in gene therapy. They are useful for the
XX treatment of papilloma or hepatitis virus induced conditions and can
XX produce a cytotoxic or cytostatic effect in papillomavirus or hepatitis B
XX infected cells. The papilloma virus induced condition is selected from
XX warts, cervical dysplasia, cervical carcinoma, carcinoma in situ and
XX laryngeal papilloma. ABA02588-ABA02610 comprise ribozyme flanking
XX sequences and ABA02612-ABA02660 comprise DNazyme target sequences, useful
XX to the invention
XX
XX Sequence 14 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 997 TGTGGGAATCGAC 1010
XX ||||| |||||
XX Db 14 TGTGGGAATCTTAC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1483
XX AAL42722/c
XX ID AAL42722 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
XX AC AAL42722;
XX
XX DT 19-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human transcription controlling factor (E2F) detection oligonucleotide 3.
XX
XX KW Human; ss; transcription controlling factor detection oligonucleotide;
XX E2F detection oligonucleotide; expressed activity;
XX transcription activity of E2F.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN JP2002065264-A.
XX
XX XX 05-MAR-2002.
XX
XX PF 25-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00255579.
XX
XX PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00255579.
XX
XX PA (SUME) SUMITOMO ELECTRIC IND CO.
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-367845/40.
XX
XX XX An oligo DNA.
XX
XX PT Claim 1; Page 6; 8pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention comprises four transcription controlling factor (E2F)
XX detection oligonucleotides. The E2F detection oligonucleotides of the

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CC invention are useful for determining the expressed amount of E2F or the
CC transcription activity of E2F. The present sequence represents an E2F
CC detection oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. NO. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1188 CAGAGAGTGGCACC 1201
DB 14 CAGGAGGTGGCC 1
RESULT 1484
ABK85917
ID ABK85917 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX AC ABK85917;
XX 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus detection primer #17.
XX Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus; MRSA; primer; ss; meca;
XX probe.
XX Staphylococcus aureus.
XX EP1160333-A2.
XX 05-DEC-2001.
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001EP-00112100.
XX 29-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00163149.
XX 09-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00179394.
XX (TOYJ) TOSOH CORP.
XX Taya T, Ishiguro T, Saito J;
XX WPI; 2002-396248/43.
XX New oligonucleotide specific for the meca methicillin-resistance gene,
XX useful for cleavage, detection and amplification of the gene or related
XX mRNA.
XX Claim 1; Page 18; 28pp; English.
XX This invention relates to oligonucleotides used for cleaving, detecting
XX and amplifying the meca gene (associated with methicillin resistance in
XX Staphylococcus aureus) or its derived RNA. The invention also comprises a
XX detection method employing an RNA amplification process, using RNA
XX derived from the meca gene as template. Also disclosed is a detection
XX method for a methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA), comprising an RNA
XX amplification process in the presence of a complementary oligonucleotide
XX probe labelled with an intercalated fluorescent dye, where complementary
XX binding of the probe to the RNA transcription product results in a change
XX in the fluorescent property relative to that of a situation where a
XX complex formation is absent, and then measuring the fluorescence
XX intensity of the reaction solution. The oligonucleotides may be used as
XX primers or probes, for detecting methicillin-resistant S. aureus in
XX clinical samples. They may also be used therapeutically to inhibit RNA
XX reverse transcription or translation. These oligonucleotides permit rapid
XX and very sensitive detection/identification of the meca gene, at a
XX relatively low temperature without the need for heat denaturation of
XX target RNA. The present sequence represents a methicillin resistant
XX Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) detection oligonucleotide of the invention
XX Sequence 14 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. NO. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 831 GAAGTTGTGCCTAC 844
DB 1 GAAGTTGTGCCTAC 14
RESULT 1485
ABK85919
ID ABK85919 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX AC ABK85919;
XX 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus detection primer #19.
XX Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus; MRSA; primer; ss; meca;
XX probe.
XX Staphylococcus aureus.
XX EP1160333-A2.
XX 05-DEC-2001.
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001EP-00112100.
XX 29-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00163149.
XX 09-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00179394.
XX (TOYJ) TOSOH CORP.
XX Taya T, Ishiguro T, Saito J;
XX WPI; 2002-396248/43.
XX New oligonucleotide specific for the meca methicillin-resistance gene,
XX useful for cleavage, detection and amplification of the gene or related
XX mRNA.
XX Claim 5; Page 19; 28pp; English.
XX This invention relates to oligonucleotides used for cleaving, detecting
XX and amplifying the meca gene (associated with methicillin resistance in
XX Staphylococcus aureus) or its derived RNA. The invention also comprises a
XX detection method employing an RNA amplification process, using RNA
XX derived from the meca gene as template. Also disclosed is a detection
XX method for a methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA), comprising an RNA
XX amplification process in the presence of a complementary oligonucleotide
XX probe labelled with an intercalated fluorescent dye, where complementary
XX binding of the probe to the RNA transcription product results in a change
XX in the fluorescent property relative to that of a situation where a
XX complex formation is absent, and then measuring the fluorescence
XX intensity of the reaction solution. The oligonucleotides may be used as
XX primers or probes, for detecting methicillin-resistant S. aureus in
XX clinical samples. They may also be used therapeutically to inhibit RNA
XX reverse transcription or translation. These oligonucleotides permit rapid
XX and very sensitive detection/identification of the meca gene, at a
XX relatively low temperature without the need for heat denaturation of
XX target RNA. The present sequence represents a methicillin resistant
XX Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) detection oligonucleotide of the invention
XX Sequence 14 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. NO. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 831 GAAGTTGTGCCTAC 844

Db 1 GAAGGTGCTTAC 14

RESULT 1486

ABZ34220

ID ABZ34220 standard; DNA; 14 BP.

XX AC ABZ34220;

XX DT 31-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE HIV-1 reverse transcriptase mutation detection probe SEQ ID NO:462.

XX KW Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; reverse transcriptase; RT; enzyme;

XX KW detection; mutation; anti-HIV drug resistance; polymorphism; resistance;

XX KW probe; ss.

XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200255741-A2.

XX PD 18-JUL-2002.

XX PF 09-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000153.

XX PR 11-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00870005.

XX PR 20-APR-2001; 2001EP-00870085.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286102P.

XX PA (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.

XX PI De Smet K, Stuyver L;

XX DR WPI; 2002-590680/63.

XX PT Detecting mutations associated with anti-HIV drug resistance comprises

XX PT detecting at least one of the mutations in the HIV reverse transcriptase

XX PT gene by using probes optimized to function together in a reverse-

XX PT hybridization assay.

XX PS Claim 2; Page 29; 117pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a method for detecting mutations

XX CC associated with anti-HIV drug resistance in a patient by detecting at

XX CC least one of the mutations K103N/R, V106A/I/L, Y181C/I, M184V/I, Y188L,

XX CC G190A/S/R, T215Y/F/D/S/A and/or Q151M/L in the reverse transcriptase (RT)

XX CC of HIV strains in a biological sample using a specific set of probes

XX CC optimised to function together in a reverse-hybridisation assay. The

XX CC method and the nucleic acid sequences used in the method are useful for

XX CC determining viral mutations and/or polymorphisms in the HIV RT gene

XX CC associated with resistance. The probes are useful for the genetic

XX CC detection, preferably in vitro detection of the mutations K103N/R,

XX CC V106A/I/L, Y181C/I, Q151M/L, M184V/I, Y188L, G190A/S/R and/or

XX CC T215Y/F/D/S/A in the RT of HIV strains in a biological sample, where the

XX CC mutation is associated with anti-HIV drug resistance. The method provides

XX CC a rapid, reliable and precise assay or determination and monitoring of

XX CC antiviral drug resistance or mutations associated with drug resistance of

XX CC viruses containing RT genes. ABZ33759 to ABZ34642 represent HIV RT

XX CC sequences and probes which are used in the exemplification of the present

XX CC invention

XX SQ Sequence 14 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1212 GGGGGCTGACCCCA 1225

Db 1 GGGGGCTTACCACA 14

RESULT 1487

ABZ34640/c

ID ABZ34640 standard; DNA; 14 BP.

XX AC ABZ34640;

XX DT 31-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE HIV-1 reverse transcriptase mutation detection probe SEQ ID NO:882.

XX KW Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; reverse transcriptase; RT; enzyme;

XX KW detection; mutation; anti-HIV drug resistance; polymorphism; resistance;

XX KW probe; ss.

XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200255741-A2.

XX PD 18-JUL-2002.

XX PF 09-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000153.

XX PR 11-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00870005.

XX PR 20-APR-2001; 2001EP-00870085.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286102P.

XX PA (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.

XX PI De Smet K, Stuyver L;

XX DR WPI; 2002-590680/63.

XX PT Detecting mutations associated with anti-HIV drug resistance comprises

XX PT detecting at least one of the mutations in the HIV reverse transcriptase

XX PT gene by using probes optimized to function together in a reverse-

XX PT hybridization assay.

XX PS Claim 2; Page 29; 117pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a method for detecting mutations

XX CC associated with anti-HIV drug resistance in a patient by detecting at

XX CC least one of the mutations K103N/R, V106A/I/L, Y181C/I, M184V/I, Y188L,

XX CC G190A/S/R, T215Y/F/D/S/A and/or Q151M/L in the reverse transcriptase (RT)

XX CC of HIV strains in a biological sample using a specific set of probes

XX CC optimised to function together in a reverse-hybridisation assay. The

XX CC method and the nucleic acid sequences used in the method are useful for

XX CC determining viral mutations and/or polymorphisms in the HIV RT gene

XX CC associated with resistance. The probes are useful for the genetic

XX CC detection, preferably in vitro detection of the mutations K103N/R,

XX CC V106A/I/L, Y181C/I, Q151M/L, M184V/I, Y188L, G190A/S/R and/or

XX CC T215Y/F/D/S/A in the RT of HIV strains in a biological sample, where the

XX CC mutation is associated with anti-HIV drug resistance. The method provides

XX CC a rapid, reliable and precise assay or determination and monitoring of

XX CC antiviral drug resistance or mutations associated with drug resistance of

XX CC viruses containing RT genes. ABZ33759 to ABZ34642 represent HIV RT

XX CC sequences and probes which are used in the exemplification of the present

XX CC invention

XX SQ Sequence 14 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 793 GTCTCTGTGTAGTAA 806

Db 14 GTCTGGGTGTAGTAA 1

RESULT 1488

ABX01539

ID ABX01539 standard; RNA; 14 BP.

XX AC ABX01539;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #24 for HCV hairpin ribozyme #24.
XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
XX KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;
XX KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
XX KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytosolic;
XX KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
XX KW substrate; hairpin ribozyme; HP ribozyme; ss.
XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX PN US2002082225-A1.
XX PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX PF 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
XX PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
XX PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
XX DR WPI; 2002-617759/66.
XX PT New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
XX PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
XX PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.
XX PS Claim 2; Page 59; 80pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
XX CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
XX CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
XX CC (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
XX CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
XX CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
XX CC HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or
XX CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
XX CC a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more
XX CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
XX CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
XX CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hairpin (HP) ribozyme. Note:
XX CC Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
XX CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
XX CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
XX CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipdsidentry.html
XX SQ Sequence 14 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1161 TGACTGTCCCAACT 1174
DB 1 UGACUGCUCCAACU 14

RESULT 1489
AAD53201
ID AAD53201 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX XX
AC AAD53201;

XX DT 28-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Candida glabrata specific PNA probe #3.
XX KW Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; personal care product; pharmaceutical; food;
XX KW clinical sample; beverage; dairy product; environmental sample; yeast;
XX KW probe; ss.
XX OS Candida glabrata.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..14
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "This sequence is a peptide nucleic acid i.e. it
FT contains a polyamide backbone instead of a phosphodiester
FT backbone"
XX PN WO200295052-A2.
XX PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX PF 17-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US015634.
XX PR 18-MAY-2001; 2001US-0292147P.
XX PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
XX PI Hydig-Nielsen JJ, Stender H, Oliveira KM, Rigby S;
XX DR WPI; 2003-120805/11.
XX PT New peptide nucleic acid probes comprising a probing nucleobase sequence,
XX PT useful for detecting, identifying and/or quantifying one or more species
XX PT of Candida yeast in clinical samples, food, beverages, or environmental
XX PT samples.
XX PS Claim 2; Col 33; 25pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to peptide nucleic acid (PNA) probe comprising a
XX CC probing nucleobase sequence. The PNA probes are useful for detecting,
XX CC identifying and/or quantifying Candida yeast in clinical samples, food,
XX CC beverages, water, dairy products or environmental samples, personal care
XX CC products, pharmaceutical products, for analysing or detecting the
XX CC presence of a nucleic acid within an organism, or for the analysis of
XX CC organisms or a nucleic acid extracted from or derived from an organism of
XX CC interest. The present sequence is a probing nucleobase sequence of PNA
XX CC probe specific for Candida glabrata. This sequence is used for detection
XX CC of Candida yeast
XX SQ Sequence 14 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1288 GCCCAGCCAGCCACA 1301
DB 1 GCCCGCCAGCCACA 14

RESULT 1490
ADB98861/c
ID ADB98861 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX XX
AC ADB98861;
XX XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
DE Mutated LRP5 exon fragment #23.
XX XX

KW Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBM; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6;
 KW bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; ds.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX WO200292000-A2.
 XX 21-NOV-2002.
 XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014877.
 XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
 XX 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
 XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
 XX 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
 XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX (AMHP) WYETH.
 XX Allen K, Anisowicz A, Graham JR, Morales A, Yaworsky PJ, Liu W;
 XX WPI; 2003-129214/12.
 XX New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for
 PT diagnosing a HEM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a
 PT composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject
 PT suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.
 XX Disclosure; Page 51; 629pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and
 CC LRP6 mutants, which results in a HEM-like phenotype when expressed in a
 CC cell. The HEM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
 CC level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HEM-like
 CC phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
 CC bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
 CC osteoporosis. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1086 AGGCTTCACCCCA 1099
 DB 14 AGGACTCACCCCA 1
 RESULT 1491
 AAF48241/C
 ID AAF48241 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AAF48241;
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #1661.
 XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU0000693.
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99JUS-0140345P.
 XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU0000693.
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99JUS-0140345P.
 XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 XX Example 7; Page 55; 201pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation, is an
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1012 CCTGAAAAGAGGG 1025
 DB 14 CCTGAGAGGAGGG 1
 RESULT 1492
 AAF48240/C
 ID AAF48240 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AAF48240;
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #1660.
 XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU0000693.
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99JUS-0140345P.

XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 XX PS Example 7; Page 55; 201pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAP45151 and AAP45153-
 CC P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, scleroderma, warts, pilaris, seborrheoa, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, pterygia, rubra, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1012 CCTGAAGAGAGGG 1025
 Db 15 CCTGAAGAGAGGG 2
 RESULT 1493
 AAQ48499/c
 ID AAQ48499 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAQ48499;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 14-MAR-1994 (first entry)
 XX VH/VX 5' end primer #1.
 XX Primer; amplify; human; heavy; H; kappa; K; chain; variable; V;
 KW lymphoblastoid; Igg; immunoglobulin; B cell; semi-nested PCR; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9318068-A1.
 XX PD 16-SEP-1993.
 XX PF 17-FEB-1993; 93WO-US001880.
 XX PR 09-MAR-1992; 92US-00848249.
 PR 26-JUN-1992; 92US-00905040.
 XX (TANO-) TANOX BIOSYSTEMS INC.
 XX Chang TW;
 PI WPI; 1993-303408/38.
 DR Selection of low frequency antigen-specific B lymphocytes - using antigen

PT probes and isotype probes with fluorescence activated cell sorting.
 XX Disclosure; Page 30; 42pp; English.
 XX The sequences given in AAQ48499-514 are primers which amplify human heavy
 CC (H) and kappa (K) chain variable (V) regions. 5' end primers amplify the
 CC corresponding segments almost 100% of the time in single cells taken from
 CC the human lymphoblastoid IGG cell lines. The primers correspond to the
 CC first five amino acids of the mature immunoglobulins and cover the known
 CC sequences of the 155 VH segments which have been sequenced. The VH and VL
 CC sequences from single B cells is amplified by semi-nested PCR. The
 CC procedure calls for two rounds of PCR amplification. The same sets of
 CC degenerate 5' VH and VK primers are used for both rounds of PCR, whereas
 CC the 3' primers used in the second round of PCR are derived from the
 CC internal region towards the 3'-end of the DNA fragments amplified in the
 CC first round. Therefore in the second round of PCR the 5' end is not
 CC nested but the 3' end is. The VH and VL gene segments amplified by this
 CC method may be cloned and sequenced by incorporating them into an
 CC appropriate expression vector. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
 CC field.)
 XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1137 CTCAGCTCCACCT 1150
 Db 15 CACCAGCTGCACCT 2
 RESULT 1494
 AAQ52834
 ID AAQ52834 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAQ52834;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 26-MAY-1994 (first entry)
 XX Cytomegalovirus target sequence 11.
 XX RNA; enzyme; enzymatic RNA molecule; ERM; cleave; RNA; mRNA; HnRNA;
 KW Picornavirus; HIV; immunodeficiency virus; hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW Papilloma virus; HPV; Epstein-Barr virus; EBV; TGLV;
 KW T-cell leukaemia virus; hepatitis C virus; HCV; cytomegalovirus;
 KW influenza virus; HSV; herpes simplex virus; vector; immune response;
 KW antibody; ribozyme; viral RNA; treatment; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9323569-A1.
 XX PD 25-NOV-1993.
 XX PF 29-APR-1993; 93WO-US004020.
 XX PR 11-MAY-1992; 92US-00882689.
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882712.
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882713.
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882714.
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882823.
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882824.
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882826.
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882886.
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882888.
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882889.
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882921.
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882922.
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00883823.
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00883849.
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884073.
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884074.

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PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884333.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884422.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884431.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884436.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884521.
PR 31-JUL-1992; 92US-00923738.
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00935854.
PR 18-SEP-1992; 92US-00936086.
PR 18-SEP-1992; 92US-00948359.
PR 15-OCT-1992; 92US-00963322.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987129.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987130.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987133.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Draper KG, Dudycz LW, Mcswiggen JA, Macejak DG, Holeczek JJ;
PI Mamone JA;
XX
XX WPI; 1993-386599/48.
XX
XX Enzymatic RNA molecules - used to inhibit viral replication, infection
and gene expression.
XX
XX Claim 5; Fig 13; 287pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences (AAQ52824-Q52890) are pref. Cytomegalovirus target
sequences for enzymatic RNA molecules. The RNA molecules are
complementary to a substrate binding region in the specified gene target.
They also have enzymatic activity, in that they specifically cleave RNA
in the target. The ERMs interfere with viral replication and therefore
have anti-viral properties. They can be used to attenuate viruses to be
used in vaccines. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated
on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
PI field.)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 35.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 5; Conservative 7; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1677 CCOCACCTTTTCT 1690
XX Db 2 CCOCACCTTTTCT 1690
XX
XX RESULT 1495
XX AAQ52834/c
XX ID AAQ52834 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAQ52834;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 26-MAY-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX Cytomegalovirus target sequence 11.
XX
XX RNA; enzyme; enzymatic RNA molecule; ERM; cleave; RNA; mRNA; hnRNA;
XX picornavirus; HIV; immunodeficiency virus; hepatitis B virus; HBV;
XX papilloma virus; HPV; Epstein-Barr virus; EBV; TGLV;
XX T-cell leukaemia virus; hepatitis C virus; HCV; cytomegalovirus;
XX influenza virus; HSV; herpes simplex virus; vector; immune response;
XX antibody; ribozyme; viral RNA; treatment; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN W09323569-A1.
XX
XX PD 25-NOV-1993.
XX
XX PF 29-APR-1993; 93WO-US004020.
XX

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PR 11-MAY-1992; 92US-00882689.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882712.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882713.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882714.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882823.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882824.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882886.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882888.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882889.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882921.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882922.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00883823.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00883849.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00883849.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884073.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884074.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884333.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884422.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884431.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884436.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884521.
PR 31-JUL-1992; 92US-00923738.
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00935854.
PR 18-SEP-1992; 92US-00948359.
PR 15-OCT-1992; 92US-00963322.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987129.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987130.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987133.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Draper KG, Dudycz LW, Mcswiggen JA, Macejak DG, Holeczek JJ;
XX Mamone JA;
XX
XX WPI; 1993-386599/48.
XX
XX Enzymatic RNA molecules - used to inhibit viral replication, infection
and gene expression.
XX
XX Claim 5; Fig 13; 287pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences (AAQ52824-Q52890) are pref. Cytomegalovirus target
sequences for enzymatic RNA molecules. The RNA molecules are
complementary to a substrate binding region in the specified gene target.
They also have enzymatic activity, in that they specifically cleave RNA
in the target. The ERMs interfere with viral replication and therefore
have anti-viral properties. They can be used to attenuate viruses to be
used in vaccines. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated
on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
PI field.)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
XX Db 14 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1496
XX AAQ73360/c
XX ID AAQ73360 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAQ73360;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 02-MAY-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Anti-HSV-1 oligo #4885.
XX

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KW Hybridise; herpes simplex virus; HSV; open reading frame;
 KW translation initiation site; coding region; 5' UTR; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9419945-A1.
 XX
 PD 15-SEP-1994.
 XX
 PF 07-MAR-1994; 94WO-US002471.
 XX
 PR 12-MAR-1993; 93US-00031147.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Draper KG, Crooke ST, Mirabelli CK, Ecker DJ, Hanecak R;
 PI Anderson KP, Brown-Driver VL, Wyatt JR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1994-302552/37.
 XX
 XX New oligonucleotide(s) hybridising with DNA or RNA of herpesvirus gene -
 PT are used in the treatment and diagnosis of herpes simplex virus,
 PT cytomegalovirus, Epstein Barr virus and varicella zoster infections.
 XX
 PS Claim 12; Page 22; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences given in AAQ73325-81 represent oligonucleotides which
 CC hybridise specifically with DNA or RNA from a herpes virus gene
 CC corresponding to one of the open reading frames UL5, -8, -9, -20, -27-
 CC 29, -30, -42, -52 or IE175 of herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1). These
 CC oligos pref. hybridise with a translation initiation site, a coding
 CC region or a 5' untranslated region. These oligos may be used in
 CC compositions for the treatment and diagnosis of herpes viral infection,
 CC by contacting the virus or the animal, or its cells, tissues or body
 CC fluids with the oligo. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1257 CCCCAACCCCTTC 1270
 Db 15 CCCCAACCCCGTC 2
 RESULT 1497
 ID AAQ61848 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ61848;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-NOV-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HSV replication inhibiting oligomer, ISIS no 4885.
 XX
 KW Inhibition; replication; herpes simplex virus; HSV; HIV;
 KW human cytomegalovirus; influenza virus; inflammation;
 KW neurological disorders; phospholipase A2 activity; hyperproliferation;
 KW malignancy; cardiovascular disease; snake bite; malignancy;
 KW telomere length; retard; aging; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_feature 1..15
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "Phosphorothionate intersugar linkages"
 XX
 PN WO9408053-A1.
 XX

PD 14-APR-1994.
 XX
 PF 29-SEP-1993; 93WO-US009297.
 XX
 PR 29-SEP-1992; 92US-00954185.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Hanecak RC, Anderson KP, Bennett CF, Chiang M, Brown-Driver VL;
 PI Ecker DJ, Vickers TA, Wyatt JR, Imbach JL;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1994-135613/16.
 XX
 XX New modified oligo-nucleotide contg guanine quartet - inhibits activity
 PT of viruses, e.g. HIV, and phospholipase A2 and modulates telomere length
 PT of chromosomes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 18; 144pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences given in AAQ61825-50 and AAQ61886-906 are oligonucleotides
 CC which contain a G4 or two G3 stretches and which may be used for
 CC inhibiting replication of herpes simplex virus (HSV). Oligonucleotides
 CC such as these may also be used for inhibiting activity of HIV, human
 CC cytomegalovirus or influenza virus, or for treating inflammatory and
 CC neurological disorders caused by phospholipase A2 activity in cases of
 CC hyperproliferation, malignancy, cardiovascular disease and snake bite.
 CC They may also be used for inhibiting division of malignant cells by
 CC modulating telomere length, which may also retard aging. (Updated on 25-
 CC MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1257 CCCCAACCCCTTC 1270
 Db 15 CCCCAACCCCGTC 2
 RESULT 1498
 ID AAQ68539 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ68539;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 14-FEB-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Degenerate oligonucleotide for amplifying V heavy chain gene.
 XX
 KW Primer; amplification; Vh; heavy chain; antibody; B cells; lymphocyte;
 KW immunoglobulin; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US5326696-A.
 XX
 PD 05-JUL-1994.
 XX
 PF 17-FEB-1993; 93US-00021619.
 XX
 PR 09-MAR-1992; 92US-00848249.
 PR 26-JUN-1992; 92US-00905040.
 XX
 PA (TANO-) TANOX BIOSYSTEMS INC.
 XX
 PI Chang TW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1994-217054/26.
 XX
 XX Selecting antigen-specific B lymphocytes - by fluorescence activated cell

PT sorting using at least 2 different antigen probes with fluoro:chrome
XX labels.
PS Disclosure; Col 15; 1lpp; English.
XX This oligonucleotide is suitable to be used as a 5' end primer for human
CC Vh chain coding segments. The preferred set of 5' end primers for Vh
CC consists of 5 degenerate groups of oligonucleotides and one nondegenerate
CC oligonucleotide (AAQ68539-44), totaling 53 sequences. This set of primers
CC corresponds to the first 5 amino acids of the mature immunoglobulin and
CC covers the known sequences of the 155 human Vh segments which have been
CC sequenced. The variations in this sequence which yield these other
CC oligonucleotides are that the first guanine nucleotide can be a
CC cytosine, the sixth guanine can be a thymidine and the thirteenth
CC guanine can be a thymidine. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF
CC field.)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1137 CTCGAGCTCCACT 1150
Db 15 CACGAGCTGCACT 2
RESULT 1499
AAQ55453/c
ID AAQ55453 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAQ55453;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 19-JUL-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX Detection primer for cystic fibrosis mutation.
DE
XX Cystic fibrosis; CF; mutation; detection; primer extension; typing;
KW genotype identification; biotinylated; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9401447-A1.
XX
XX 20-JAN-1994.
PD
XX
XX 01-JUL-1993; 93WO-US006364.
PF
XX
XX 02-JUL-1992; 92IL-00102382.
PR
XX 27-JUL-1992; 92US-00919872.
XX
XX (BRIP-) ERIPHYLE BV.
PA (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN M M.
XX
XX Eyal N;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1994-034981/04.
DR
XX
XX Determining identity of nucleotide base - by using primer extension
PT process, useful for typing of samples and genotype identification.
XX
XX Example A; Page 24; 42pp; English.
XX
XX The primers (AAQ55452-62) are use to detect mutations within the cystic
CC fibrosis gene. The primers are designed to be complementary to eight of
CC the most common mutations within the CF gene. Detection is carried out by
CC the incorporation of a labelled dideoxynucleotide. Individuals carrying
CC the mutation incorporate a different base as opposed to normal
CC individuals. This primer detects the delta-507 mutation site by the
CC incorporation of ddATP as opposed to ddGTP. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PN field.)

XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 911 TCCTTGGTCTTTCG 924
Db 14 TCCTTGGTCTTTC 1
RESULT 1500
AAQ70346
ID AAQ70346 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAQ70346;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 15-FEB-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide for mouse FGF.
DE
XX Fibroblast growth factor; hybridisation; laser procedures;
KW vascular smooth muscle cell; proliferation; SMC; vascular stenosis;
KW post angioplasty restenosis; atherosclerosis; cardiac hypertrophy;
KW organ transplant; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9415945-A1.
PN
XX
XX 21-JUL-1994.
PD
XX
XX 28-DEC-1993; 93WO-US012600.
PF
XX
XX 31-DEC-1992; 92US-00999706.
PR
XX
XX (TEXA-) TEXAS BIOTECHNOLOGY CORP.
PA
XX Denner LA, Rege AA, Dixon RA;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1994-249123/30.
DR
XX
XX New anti-sense polynucleotide(s) to fibroblast growth factor receptor -
PT used for inhibiting vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation, partic.
PT for treating restenosis.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 9; 53pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence is an antisense molecule directed against position +4 to
CC +18, relative to the start codon of the gene for mouse fibroblast growth
CC factor 1. The polynucleotide can be used for inhibiting vascular smooth
CC muscle cell proliferation and for treating a disease e.g. vascular
CC stenosis, post angioplasty restenosis, atherectomy, atherosclerosis,
CC atrial venous shunt failure, cardiac hypertrophy, vascular surgery and
CC organ transplant. See also AAQ70333-60. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1134 CACCTCCAGCTCCA 1147
Db 2 CACTTCCAGCCCCA 15
RESULT 1501
AAQ81719/c
ID AAQ81719 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

```

AC AC AAQ81719;
XX AC
XX AC
DT DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT DT 06-SEP-1995 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE
XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide #14 to TNF-alpha mRNA.
XX AC
XX AC Antisense: fibrogenic; cytokine; transforming growth factor-beta;
XX AC TGF-beta; phosphorothioate; scar; wound; tumour necrosis factor-alpha;
XX AC TNF-alpha; platelet derived growth factor; PDGF; fibroblast; epithelial;
XX AC growth factor; FGF; EGF; interleukin; IL-1; IL-6; collagen; ss.
XX OS
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PH
XX PH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT misc_difference 1..15
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /note= "nucleotide linkages may be phosphorothioate"
XX PN
XX PN WO9500103-A2.
XX PD
XX PD 05-JAN-1995.
XX PF
XX PF 11-JUN-1994; 94WO-KR0000066.
XX PR
XX PR 15-JUN-1993; 93KR-00010883.
XX PR 06-OCT-1993; 93US-00132259.
XX PA (ILYA-) IL YANG PHARM CO LTD.
XX PI
XX PI Chung HT;
XX DR
XX DR WPI; 1995-051691/07.
XX AC
XX AC New anti-sense oligo-nucleotide(s) to mRNA of fibrogenic cytokine - esp.
XX AC transforming growth factor-beta and platelet derived growth factor, used
XX AC topically to inhibit scar formation at wound sites.
XX PS
XX PS Claim 6; Page 24; 28pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC Oligonucleotides (AAQ81716-20) are antisense oligonucleotides
XX CC complementary to the mRNA of the fibrogenic cytokine tumour necrosis
XX CC factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) which inhibit expression of this cytokine. The
XX CC oligonucleotides may contain phosphorothioate linkages to render them
XX CC nuclease resistant. They are used to inhibit scar formation at a wound
XX CC site by preventing the production of fibrogenic cytokines such as
XX CC transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta), TNF-alpha, platelet derived
XX CC growth factor (PDGF), fibroblast or epithelial growth factors (FGF or
XX CC EGF) or interleukins 1 or 6 (IL-1, IL-6) which are released at high level
XX CC at the wound periphery. The oligonucleotides reduce collagen content of
XX CC the wound and increase tensile strength. Treated wounds are
XX CC indistinguishable from normal tissue. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
XX CC PN field.)
XX SQ
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.78; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 754 ACCTGCCATGCAGG 767
Db 14 AGCTGCCAGGCAGG 1
RESULT 1502
AAT57285
ID AAT57285 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX AC
XX AC AAT57285;
XX DT
XX DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)

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DT DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT DT 15-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE RSV N hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 449).
XX AC
XX AC Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
XX AC gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
XX AC intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
XX AC TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
XX AC translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
XX AC Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
XX AC atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
XX AC transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; HIV;
XX AC myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; AIDS;
XX AC human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
XX AC ss.
XX OS
XX OS Respiratory syncytial virus.
XX PN
XX PN WO9523225-A2.
XX PD
XX PD 31-AUG-1995.
XX PF
XX PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
XX PR
XX PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
XX PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
XX PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
XX PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
XX PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
XX PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
XX PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
XX PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
XX PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00281932.
XX PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
XX PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
XX PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
XX PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
XX PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
XX PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
XX PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
XX PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
XX PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00316771.
XX PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
XX PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
XX PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
XX PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
XX PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
XX PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345816.
XX PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
XX PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
XX PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX PA
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI
XX PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
XX PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mawiggen JA;
XX PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
XX PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott PE, Woolf T;
XX DR
XX DR WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX AC
XX AC Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
XX AC in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX PS
XX PS Claim 2; Page 274; 407pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
XX CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves mRNA coding for a
XX CC protein of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) at the nucleotide base
XX CC position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA that do not form
XX CC secondary folding structures and that contain potential hammerhead and
XX CC hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.
XX CC Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and

```

CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease resistance.
CC The ribozymes cleave the target sequences and can be used for treatment
CC and diagnosis of RSV infection. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI
CC field.) (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1190 GAGAGGTGGACCA 1203
Db 1 GAGAGGUAGCUCA 14

RESULT 1503
AAT51956
ID AAT51956 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT51956;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 18-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX

DE Human ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1750).
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
KW ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9523225-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-1995.
XX

XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
XX
XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 15-DEC-1994; 94US-00352577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA Stinchcomb DT, Chowira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
XX Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
DR

XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 173; 407pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA
CC that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential
CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by
CC computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
CC designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby
CC inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant
CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PI field.)
XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1138 TCCAGCTCCACCTA 1151
Db 1 UGCAGCUACACCTA 14

RESULT 1504
AAT54804/c
ID AAT54804 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT54804;
XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse reIA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 93).
XX

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
KW ss.

XX Mus musculus.
XX
XX WO9523225-A2.
XX
XX 31-AUG-1995.
XX

XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
XX
XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.

PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX Claim 2; Page 225; 407pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves relA mRNA at the
nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The relA gene product
is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated
specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the
mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
sequences and thereby inhibit relA expression, making them potentially
useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well
as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential
immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves relA mRNA means
that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo
treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;
QY 731 AGGAGAAACAGAAC 744
Db 14 AGGGAAACAGATC 1
RESULT 1505
AAAT57034/c
ID AAT57034 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAAT57034;
AC
XX
DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 24-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX RSV IC hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 163).
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
ss.
XX Respiratory syncytial virus.
XX WO9523225-A2.
XX 31-AUG-1995.
XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
XX 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX Claim 2; Page 269; 407pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves mRNA coding for a
protein of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) at the nucleotide base
position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA that do not form
secondary folding structures and that contain potential hammerhead and
hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.
XX Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and

CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease resistance.
 CC The ribozymes cleave the target sequences and can be used for treatment
 CC and diagnosis of RSV infection. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI
 CC field.) (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)

XX Sequence 15 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 944 TTGGTTTAAATGAT 957
 DB 15 TTAGTTAAATGAT 2

RESULT 1506
 AAT56860
 ID AAT56860 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AAT56860;

XX 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-APR-1997 (first entry)

DE RSV 1B hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 463).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 KW ss.

XX Respiratory syncytial virus.
 OS WO9523225-A2.

XX 31-AUG-1995.

XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.

XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
 PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
 PR 18-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
 PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
 PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
 PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
 PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
 PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
 PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
 PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
 PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
 PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00345516.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
 PR 94US-00363233.

PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
 PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggan JA;
 PI Modak A, Pavco F, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
 PI Tracz D, Uman N, Wincott PE, Woolf T;
 XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.

XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
 PT in inhibiting disease related genes.

XX Claim 2; Page 266; 407pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves mRNA coding for a
 CC protein of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) at the nucleotide base
 CC position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA that do not form
 CC secondary folding structures and that contain potential hammerhead and
 CC hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.
 CC Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and
 CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease resistance.
 CC The ribozymes cleave the target sequences and can be used for treatment
 CC and diagnosis of RSV infection. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI
 CC field.) (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)

XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 7; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 982 CTCTACTCCATTGT 995
 DB 1 CUUACUCCAUAGU 14

RESULT 1507

AAT55005
 ID AAT55005 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AAT55005;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 18-APR-1997 (first entry)

XX Human relA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 129).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9523225-A2.

XX 31-AUG-1995.

XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.

XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.

PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.

PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.

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PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 08-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00311497.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Direnzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
XX in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 228; 407pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
XX enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves rRNA at the
XX nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The rRNA gene product
XX is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated
XX specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the
XX rRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
XX potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
XX by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these rRNA sequences
XX were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
XX nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
XX sequences and thereby inhibit rRNA expression, making them potentially
XX useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well
XX as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential
XX immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves rRNA means
XX that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo
XX treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1048 AGCCCCCTGGCCCC 1061
DB 2 AGGCCUCUGGCCCC 15
RESULT 1508
AAT57431/c
ID AAT57431 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAT57431;
AC
XX
XX 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT

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25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 19-MAR-1997 (first entry)
 RSV N hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1181).
 Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 ss.
 Respiratory syncytial virus.
 W09523225-A2.
 31-AUG-1995.
 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
 18-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
 (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Direnzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
 Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
 Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
 Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
 WPI; 1995-351090/45.
 Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
 in inhibiting disease related genes.
 Claim 2; Page 276; 407pp; English.
 The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
 enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves mRNA coding for a
 protein of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) at the nucleotide base
 position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the rRNA that do not form
 secondary folding structures and that contain potential hammerhead and
 hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.
 Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and

CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease resistance.
 CC The ribozymes cleave the target sequences and can be used for treatment
 CC and diagnosis of RSV infection. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI
 CC field.) (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)

XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 979 AAGCTCTACTCCAT 992

DB 14 AAGCTCTACATCAT 1

RESULT 1509

AAT51908/c

ID AAT51908 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AAT51908;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 09-MAR-1997 (first entry)

DE Human ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1509).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO9523225-A2.

XX 31-AUG-1995.

XX 23-FEB-1995;

XX 95WO-IB000156.

XX 23-FEB-1994;

XX 94US-00201109.

XX 29-MAR-1994;

XX 94US-00218934.

XX 07-APR-1994;

XX 94US-00222795.

XX 15-APR-1994;

XX 94US-00224483.

XX 18-MAY-1994;

XX 94US-00227958.

XX 06-JUL-1994;

XX 94US-00245736.

XX 13-AUG-1994;

XX 94US-00271280.

XX 16-AUG-1994;

XX 94US-00291932.

XX 17-AUG-1994;

XX 94US-00291433.

XX 19-AUG-1994;

XX 94US-00293520.

XX 02-SEP-1994;

XX 94US-00300000.

XX 08-SEP-1994;

XX 94US-00303039.

XX 23-SEP-1994;

XX 94US-00311486.

XX 23-SEP-1994;

XX 94US-00311749.

XX 28-SEP-1994;

XX 94US-00314397.

XX 03-OCT-1994;

XX 94US-00316771.

XX 11-OCT-1994;

XX 94US-00319492.

XX 04-NOV-1994;

XX 94US-00334847.

XX 10-NOV-1994;

XX 94US-00337608.

XX 16-NOV-1994;

XX 94US-00345516.

XX 16-DEC-1994;

XX 94US-00357577.

XX 23-DEC-1994;

XX 94US-00363233.

XX 30-JAN-1995;

XX 95US-00380734.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Ditenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;

XX Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Ahamic J, McSwiggan JA;

XX Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;

XX Tracz D, Ueman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;

XX WRI; 1995-351090/45.

XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use

XX in inhibiting disease related genes.

XX Claim 2; Page 173; 407pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an

XX enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA.

XX Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and

XX that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites

XX were identified by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these

XX mRNA sequences were designed and synthesised with modifications that

XX improve their nuclease resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target

XX sequences and thereby inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for

XX reducing transplant rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with

XX rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated

XX on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)

XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 884 CCACAGTGCTGTTG 897

DB 15 CCACAGTGATGATG 2

RESULT 1510

AAT52080/c

ID AAT52080 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AAT52080;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 24-MAR-1997 (first entry)

XX Human ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 2759).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;

XX gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;

XX intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;

XX TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;

XX translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;

XX Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;

XX atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;

XX transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;

XX myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;

XX human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;

XX ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9523225-A2.

XX 31-AUG-1995.

XX 23-FEB-1995;

XX 95WO-IB000156.

XX 23-FEB-1994;

XX 94US-00201109.

XX 29-MAR-1994;

XX 94US-00218934.

XX 04-APR-1994;

XX 94US-00222795.

XX 07-APR-1994;

XX 94US-00224483.

PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291432.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX STinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisch K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX Ribozyms having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX Claim 2; Page 175; 407pp; English.
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA
CC that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential
CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by
CC computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
CC designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby
CC inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant
CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PI field.)
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1020 AGAGGGGAGCTTG 1033
Db 15 AGAGCGAGAGCTTG 2
RESULT 1511
AAT57036/c
ID AAT57036 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX AAT57036;
XX 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 24-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX RSV 1C hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 164).
XX

KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
es.
XX Respiratory syncytial virus.
XX WO9523225-A2.
XX 31-AUG-1995.
XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291432.
XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
XX 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
XX 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisch K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX Ribozyms having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX Claim 2; Page 269; 407pp; English.
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves mRNA coding for a
CC protein of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) at the nucleotide base
CC position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA that do not form
CC secondary folding structures and that contain potential hammerhead and
CC hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.
CC Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and
CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease resistance.
CC The ribozymes cleave the target sequences and can be used for treatment
CC and diagnosis of RSV infection. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI
CC field.) (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 0 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 944 TTGGTTTAAATGAT 957
 |||||
 Db 14 TTAGTTTAAATGAT 1

RESULT 1512
 AAT54831/C
 ID AAT54831 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 AC AAT54831;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 07-APR-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Mouse relA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 613).

KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammatory leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 ss.

OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 XX WO9523225-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 31-AUG-1995.
 XX
 XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
 PF
 XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
 PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
 PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
 PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
 PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
 PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
 PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
 PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
 PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
 PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
 PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
 PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
 PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Dorenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
 PI Grinn S, Karpeisky A, Kisch K, Matulic-Adamic J, Meswigen JA;

PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
 PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott PE, Woolf T;
 XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
 XX
 XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
 PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
 PT
 XX
 XX Claim 2; Page 225; 407pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves relA mRNA at the
 CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The relA gene product
 CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated
 CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the
 CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
 CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
 CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
 CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
 CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
 CC sequences and thereby inhibit relA expression, making them potentially
 CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well
 CC as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential
 CC immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves relA mRNA means
 CC that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo
 CC treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 1 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1275 GTGGAGGACAGCG 1289
 |||||
 Db 15 GTGAGAGGACAGCG 2

RESULT 1513
 AAT54997/C
 ID AAT54997 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 XX AAT54997;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 18-APR-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human relA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 100).

DE
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9523225-A2.
 PN
 XX 31-AUG-1995.
 XX
 XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
 PF
 XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
 PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.

PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00251433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00282620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00314992.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Reigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX Ribozyms having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX Claim 2; Page 228; 407pp; English.
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves rRNA at the
nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The rRNA gene product
is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated
specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the
mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
sequences and thereby inhibit rRNA expression, making them potentially
useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well
as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential
CC immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves rRNA means
CC that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo
CC treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 0 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1015 GAAAAGAGGGGGA 1028
Db |||||
14 GAAGATGAGGGGGA 1
RESULT 1514
AAT56992
ID AAT56992 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT56992;
XX
XX 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 24-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX RSV 1C hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 76).
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
XX gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
XX intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
XX TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
XX translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
XX Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
XX atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
XX transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
XX myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
XX ss.
XX
XX OS Respiratory syncytial virus.
XX
XX W09523225-A2.
XX
XX 31-AUG-1995.
XX
XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-1B000156.
XX
XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00293620.
XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00314397.
XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00314992.
XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
XX 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
XX 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
XX Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
XX Modak A, Pavco P, Reigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
XX Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX Ribozyms having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX Claim 2; Page 269; 407pp; English.
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves rRNA coding for a
protein of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) at the nucleotide base
position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the rRNA that do not form
secondary folding structures and that contain potential hammerhead and
hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.
XX Ribozymes directed against these rRNA sequences were designed and
XX synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease resistance.

CC The ribozymes cleave the target sequences and can be used for treatment
 CC and diagnosis of RSV infection. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI
 CC field.) (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)

XX Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 57.1%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Matches 8; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 850 ATTGAGATGTAA 863

DB 1 AUGAGUAGUA 14

RESULT 1515

AAT52280

ID AAT52280 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAT52280;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 02-APR-1997 (first entry)

XX Mouse ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 987).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 KW SS.

OS Mus musculus.

XX WO9523225-A2.

XX 31-AUG-1995.

PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.

XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
 PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
 PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
 PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
 PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
 PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00314397.
 PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
 PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
 PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00321993.
 PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
 PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
 PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00345516.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
 PR 30-JAN-1995; 94US-00363233.
 PR 95US-00380734.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudyevz LW;

PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggan JA;

PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;

PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;

XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.

XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
 XX in inhibiting disease related genes.

XX Claim 2; Page 178; 407pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA at the
 CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA
 CC that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential
 CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by
 CC computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
 CC designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
 CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby
 CC inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant
 CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PI field.)

XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 57.1%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Matches 8; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1170 CAACCTTGCGGCTC 1183

DB 2 CAACUUUCAGCUC 15

RESULT 1516

AAT54991

ID AAT54991 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAT54991;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 16-APR-1997 (first entry)

XX Human re1a hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 26).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 KW SS.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9523225-A2.

XX 31-AUG-1995.

PD 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.

PF 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.

PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.

PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.

PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.

```

PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334647.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX PA
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX DR
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
XX in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX Claim 2; Page 228; 407pp; English.
XX CC
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
XX enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves rRNA mRNA at the
XX nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The rRNA gene product
XX is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated
XX specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the
XX mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
XX potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
XX by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
XX were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
XX nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
XX sequences and thereby inhibit rRNA expression, making them potentially
XX useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well
XX as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential
XX immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves rRNA means
XX that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo
XX treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX SQ
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 818 CCTGCGAGTGACG 831
DB 2 GUCUGAGUGCAG 15
RESULT 1517
AAT52255
ID AAT52255 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
AC AAT52255;
XX AAT52255;
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 01-APR-1997 (first entry)

```

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XX DE
XX Mouse ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 723).
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
XX gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
XX intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
XX TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
XX Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
XX atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
XX transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
XX myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
XX ss.
XX Mus musculus.
XX WO9523225-A2.
XX 31-AUG-1995.
XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
XX 23-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
XX 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334647.
XX 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX DR
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
XX in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX Claim 2; Page 177; 407pp; English.
XX CC
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
XX enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA at the
XX nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA
XX that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential
XX hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by
XX computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
XX designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
XX resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby
XX inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant

```

CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PI field.)
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 57.1%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 8; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1171 AACCTTGGCGCTCC 1184
 DB 1 AACUUUUCAGCUCC 14

RESULT 1518
 AAT55768
 ID AAT55768 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT55768;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 25-MAR-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human TNF-alpha hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt position 1224).
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9523225-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-AUG-1995.
 XX
 XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
 XX
 PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
 PR 28-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
 PR 08-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
 PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
 PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
 PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
 PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
 PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
 PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
 PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
 PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
 PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
 PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
 PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
 XX

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Direnzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
 PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
 PI Modak A, Pavco P, Reigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweadler D, Thompson JD;
 PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
 XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
 DR
 XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
 XX in inhibiting disease related genes.
 PT
 PT
 PS Claim 2; Page 242; 407pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves TNF-alpha mRNA at
 CC the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the
 CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
 CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
 CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
 CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
 CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
 CC sequences and thereby inhibit TNF-alpha expression, making them
 CC potentially useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, septic shock and
 CC other inflammatory disorders including psoriasis, as well as for
 CC treatment of AIDS. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1139 CCAGCTCCACCTAT 1152
 DB 2 CCAGCUCCUCCUUAU 15

RESULT 1519
 AAT56211/C
 ID AAT56211 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT56211;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 14-MAY-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse TNF-a hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt position 943).
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 XX WO9523225-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-AUG-1995.
 XX
 XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
 XX
 PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
 PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
 PR

PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00231433.
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00232620.
 PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00235520.
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
 PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
 PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
 PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
 PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319432.
 PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
 PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
 PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
 PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
 PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
 PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Direnzo A, Draper KG, Dudyycz LW;
 PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
 PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
 PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
 XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
 DR
 XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
 PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
 PT
 PS Claim 2; Page 251; 407pp; English.
 XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves TNF-alpha mRNA at
 CC the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the
 CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
 CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
 CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
 CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
 CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
 CC sequences and thereby inhibit TNF-alpha expression, making them
 CC potentially useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, septic shock and
 CC other inflammatory disorders including psoriasis, as well as for
 CC treatment of AIDS. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query March 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 864 GGGCTGAGGACT 877
 Db 15 GGGCTGAGGAGT 2
 RESULT 1520
 AAT57432/c
 ID AAT57432 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT57432;
 XX
 DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 19-MAR-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 XX RSV N hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1187).
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 ss.
 XX
 OS Respiratory syncytial virus.
 XX
 PN WO9523225-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-AUG-1995.
 XX
 PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
 XX
 PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
 PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222785.
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
 PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
 PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
 PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
 PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
 PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
 PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
 PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
 PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
 PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
 PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
 PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Direnzo A, Draper KG, Dudyycz LW;
 PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
 PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
 PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
 XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
 DR
 XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
 PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
 PT
 PS Claim 2; Page 251; 407pp; English.
 XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves TNF-alpha mRNA at
 CC the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the
 CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
 CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
 CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
 CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
 CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
 CC sequences and thereby inhibit TNF-alpha expression, making them
 CC potentially useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, septic shock and
 CC other inflammatory disorders including psoriasis, as well as for
 CC treatment of AIDS. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query March 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 864 GGGCTGAGGACT 877
 Db 15 GGGCTGAGGAGT 2
 RESULT 1520
 AAT57432/c
 ID AAT57432 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT57432;
 XX
 DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 19-MAR-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 XX RSV N hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1187).
 XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 973 AAGTCCAAAGCTCTA 986
 |||||
 Db 14 AACTCAAAGCTCTA 1

RESULT 1521
 AAZ60025/c
 ID AAZ60025 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ60025;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide #8 used in peptide nucleic acid sequence.
 XX
 KW Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; c-pyrimidine heterocyclic base; cancer;
 KW iso-pyrimidine heterocyclic base; increased binding affinity; treatment;
 KW degradation resistant; gene modulation; viral infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX

Key	Location/Qualifiers
modified_base 15	
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/note= "T-Lys-NH2"
XX	
PN	WO9602558-A1.
XX	
PD	01-FEB-1996.
XX	
PF	13-JUL-1995; 95WO-US009084.
XX	
PR	15-JUL-1994; 94US-00275951.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA	(PERG-) PERSEPTIVE BIOSYSTEMS.
PA	(BUCH/) BUCHARDT D.
XX	
PI	Egholm M, Nielsen P, Buchardt O, Dueholm KL, Christensen L;
PI	Coull JM, Kiely J, Griffith M;
XX	
DR	WPI; 1996-188096/19.
XX	
PT	New peptide nucleic acid cpds - having C-pyrimidine or iso-pyrimidine
PT	heterocyclic base substitutions and opt multiple strands for increased
PT	binding affinity.
XX	
PS	Example 56; Page 83; 116pp; English.
XX	
CC	This sequence represents a polynucleotide which forms part of a peptide
CC	nucleic acid (PNA) molecule of the invention. The invention relates to
CC	compounds comprising a PNA strand including at least one PNA unit having
CC	a pyrimidine heterocyclic base which is a C-pyrimidine heterocyclic base
CC	or an iso-pyrimidine heterocyclic base. The invention also relates to
CC	compounds which optionally consist of multiple strands for increased
CC	binding affinity. The compounds (designated PNA or bis PNA compounds) can
CC	bind to complementary nucleic acids with higher affinity and specificity
CC	than corresponding polynucleotides and are resistant to degradation by
CC	enzymes. They can be used for gene modulation, e.g. as gene targeted
CC	drugs for treating diseases such as cancer, viral infections or genetic
CC	diseases. They can also be used for research and in diagnostics for
CC	detection and isolation of specific nucleic acid sequences and as
CC	biotechnology and research probes, primers or artificial restriction
CC	enzymes. They can be used for identification of certain sites in double
CC	stranded DNA, restriction enzyme sites, transcription inhibition,
CC	clamping to detect point mutations and for use in Hoogsteen strands in
CC	triplexing motif

XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
 |||||
 Db 15 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 2

RESULT 1522
 AAT45456/c
 ID AAT45456 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT45456;
 XX
 DT 13-AUG-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Peptide nucleic acid oligomer ISIS 8129.
 XX
 KW Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; ISIS 8129; NFKappaB; binding site;
 KW transcription factor; inhibition; activation; treatment; disease; gene;
 KW expression; inflammation; AIDS; mediation; cancer; atherosclerosis;
 KW Down's syndrome; Alzheimer's; Parkinson's; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
 KW identification; diagnosis; triple-helix; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX

Key	Location/Qualifiers
misc_feature 1..15	
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/note= "nucleotides are bound to acetyl groups of N-(2-aminoethyl)-acetylglycine backbone, comprising additional amino-terminal glycine and carboxy-terminal lysinamide"
XX	
PN	WO9635705-A1.
XX	
PD	14-NOV-1996.
XX	
PF	10-MAY-1996; 96WO-US006673.
XX	
PR	10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438379.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	Vickers TA;
XX	
DR	WPI; 1996-518610/51.
XX	
PT	Oligomer able to displace one strand of transcription factor binding site
PT	- inhibits binding of transcription factor and is useful for inhibiting
PT	expression of genes associated with inflammatory disease, AIDS, etc.
XX	
PS	Example 3; Fig 1; 55pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present sequence is the peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomer ISIS
CC	8129, which specifically binds 1 strand of the NFKappaB transcription
CC	factor (TF) binding site on a double stranded DNA in an anti-parallel
CC	orientation, and displaces the 2nd strand of the double stranded DNA to
CC	inhibit the binding of NFKappaB to its binding site. As the PNA can
CC	inhibit the transcriptional activation of a gene, it can be used to treat
CC	diseases associated with TF mediated gene expression, e.g. inflammatory
CC	disease, AIDS, TF mediated cancer, atherosclerosis, Down's syndrome,
CC	Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and Parkinson's
CC	disease. The PNA can also be used to identify TF associated with certain
CC	disease states. Specifically ISIS 8129 and its parallel binding partner
CC	ISIS 9151 bind a single copy of the target with high affinity to form a
CC	stable triple-helix
XX	
SQ	Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
 CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
 CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
 CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
 CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
 CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
 CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
 CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
 CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
 CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e-02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 816 AAGCCTGGAGTGCA 829
 Db 15 AAGCCTGGATGCA 2
 RESULT 1525
 AAX64708
 ID AAX64708 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 AC AAX64708;
 XX
 DT 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DE Human B7-1 hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:1340.
 XX
 KW Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
 KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9618736-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-JUN-1996.
 XX
 PF 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.
 XX
 PR 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.
 PR 17-FEB-1995; 94US-00390850.
 PR 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.
 PR 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.
 PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.
 PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.
 PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.
 PR 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.
 PR 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;
 PI Mcswiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;
 PI Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-300653/30.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
 PT the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
 PT auto-immune diseases.
 XX
 PS Claim 10; Page 168; 307pp; English.
 XX

CC The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
 CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
 CC ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
 CC ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
 CC can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
 CC membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
 CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
 CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
 CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
 CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
 CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
 CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
 CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
 CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
 CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
 CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
 CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 9e-02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1094 CCCCCACCCCTGGC 1107
 Db 1 CUCCCAUCCUGGC 14
 RESULT 1526
 AAX64777
 ID AAX64777 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 AC AAX64777;
 XX
 DT 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human B7-1 hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:1409.
 XX
 KW Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
 KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9618736-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-JUN-1996.
 XX
 PF 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.
 XX
 PR 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.
 PR 17-FEB-1995; 94US-00390850.
 PR 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.
 PR 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.
 PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.
 PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.
 PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.
 PR 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.
 PR 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;
 PI Mcswiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;
 PI Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-300653/30.
 XX

PT INSTRUCTIONS WILL BE FOLLOWS:

oligonucleotide to a second nucleoside or nucleotide through an OCH_2O linkage, starting with a 5'-protected nucleoside or nucleotide which is derivatised in the 3' position with an OCH_2SMe group. The method comprises (a) treating the derivatised nucleoside or nucleotide and a 3'-protected nucleoside or nucleotide with bromine in the presence of 2,6-diethylpyridine (DEP) and molecular sieves; and (b) treating the product with tetrabutylammonium fluoride (TBAF) in tetrahydrofuran (THF). The

CC OCH2O-linked dimers can be used in the synthesis of oligonucleotide
CC analogues (containing thioformacetal linkages) e.g. useful as diagnostic
CC agents (see WO9106629)

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
Db 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1529
AA32949/c
ID AAX32949 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAX32949;

XX DT 30-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Seq ID No: 16 of US5495009.

XX KW OCH2O linkage; analogue; 2,6-diethylpyridine; DEP; molecular sieve;
XX KW tetrabutylammonium fluoride; TBAF; tetrahydrofuran; chemical synthesis;
XX KW THF: thioformacetal linkage; diagnostic agent; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN US5495009-A.

XX PD 27-FEB-1996.

XX PF 24-APR-1992; 92US-00874334.

XX PR 24-OCT-1989; 89US-00426286.

XX PR 11-DEC-1989; 89US-00448941.

XX PR 30-JUL-1990; 90US-00559957.

XX PR 24-APR-1991; 91US-00690786.

XX PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.

XX PI Lin K, Jones B, Matteucci M;

XX DR WPI; 1996-178794/18.

XX PT Prodn. of nucleoside dimers with methylenedioxy linkage - by reacting 5'-
XX PT protected nucleoside 3'-methylthio:methyl ether and 3'-protected
XX PT nucleoside with bromine.

XX PS Example 5; Col 30; 27pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a method for linking a first nucleoside or
XX CC oligonucleotide to a second nucleoside or nucleotide through an OCH2O
XX CC linkage, starting with a 5'-protected nucleoside or nucleotide which is
XX CC derivatised in the 3' position with an OCH2SMe group. The method
XX CC comprises (a) treating the derivatised nucleoside or nucleotide and a 3'-
XX CC protected nucleoside or nucleotide with bromine in the presence of 2,6-
XX CC diethylpyridine (DEP) and molecular sieves; and (b) treating the product
XX CC with tetrabutylammonium fluoride (TBAF) in tetrahydrofuran (THF). The
XX CC OCH2O-linked dimers can be used in the synthesis of oligonucleotide
XX CC analogues (containing thioformacetal linkages) e.g. useful as diagnostic
XX CC agents (see WO9106629)

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029

Db 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1530
AAX32948/c

ID AAX32948 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAX32948;

XX DT 30-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Oligo containing formacetal and thioformacetal linkages.

XX KW OCH2O linkage; analogue; 2,6-diethylpyridine; DEP; molecular sieve;
XX KW tetrabutylammonium fluoride; TBAF; tetrahydrofuran; chemical synthesis;
XX KW THF: thioformacetal linkage; diagnostic agent; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN US5495009-A.

XX PD 27-FEB-1996.

XX PF 24-APR-1992; 92US-00874334.

XX PR 24-OCT-1989; 89US-00426286.

XX PR 11-DEC-1989; 89US-00448941.

XX PR 30-JUL-1990; 90US-00559957.

XX PR 24-APR-1991; 91US-00690786.

XX PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.

XX PI Lin K, Jones B, Matteucci M;

XX DR WPI; 1996-178794/18.

XX PT Prodn. of nucleoside dimers with methylenedioxy linkage - by reacting 5'-
XX PT protected nucleoside 3'-methylthio:methyl ether and 3'-protected
XX PT nucleoside with bromine.

XX PS Example 5; Col 30; 27pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a method for linking a first nucleoside or
XX CC oligonucleotide to a second nucleoside or nucleotide through an OCH2O
XX CC linkage, starting with a 5'-protected nucleoside or nucleotide which is
XX CC derivatised in the 3' position with an OCH2SMe group. The method
XX CC comprises (a) treating the derivatised nucleoside or nucleotide and a 3'-
XX CC protected nucleoside or nucleotide with bromine in the presence of 2,6-
XX CC diethylpyridine (DEP) and molecular sieves; and (b) treating the product
XX CC with tetrabutylammonium fluoride (TBAF) in tetrahydrofuran (THF). The
XX CC OCH2O-linked dimers can be used in the synthesis of oligonucleotide
XX CC analogues (containing thioformacetal linkages) e.g. useful as diagnostic
XX CC agents (see WO9106629)

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029

Db 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1531
AAT35047/c

ID AAT35047 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAT35047;

XX DT 18-FEB-1997 (first entry)

```

XX HPV ORF-Ec target for triplex-forming oligo.
DE
XX HBV; oligodeoxyribonucleotide; homopurine-homopyrimidine target; block;
XX in vitro; DNA synthesis; DNA polymerase; Sequenase3; Taq; Vent; Pol I;
KW accessory replication protein; SSB protein; sequence-specific;
KW triplex-forming oligonucleotide; exon 3; inverted repeat; IR110;
KW hepatitis B virus; P gene; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9618732-A2.
XX
XX 20-JUN-1996.
XX
XX 14-DEC-1995; 9SWO-US016369.
XX
XX 15-DEC-1994; 9AUS-00358089.
XX
XX (UNII ) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.
XX
XX Mirkin SM, Samadashwily GM;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-300649/30.
XX
XX Sequence specific inhibition of DNA synthesis - by triplex-forming
PT oligonucleotide(s), for detection of oncogene mutation(s) and treatment
PT of e.g. HSV, Hepatitis C and Papillomavirus infection.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 42; 78pp; English.
XX
XX Specifically designed oligodeoxyribonucleotides form triplexes in single-
CC or double-strand DNA at homopurine-homopyrimidine targets. These
CC triplexes block in vitro DNA synthesis by all DNA polymerases studied,
CC including Sequenase3, Taq, Vent, and Pol I. A similar phenomenon occurs
CC when DNA polymerases are supplemented with accessory replication
CC proteins, including SSB protein. Replication blockage is highly sequence-
CC specific and even one or two point substitutions within either the target
CC sequence or the oligonucleotide abolish the effect. Sequence-specific
CC blocking of DNA replication in vivo is facilitated by the methods and
CC compositions of the present invention. The present sequence is the ORF-Ec
CC human papilloma virus (HPV) target (position 436-452 in HPV57 and 438-452
CC in HPV2) for triplex-forming oligonucleotides AAT35030-31
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e-02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1127 CCACCTTCACCTCC 1140
DB |||||
15 CCTCCTTCCTCC 2

RESULT 1532
AAT50248
ID AAT50248 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT50248;
XX
XX 07-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Rabbit CERP HH ribozyme target sequence #573.
XX
XX Hammerhead ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;
KW neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;
KW reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CERP;
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;
KW peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;
KW angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; rabbit;
KW LDL; ss.
XX

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OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.
XX
XX WO9620279-A1.
XX
XX 04-JUL-1996.
XX
XX 11-DEC-1995; 9SWO-US016000.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1994; 9AUS-00363240.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
XX
XX Couture L, Stinchcomb D, Mcswiggen J, Bisgaler C, Pape M;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-321852/32.
XX
XX New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -
PT useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or
PT regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 41; 72pp; English.
XX
XX AAT50138-T50359 represent target sequences for the rabbit cholesterol
CC ester transfer protein (CERP) hammerhead (HH) ribozymes (see AAT50360-
CC T50546). CERP is a 74 kD glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid
CC transfer between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers
CC to the position of the cleavage site in full length CERP. The ribozyme
CC then binds to 5 nucleotides either side of this site. The ribozymes are
CC able to cleave mRNA from the gene encoding CERP, thereby blocking
CC synthesis and/or expression of the mRNA. By inhibiting CERP, the reverse
CC cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway can be inhibited (or eliminated)
CC thereby preventing the reduction in size density of the high density
CC lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life, and therefore increasing
CC HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat conditions associated with
CC abnormal levels of CERP, specifically atherosclerosis, familial
CC hypercholesterolaemia, peripheral vascular disease, dyslipidaemia,
CC hyperbetalipoproteinaemia, hypoalphalipoproteinaemia, vascular
CC complications of diabetes, transplant, atherectomy and angioplastic
CC restenosis. By inhibiting CERP, the levels of HDL and low density
CC lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered (a
CC decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels). The
CC HH ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift and
CC mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CERP mRNA. As the HH ribozymes
CC target specific regions of the CERP gene, they have low non-specific
CC activity
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 0 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1250 ACCCGATCCCAAC 1263
DB |||||
1 ACACCAUCCCAAC 14

RESULT 1533
AAT50181
ID AAT50181 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT50181;
XX
XX 07-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Rabbit CERP HH ribozyme target sequence #372.
XX
XX Hammerhead ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;
KW neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;
KW reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CERP;
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;
KW peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;
KW LDL; ss.
XX

```

KW angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; rabbit;
 KW LDL; ss.
 XX
 OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.
 XX
 PN WO9620279-A1.
 XX
 PD 04-JUL-1996.
 XX
 PF 11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016000.
 XX
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363240.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
 XX
 PI Couture L, Stinchcomb D, Mcswiggen J, Bisgaier C, Page M;
 XX WPI; 1996-321852/32.
 DR
 XX
 PT New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -
 PT useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or
 PT regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 40; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAT50138-T50359 represent target sequences for the rabbit cholesterol
 CC ester transfer protein (CETP) hammerhead (HH) ribozymes (see AAT50360-
 CC T50546). CETP is a 74 kD glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid
 CC transfer between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers
 CC to the position of the cleavage site in full length CETP. The ribozyme
 CC then binds to 5 nucleotides either side of this site. The ribozymes are
 CC able to cleave mRNA from the gene encoding CETP, thereby blocking
 CC synthesis and/or expression of the mRNA. By inhibiting CETP, the reverse
 CC cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway can be inhibited (or eliminated)
 CC thereby preventing the reduction in size density of the high density
 CC lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life, and therefore increasing
 CC HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat conditions associated with
 CC abnormal levels of CETP, specifically atherosclerosis, familial
 CC hypercholesterolaemia, peripheral vascular disease, dyslipidaemia,
 CC hyperbetalipoproteinaemia, hypoalphalipoproteinaemia, vascular
 CC complications of diabetes, transplant, atherectomy and angioplastic
 CC restenosis. By inhibiting CETP, the levels of HDL and low density
 CC lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered (a
 CC decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels). The
 CC HH ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift and
 CC mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CETP mRNA. As the HH ribozymes
 CC target specific regions of the CETP gene, they have low non-specific
 CC activity
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 57.1%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 8; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1132 TTCACCTCCAGCTC 1145
 Db 1 UUGACCUCCAGAU 14
 ::|||::|:
 RESULT 1534
 AAT49643
 ID AAT49643 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT49643;
 XX
 DT 28-FEB-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CETP HH ribozyme target sequence #550.
 KW Hammerhead ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;
 KW neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;

KW reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CETP;
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;
 KW peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;
 KW angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; human;
 KW LDL; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9620279-A1.
 XX
 PD 04-JUL-1996.
 XX
 PF 11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016000.
 XX
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363240.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
 XX
 PI Couture L, Stinchcomb D, Mcswiggen J, Bisgaier C, Page M;
 XX WPI; 1996-321852/32.
 DR
 XX
 PT New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -
 PT useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or
 PT regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 29; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAT49608-T49863 represent target sequences for the human cholesterol
 CC ester transfer protein (CETP) hammerhead (HH) ribozymes (see AAT49861-
 CC T50137). CETP is a 74 kD glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid
 CC transfer between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers
 CC to the position of the cleavage site in full length CETP. The ribozyme
 CC binds to 5 nucleotides either side of this site, provided the sequence
 CC is immediately upstream. The ribozymes are able to cleave mRNA from the
 CC gene encoding CETP, thereby blocking synthesis and/or expression of the
 CC mRNA. By inhibiting CETP, the reverse cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway
 CC can be inhibited (or eliminated) thereby preventing the reduction in size
 CC density of the high density lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life,
 CC and therefore increasing HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat
 CC conditions associated with abnormal levels of CETP, specifically familial
 CC hypercholesterolaemia, atherosclerosis, peripheral vascular disease,
 CC hyperbetalipoproteinaemia, hypoalphalipoproteinaemia, dyslipidaemia,
 CC vascular complications of diabetes, transplant, atherectomy and
 CC angioplastic restenosis. By inhibiting CETP, the levels of HDL and low
 CC density lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered
 CC (a decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels).
 CC The HH ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift
 CC and mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CETP mRNA. As the HH
 CC ribozymes target specific regions of the CETP gene, they have low non-
 CC specific activity
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 57.1%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 8; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1132 TTCACCTCCAGCTC 1145
 Db 1 UUGACCUCCAGAU 14
 ::|||::|:
 RESULT 1535
 AAT50183
 ID AAT50183 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT50183;
 XX
 DT 07-MAR-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Rabbit CETP HH ribozyme target sequence #372.

```

XX Hammerhead ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;
KW neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;
KW reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CETP;
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;
KW peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;
KW angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; rabbit;
KW LDL; ss.
XX Oryctolagus cuniculus.
XX WO9620279-A1.
XX 04-JUL-1996.
XX 11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016000.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363240.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
XX Couture L, Stinchcomb D, Mcswiggen J, Bisgaier C, Page M;
XX WPI; 1996-321852/32.
XX New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -
XX useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or
XX regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.
XX Claim 4; Page 40; 72pp; English.
XX AAT50138-T50359 represent target sequences for the rabbit cholesterol
XX ester transfer protein (CETP) hammerhead (HH) ribozymes (see AAT50360-
XX T50546). CETP is a 74 kD glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid
XX transfer between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers
XX to the position of the cleavage site in full length CETP. The ribozyme
XX then binds to 5 nucleotides either side of this site. The ribozymes are
XX able to cleave mRNA from the gene encoding CETP, thereby blocking
XX synthesis and/or expression of the mRNA. By inhibiting CETP, the reverse
XX cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway can be inhibited (or eliminated)
XX thereby preventing the reduction in size density of the high density
XX lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life, and therefore increasing
XX HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat conditions associated with
XX abnormal levels of CETP, specifically atherosclerosis, familial
XX hypercholesterolaemia, peripheral vascular disease, dyslipidaemia,
XX hyperbetalipoproteinaemia, hypoalphalipoproteinaemia, vascular
XX complications of diabetes, transplant atherectomy and angioplastic
XX restenosis. By inhibiting CETP, the levels of HDL and low density
XX lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered (a
XX decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels). The
XX HH ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift and
XX mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CETP mRNA. As the HH ribozymes
XX target specific regions of the CETP gene, they have low non-specific
XX activity
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 57.1%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1132 TTCACCTCCAGCTC 1145
:: |||:||||:|
Db 1 UUGACCUCCAGAU 14
RESULT 1536
AAT50179
ID AAT50179 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX AAT50179;
XX

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DT 07-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX Rabbit CETP HH ribozyme target sequence #372.
XX Hammerhead ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;
KW neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;
KW reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CETP;
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;
KW peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;
KW angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; rabbit;
KW LDL; ss.
XX Oryctolagus cuniculus.
XX WO9620279-A1.
XX 04-JUL-1996.
XX 11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016000.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363240.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
XX Couture L, Stinchcomb D, Mcswiggen J, Bisgaier C, Page M;
XX WPI; 1996-321852/32.
XX New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -
XX useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or
XX regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.
XX Claim 4; Page 40; 72pp; English.
XX AAT50138-T50359 represent target sequences for the rabbit cholesterol
XX ester transfer protein (CETP) hammerhead (HH) ribozymes (see AAT50360-
XX T50546). CETP is a 74 kD glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid
XX transfer between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers
XX to the position of the cleavage site in full length CETP. The ribozyme
XX then binds to 5 nucleotides either side of this site. The ribozymes are
XX able to cleave mRNA from the gene encoding CETP, thereby blocking
XX synthesis and/or expression of the mRNA. By inhibiting CETP, the reverse
XX cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway can be inhibited (or eliminated)
XX thereby preventing the reduction in size density of the high density
XX lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life, and therefore increasing
XX HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat conditions associated with
XX abnormal levels of CETP, specifically atherosclerosis, familial
XX hypercholesterolaemia, peripheral vascular disease, dyslipidaemia,
XX hyperbetalipoproteinaemia, hypoalphalipoproteinaemia, vascular
XX complications of diabetes, transplant atherectomy and angioplastic
XX restenosis. By inhibiting CETP, the levels of HDL and low density
XX lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered (a
XX decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels). The
XX HH ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift and
XX mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CETP mRNA. As the HH ribozymes
XX target specific regions of the CETP gene, they have low non-specific
XX activity
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 57.1%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1132 TTCACCTCCAGCTC 1145
:: |||:||||:|
Db 1 UUGACCUCCAGAU 14
RESULT 1537
AAT90241/C
ID AAT90241 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

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XX AC AAT90241;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX DE Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-6.
XX KW Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
XX KW pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
XX KW research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..15
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine all U are 5-
XX FT (3-methyl-1-butynyl)uracil"
XX PN US5645985-A.
XX PD 08-JUL-1997.
XX PF 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX PR 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX PI Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
XX PI Wagner R;
XX DR WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX PT Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
XX PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
XX PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX PS Example 5; Col 63-64; 104pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(3-methyl-1-
XX CC butynyl)uracil modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising
XX CC nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an unsaturated
XX CC group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding
XX CC capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and
XX CC double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e.
XX CC under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance
XX CC cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced
XX CC nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a
XX CC normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
XX CC configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
XX CC providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
XX CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
Db 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1538
AAT90238/c
ID AAT90238 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAT90239;
AC AAT90239;
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

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XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX DE Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-3.
XX KW Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
XX KW pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
XX KW research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..15
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine all U are 5-
XX FT (1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
XX PN US5645985-A.
XX PD 08-JUL-1997.
XX PF 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX PR 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX PI Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
XX PI Wagner R;
XX DR WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX PT Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
XX PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
XX PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX PS Example 2; Col 57-58; 104pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(1-propynyl)-
XX CC 2'-deoxyuridine modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising
XX CC nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an unsaturated
XX CC group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding
XX CC capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and
XX CC double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e.
XX CC under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance
XX CC cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced
XX CC nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a
XX CC normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
XX CC configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
XX CC providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
XX CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
Db 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1539
AAT90239/c
ID AAT90239 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAT90239;
AC AAT90239;
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

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DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-4.
DE
XX
XX Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
KW pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
KW research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..15
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "all C are 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine"
XX
XX
XX US5645985-A.
XX
XX 08-JUL-1997.
XX
XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Froehner B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
PI Wagner R;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX
XX Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX
XX Example 3; Col 59-60; 104pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine modified
CC triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising nucleomonomer analogues of
CC cytosine containing an unsaturated group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-
CC substituent provides enhanced binding capacity in the formation of
CC duplexes and triplexes with single and double stranded RNA and DNA.
CC Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e. under physiological pH
CC conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance cell permeation and
CC uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced nuclease resistance, can
CC be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a normal oligomer, to inhibit
CC gene expression, e.g. by its antisense configuration, for therapeutic or
CC research purposes, and for diagnosis by providing probes or primers for
CC specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
DB 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2
RESULT 1540
AAT90237/C
ID AAT90237 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAT90264;
XX
XX AAT90264;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-2.
DE
XX

KW Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
KW pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
KW research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..15
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine all U are 5-
FT (1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
XX
XX
XX US5645985-A.
XX
XX 08-JUL-1997.
XX
XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Froehner B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
PI Wagner R;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX
XX Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX
XX Example 2; Col 55-56; 104pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(1-propynyl)-
CC 2'-deoxyuridine modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising
CC nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an unsaturated
CC group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding
CC capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and
CC double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e.
CC under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance
CC cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced
CC nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a
CC normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
CC configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
CC providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
XX 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
DB 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2
RESULT 1541
AAT90264/C
ID AAT90264 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAT90264;
XX
XX AAT90264;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-43.
DE
XX
XX Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
KW pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
KW

research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.

Synthetic.

Key	Location/Qualifiers
modified_base	1..15
	/*tag= a
	/note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine all U are 5-(2-thienyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"

US5645985-A.

08-JUL-1997.

25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.

26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.

25-OCT-1992; 92US-00935444.

23-AUG-1992; 92US-00965941.

(GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.

Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J; Wagner R;

WPI; 1997-362920/33.

Nucleosomomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.

Example 16; Col 111-112; 104pp; English.

The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(2-thienyl)-2'-deoxyuridine modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising nucleosomomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an unsaturated group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e. under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)

Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.5%;	Score 10.8;	DB 1;	Length 15;
Best Local Similarity	85.7%;			
Matches 12;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 2;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;

QY 1016 AAAAGAGGGGGAG 1029

DB 15 AAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1542

AAT90273/c

ID AAT90273 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAT90273;

XX XX

XX XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)

XX XX

DE Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-39.

XX Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleosomomer analogue; unsaturated group; pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy; research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.

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FT FT      /tag= a
FT FT      /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine all U are 5-
XX XX      (1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
PN PN
XX XX
PD PD
XX XX
XX XX      08-JUL-1997.
XX XX      25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX XX
XX XX      26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX XX      25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX XX      23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX XX
XX XX      (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX XX
XX XX      Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
PI PI      Wagner R;
XX XX      WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX XX
XX XX      Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
PT PT      oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
PT PT      conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX XX
XX XX      Example 17; Col 115-116; 104pp; English.
XX XX
XX XX      The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(1-propynyl)-
CC CC      2'-deoxyuridine modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising
CC CC      nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an unsaturated
CC CC      group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding
CC CC      capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and
CC CC      double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e.
CC CC      under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance
CC CC      cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced
CC CC      nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a
CC CC      normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
CC CC      configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
CC CC      providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC CC      2003 to correct PF field.)
XX XX
XX XX      Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 0 T; 10 U; 0 Other;
SQ SQ
Query Match      0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
DB 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1544
AAT90259/C
XX AAT90259 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAT90259;
XX XX
XX XX      25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT DT      03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX XX
XX XX      Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-25.
XX XX
XX XX      Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
XX XX      pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
XX XX      research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX XX
XX XX      Synthetic.
XX XX
XX XX      Key Location/Qualifiers
FH FH      modified_base 1..15
FT FT      /tag= a
FT FT      /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine all U are 5-

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FT FT      (1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
FT FT      11..12 b
FT FT      /tag= "3'-thioformacetal linkage"
FT FT      13..14
FT FT      /tag= c
FT FT      /note= "3'-thioformacetal linkage"
XX XX
XX XX      US5645985-A.
XX XX
XX XX      08-JUL-1997.
XX XX
XX XX      25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX XX
XX XX      26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX XX      25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX XX      23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX XX
XX XX      (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX XX
XX XX      Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
PI PI      Wagner R;
XX XX      WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX XX
XX XX      Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
PT PT      oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
PT PT      conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX XX
XX XX      Example 15; Col 101-102; 104pp; English.
XX XX
XX XX      The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(1-propynyl)-
CC CC      2'-deoxyuridine modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising
CC CC      nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an unsaturated
CC CC      group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding
CC CC      capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and
CC CC      double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e.
CC CC      under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance
CC CC      cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced
CC CC      nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a
CC CC      normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
CC CC      configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
CC CC      providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC CC      2003 to correct PF field.)
XX XX
XX XX      Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 6 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ SQ
Query Match      0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
DB 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1545
AAT90262/C
XX AAT90262 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAT90262;
XX XX
XX XX      25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT DT      03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX XX
XX XX      Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-29.
XX XX
XX XX      Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
XX XX      pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
XX XX      research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX XX
XX XX      Synthetic.

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FH Key      Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..15
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine all U are 5-
FT (2-Pyridinyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
XX
XX
XX
XX US5645985-A.
XX
XX PD 08-JUL-1997.
XX
XX PF 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX
XX PR 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX
XX PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX PI Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
XX PI Wagner R;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX
XX PT Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
XX PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
XX PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX
XX PS Example 16; Col 107-108; 104pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(2-pyridinyl)-
XX CC 2'-deoxyuridine modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising
XX CC nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an unsaturated
XX CC capacity in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding
XX CC group in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and
XX CC double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e.
XX CC under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance
XX CC cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced
XX CC nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a
XX CC normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
XX CC configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
XX CC providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
XX CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;
XX
XX QY 1016 AAAAGAGGGGGAG 1029
XX ||||| |||||
XX DB 15 AAAAGAGAGAGAG 2
XX
XX RESULT 1546
XX AAT90240/c
XX ID AAT90240 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT90240;
XX
XX AC AAT90240;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-5.
XX
XX KW Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
XX KW pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
XX KW research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..15
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine all U are 5-
XX (2-Pyridinyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
XX
XX
XX
XX US5645985-A.
XX
XX PD 08-JUL-1997.
XX
XX PF 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX
XX PR 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX
XX PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX PI Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
XX PI Wagner R;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX
XX PT Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
XX PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
XX PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX
XX PS Example 16; Col 107-108; 104pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(2-pyridinyl)-
XX CC 2'-deoxyuridine modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising
XX CC nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an unsaturated
XX CC capacity in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding
XX CC group in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and
XX CC double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e.
XX CC under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance
XX CC cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced
XX CC nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a
XX CC normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
XX CC configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
XX CC providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
XX CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;
XX
XX QY 1016 AAAAGAGGGGGAG 1029
XX ||||| |||||
XX DB 15 AAAAGAGAGAGAG 2
XX
XX RESULT 1546
XX AAT90240/c
XX ID AAT90240 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT90240;
XX
XX AC AAT90240;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-5.
XX
XX KW Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
XX KW pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
XX KW research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..15
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine all U are 5-
XX (2-Pyridinyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
XX
XX
XX
XX US5645985-A.
XX
XX PD 08-JUL-1997.
XX
XX PF 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX
XX PR 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX
XX PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX PI Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
XX PI Wagner R;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX
XX PT Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
XX PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
XX PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX
XX PS Example 16; Col 107-108; 104pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(2-pyridinyl)-
XX CC 2'-deoxyuridine modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising
XX CC nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an unsaturated
XX CC capacity in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding
XX CC group in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and
XX CC double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e.
XX CC under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance
XX CC cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced
XX CC nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a
XX CC normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
XX CC configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
XX CC providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
XX CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;
XX
XX QY 1016 AAAAGAGGGGGAG 1029
XX ||||| |||||
XX DB 15 AAAAGAGAGAGAG 2
XX
XX RESULT 1547
XX AAT90274/c
XX ID AAT90274 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT90274;
XX
XX AC AAT90274;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-40.
XX
XX KW Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
XX KW pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
XX KW research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..15
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "all C are 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-O-
```

```

FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine all U are 5-
FT (1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
XX
XX
XX
XX US5645985-A.
XX
XX PD 08-JUL-1997.
XX
XX PF 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX
XX PR 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX
XX PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX PI Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
XX PI Wagner R;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX
XX PT Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
XX PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
XX PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX
XX PS Example 4; Col 61-62; 104pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(1-propynyl)-
XX CC 2'-deoxyuridine modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising
XX CC nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an unsaturated
XX CC capacity in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding
XX CC group in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and
XX CC double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e.
XX CC under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance
XX CC cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced
XX CC nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a
XX CC normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
XX CC configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
XX CC providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
XX CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 0 T; 10 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;
XX
XX QY 1016 AAAAGAGGGGGAG 1029
XX ||||| |||||
XX DB 15 AAAAGAGAGAGAG 2
XX
XX RESULT 1547
XX AAT90274/c
XX ID AAT90274 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT90274;
XX
XX AC AAT90274;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-40.
XX
XX KW Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
XX KW pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
XX KW research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..15
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "all C are 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-O-
```



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XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
PA Froehler B, Jones RU, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
PI Wagner R;
PI WPI; 1997-362920/33.
DR Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
XX oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
PT
XX Example 6; Col 67-68; 104pp; English.
XX The present sequence is a 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(1-propynyl)-
CC 2'-deoxyuridine modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising
CC nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine containing an unsaturated group in
CC the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding capacity
CC in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and double
CC stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e. under
CC physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance cell
CC permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced nuclease
CC resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a normal
CC oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
CC configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
CC providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 0 T; 10 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
DB 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2
RESULT 1550
AAT90270/c
ID AAT90270 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT90270;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-36.
XX
KW Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
KW pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
KW research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..15
FT /*tag= a
FT (1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine"
XX
XX US5645985-A.
XX
XX 08-JUL-1997.
XX
XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX
XX 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX
XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX
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PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
PI Wagner R;
PI WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX
XX Example 18; Col 123-124; 104pp; English.
XX The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(1-propynyl)-
CC 2'-deoxyuridine modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising
CC nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an unsaturated
CC group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding
CC capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and
CC double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e.
CC under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance
CC cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced
CC nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a
CC normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
CC configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
CC providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
DB 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2
RESULT 1551
AAT90236/c
ID AAT90236 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT90236;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-1.
XX
KW Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
KW pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
KW research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..15
FT /*tag= a
FT (1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine"
XX
XX US5645985-A.
XX
XX 08-JUL-1997.
XX
XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX
XX 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX
XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX
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PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
PI Wagner R;
XX WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX Example 2; Col 53-54; 104pp; English.
XX The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine modified triplex
CC forming oligonucleotide, comprising nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine
CC containing an unsaturated group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent
CC provides enhanced binding capacity in the formation of duplexes and
CC triplexes with single and double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be
CC formed at pH 7.0, i.e. under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic
CC groups can also enhance cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which
CC also shows enhanced nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and
CC triplexes as a normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its
CC antisense configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for
CC diagnosis by providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
DB 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2
RESULT 1552
AAT90260/C
ID AAT90260 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AAT90260;
AC
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-26.
DE Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
XX pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
KW research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1. .15
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine all U are 5-
FT (1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
FT misc_feature 11. .12 b
FT /tag= b
FT /note= "formacetal linkage"
FT misc_feature 13. .14
FT /tag= c
FT /note= "formacetal linkage"
XX US5645985-A.
PN 08-JUL-1997.
XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00979824.
XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.

PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
XX Wagner R;
XX WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX Example 15; Col 103-104; 104pp; English.
XX The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(1-propynyl)-
CC 2'deoxyuridine modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising
CC nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an unsaturated
CC group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding
CC capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and
CC double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e.
CC under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance
CC cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced
CC nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a
CC normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
CC configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
CC providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 6 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
DB 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2
RESULT 1553
AAT90242/C
ID AAT90242 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AAT90242;
AC
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-7.
DE Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
KW pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
KW research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1. .15
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine all U are 5-
FT (3-methyl-1-butynyl)uracil"
XX US5645985-A.
PN 08-JUL-1997.
XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00979824.
XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.

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XX PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC..
XX PI
XX FRoehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
XX PI Wagner R;
XX DR
XX WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX PT
XX Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
XX PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
XX PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX XX
XX PS Example 5; Col 65-66; 104pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(3-methyl-1-
XX CC butynyl)uracil modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising
XX CC nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an unsaturated
XX CC group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding
XX CC capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and
XX CC double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e.
XX CC under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance
XX CC cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced
XX CC nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a
XX CC normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
XX CC configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
XX CC providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
XX CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1016 AAAAGAGGGGGAG 1029
XX Db
XX 15 AAAAGAGAGAGAGAG 2
XX
XX RESULT 1554
XX AAT90257/c
XX ID AAT90257 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAT90257;
XX XX
XX XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide QN-23.
XX KW
XX KW Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
XX KW pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
XX KW research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX OS
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..15
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine all U are 5-
XX FT (1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
XX XX
XX XX US5645985-A.
XX PN
XX XX 08-JUL-1997.
XX PD
XX XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX PF
XX XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX PR
XX XX 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX PR
XX XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX XX
XX XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX PA

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XX FRoehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
XX PI Wagner R;
XX DR
XX WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX PT
XX Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
XX PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
XX PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX XX
XX PS Example 15; Col 99-100; 104pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(1-propynyl)-
XX CC 2'-deoxyuridine modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising
XX CC nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an unsaturated
XX CC group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding
XX CC capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and
XX CC double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e.
XX CC under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance
XX CC cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced
XX CC nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a
XX CC normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
XX CC configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
XX CC providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
XX CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 6 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1016 AAAAGAGGGGGAG 1029
XX Db
XX 15 AAAAGAGAGAGAGAG 2
XX
XX RESULT 1555
XX AAT90265/c
XX ID AAT90265 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAT90265;
XX XX
XX XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide QN-44.
XX KW
XX KW Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
XX KW pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
XX KW research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX OS
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..15
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine all U are 5-
XX FT (2-thienyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
XX XX
XX XX US5645985-A.
XX PN
XX XX 08-JUL-1997.
XX PD
XX XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX PF
XX XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX PR
XX XX 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX PR
XX XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX XX
XX XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX PA
XX FRoehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
XX PI

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PI Wagner R;
XX WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX
XX Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX
XX Example 16; Col 113-114; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(2-thienyl)-
CC 2'-deoxyuridine modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising
CC nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an unsaturated
CC group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding
CC capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and
CC double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e.
CC under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance
CC cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced
CC nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a
CC normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
CC configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
CC providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match. 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGGAG 1029
Db 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1556
AAT90269/c
ID AAT90269 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT90269;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-35.
XX
XX Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
KW pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
KW research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..15
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine"
FT modified_base 1..15
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "all U are 5-methyl-2'-O-allyluridine"
XX
XX US5645985-A.
XX
XX 08-JUL-1997.
XX
XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
PI WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX

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PI Wagner R;
XX WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX
XX Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX
XX Example 18; Col 121-122; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-methyl-2'-O-
CC allyluridine modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising
CC nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an unsaturated
CC group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding
CC capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and
CC double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e.
CC under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance
CC cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced
CC nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a
CC normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
CC configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
CC providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match. 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGGAG 1029
Db 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1557
AAT90272/c
ID AAT90272 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT90272;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-38.
XX
XX Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
KW pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
KW research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..15
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-O- allyldeoxycytidine"
XX
XX US5645985-A.
XX
XX 08-JUL-1997.
XX
XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
PI WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX

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XX
PT Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX
PS Example 18; Col 127-128; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-O-allyldeoxycytidine modified
CC triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising nucleomonomer analogues of
CC cytosine containing an unsaturated group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-
CC substituent provides enhanced binding capacity in the formation of
CC duplexes and triplexes with single and double stranded RNA and DNA.
CC Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e. under physiological pH
CC conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance cell permeation and
CC uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced nuclease resistance, can
CC be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a normal oligomer, to inhibit
CC gene expression, e.g. by its antisense configuration, for therapeutic or
CC research purposes, and for diagnosis by providing probes or primers for
CC specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
    Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
    Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
Db 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1558
AAT90258/C
ID AAT90258 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT90258;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-24.
XX
KW Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
KW pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
KW research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..15
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine all U are 5-
FT (1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
FT misc_feature 11..12
FT /tag= b
FT /note= "3'-thioformacetal linkage"
FT misc_feature 13..14
FT /tag= c
FT /note= "3'-thioformacetal linkage"
XX
PN US5645985-A.
XX
PD 08-JUL-1997.
XX
PF 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX
PR 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX
PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
PI Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;

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PI Wagner R;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX
PT Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX
PS Example 15; Col 99-100; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(1-propynyl)-
CC 2'-deoxyuridine modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising
CC nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an unsaturated
CC group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding
CC capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and
CC double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e.
CC under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance
CC cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced
CC nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a
CC normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
CC configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
CC providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
    Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
    Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
Db 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1559
AAT90261/C
ID AAT90261 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT90261;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-25.
XX
KW Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
KW pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
KW research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..15
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine all U are 5-
FT (2-pyridinyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
XX
PN US5645985-A.
XX
PD 08-JUL-1997.
XX
PF 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX
PR 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX
PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
PI Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
PI Wagner R;
XX

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DR WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX
XX Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
PS
PS Example 16; Col 105-106; 104pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(2-pyridinyl)-
CC 2'-deoxyuridine modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising
CC nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an unsaturated
CC group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding
CC capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and
CC double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e.
CC under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance
CC cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced
CC nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a
CC normal oligomer, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
CC configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
CC providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
Db 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1560
AAT90271/C
ID AAT90271 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAT90271;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-37.
DE
XX Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; unsaturated group;
XX pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression; antisense; therapy;
XX research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..15
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine all U are 5-
FT (1-propynyl)-2'-O- allyldeoxyuridine"
XX
XX US5645985-A.
XX
XX 08-JUL-1997.
XX
XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX
XX 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX
XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
XX Wagner R;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX

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PT Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX
XX Example 18; Col 125-126; 104pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(1-propynyl)-2'-O-
CC allyldeoxyuridine modified triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising
CC nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an unsaturated
CC group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides enhanced binding
CC capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with single and
CC double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e.
CC under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance
CC cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced
CC nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a
CC normal oligomer, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
CC configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
CC providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
Db 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1561
AAX75726/C
ID AAX75726 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAX75726;
XX
XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX Human flt-1 and KDR hammerhead ribozyme target site #60.
XX
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
XX KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
XX tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
XX foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO9715662-A2.
XX
XX 01-MAY-1997.
XX
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
XX
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
XX
XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
XX Example 9; Page 191; 218pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
XX synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC

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CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX7275 to AAX7572 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2;

QY 1154 CTGTCCTCCAACTTTG 1177
DB 15 CTCTCCCGACTTTG 2

RESULT 1562
AAX36646
ID AAX36646 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AAX36646;

DT 13-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE Antisense oligomer SEQ ID NO. 49.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; gene expression inhibitor; diagnosis;
KW oligonucleotide-based therapy; ss.

XX Synthetic.

PN US5830653-A.

XX 03-NOV-1998.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00473481.

XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.

XX 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.

XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.

XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.

XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.

XX Froehler B, Gutierrez AJ, Jones RJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;

XX Wagner R;

XX WPI; 1998-609233/51.

XX Screening of anti-sense oligo:nucleotide(s) for ability to inhibit gene
XX expression - comprises micro-injecting varying amounts of the anti-sense
XX oligomer into a host cell and measuring expression of the target and
XX control genes.

XX Example 18; Col 52; 104pp; English.

XX This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used to test the
XX method of the invention. The method of the invention is for evaluation of
XX an antisense oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression, and
XX comprises: microinjecting varying amounts of the antisense oligomer into
XX a host cell along with a target vector for the expression of a gene
XX containing a target sequence for the antisense oligomer and a control
XX vector for the expression of a control gene that encodes a detectable
XX protein and does not contain the target sequence; and measuring
XX expression of the target gene and the control gene. Increasing inhibition
XX of the target gene expression, but not of the control gene expression, as
XX the amount of antisense oligomer increases indicates the ability of the
XX antisense oligomer to inhibit gene expression. The method is used in
XX oligonucleotide-based therapy and diagnosis. The oligomers have enhanced

CC affinity for complementary target nucleic acid sequences and improved
CC binding affinity for double-stranded and/or single-stranded target
CC sequences

XX Sequence 15 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2;

QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029

DB 1 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 14

RESULT 1563

AAX36643/C

ID AAX36643 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAX36643;

DT 13-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE Antisense oligomer SEQ ID NO. 40.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; gene expression inhibitor; diagnosis;
KW oligonucleotide-based therapy; ss.

XX Synthetic.

PN US5830653-A.

XX 03-NOV-1998.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00473481.

XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.

XX 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.

XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.

XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.

XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.

XX Froehler B, Gutierrez AJ, Jones RJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;

XX Wagner R;

XX WPI; 1998-609233/51.

XX Screening of anti-sense oligo:nucleotide(s) for ability to inhibit gene
XX expression - comprises micro-injecting varying amounts of the anti-sense
XX oligomer into a host cell and measuring expression of the target and
XX control genes.

XX Example 17; Col 51; 104pp; English.

XX This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used to test the
XX method of the invention. The method of the invention is for evaluation of
XX an antisense oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression, and
XX comprises: microinjecting varying amounts of the antisense oligomer into
XX a host cell along with a target vector for the expression of a gene
XX containing a target sequence for the antisense oligomer and a control
XX vector for the expression of a control gene that encodes a detectable
XX protein and does not contain the target sequence; and measuring
XX expression of the target gene and the control gene. Increasing inhibition
XX of the target gene expression, but not of the control gene expression, as
XX the amount of antisense oligomer increases indicates the ability of the
XX antisense oligomer to inhibit gene expression. The method is used in
XX oligonucleotide-based therapy and diagnosis. The oligomers have enhanced
XX affinity for complementary target nucleic acid sequences and improved
XX binding affinity for double-stranded and/or single-stranded target
XX sequences

XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
DB 1 AAAAAGAGAGAG 14

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1565
AAV40439/C
ID AAV40439 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAV40439;
XX DT 28-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX DE TRACER antisense oligonucleotide.
XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; down regulate; erbB-2; oncogene;
XX KW tyrosine kinase; breast cancer; radioisotope; hybridisation; probe; US-1;
XX KW US-3; US-4; US-5; UT-1; US-D; SC-3; TRACER; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9820168-A1.
XX PD 14-MAY-1998.
XX XX 03-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020910.
XX PF 04-NOV-1996; 96US-00740821.
XX PR (UYDU-) UNIV DUKE.
XX PA Marks JR, Vaughn JP, Inglehart JD;
XX PI WPI; 1998-286977/25.
XX DR PT Antisense oligonucleotides that down regulate the erbB-2 oncogene -
XX PT useful to inhibit ERBB2 tyrosine kinase receptor expression in cancer
XX PT cells to treat epithelial cell, breast, ovarian, lung or colon cancer.
XX PS Example 6; Page 15; 31pp; English.
XX PS The antisense oligonucleotides AAV40432-V40439 were used to down regulate
XX CC the erbB-2 oncogene. This oncogene codes for a 185KD tyrosine kinase
XX CC linked transmembrane protein which in 30-50% of primary breast cancers is
XX CC overexpressed. The oligonucleotides are able to inhibit the
XX CC overexpression of ERBB2 tyrosine kinase receptor in a cell, which can be
XX CC done by targeting the antisense oligonucleotides to the erbB-2 oncogene.
XX CC By labelling the oligonucleotides with, for example, a radioisotope, they
XX CC can also be used as hybridisation probes to detect the ERBB2 gene. The
XX CC oligonucleotides were designated the following names; followed by the
XX CC location in the erbB-2 gene that they target: US-1 (166-180); US-3 (160-
XX CC 174); US-4 (173-187); US-5 (178-192); UT-1 (151-165); US-D (US-1
XX CC scrambled control); SC-3 (US-3 scrambled control); TRACER
XX CC (apart from the controls) inhibited the erbB-2 protein, however with
XX CC varying degrees of effectiveness. US-3 and UT-1 were identified as being
XX CC the most efficient oligonucleotides at inhibiting erbB-2. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are useful in vivo to treat cancer (especially
XX CC epithelial cell, breast, ovarian, lung or colon cancer) in a human or
XX CC other animal, especially when the cancer is characterised by cells that
XX CC overexpress the ERBB2 tyrosine kinase receptor
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
DB 15 AAAAAGAGAGAG 2

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
DB 15 AAAAAGAGAGAG 2

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1564
AAV36634
ID AAV36634 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAV36634;
XX DT 13-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Antisense oligomer SEQ ID NO. 12.
XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; gene expression inhibitor; diagnosis;
XX KW oligonucleotide-based therapy; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US5830653-A.
XX PD 03-NOV-1998.
XX PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00473481.
XX XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00365941.
XX PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00376103.
XX PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX XX Froehler B, Gutierrez AJ, Jones RJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
XX PI Wagner R;
XX PI WPI; 1998-609233/51.
XX DR Screening of anti-sense oligonucleotide(s) for ability to inhibit gene
XX PT expression - comprises micro-injecting varying amounts of the anti-sense
XX PT oligomer into a host cell and measuring expression of the target and
XX PT control genes.
XX PS Example 6; Col 40; 104pp; English.
XX PS This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used to test the
XX CC method of the invention. The method of the invention is for evaluation of
XX CC an antisense oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression, and
XX CC comprises: microinjecting varying amounts of the antisense oligomer into
XX CC a host cell along with a target vector for the expression of a gene
XX CC containing a target sequence for the antisense oligomer and a control
XX CC vector for the expression of a control gene that encodes a detectable
XX CC protein and does not contain the target sequence; and measuring
XX CC expression of the target gene and the control gene. Increasing inhibition
XX CC of the target gene expression, but not of the control gene expression, as
XX CC the amount of antisense oligomer increases indicates the ability of the
XX CC antisense oligomer to inhibit gene expression. The method is used in
XX CC oligonucleotide-based therapy and diagnosis. The oligomers have enhanced
XX CC affinity for complementary target nucleic acid sequences and improved
XX CC binding affinity for double-stranded and/or single-stranded target
XX CC sequences
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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RESULT 1566
AAV37811
ID AAV37811 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAV37811;
XX
DT 11-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE K-ras mutant DNA chain SEQ ID NO:26 from EP-843019 Example 9.
XX
KW Detection; determination; quantitation; carrier bonded DNA probe;
KW hybridisation; K-ras; p53; human hepatitis C virus; leukocyte antigen;
KW mutant; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP843019-A2.
XX
PD 20-MAY-1998.
XX
PF 07-NOV-1997; 97EP-00119495.
XX
PR 08-NOV-1996; 96JP-00296963.
XX
PA (KYOW ) KYOWA MEDEX CO LTD.
XX
PI Kawaguchi H, Fujimoto K, Iwato S, Handa H, Kubota A, Fukui M;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-263293/24.
XX
PT Use of probe bonded to carrier with low DNA adsorbance - in DNA
PT hybridisation assays for early diagnosis of cancer.
XX
PS Example 9; Page 22; 30pp; English.
XX
CC A method has been developed for detecting or quantitatively determining a
CC single-stranded DNA fragment having a specific nucleic acid sequence in a
CC sample. The method comprises stringently hybridizing a carrier-bonded DNA
CC probe that comprises a single-stranded DNA probe having a nucleic acid
CC sequence complementary to the specific nucleic acid sequence of the
CC single-stranded DNA fragment to be detected or quantitatively determined
CC in the sample and a carrier comprising a substance with a very low
CC absorbance for DNA, as bonded together via or without a spacer between
CC them, with DNA fragments in the sample, followed by detecting or
CC quantitatively determining the DNA fragment as hybridised with the
CC carrier-bonded DNA probe. Probes from the present invention are used for
CC detecting point mutations associated with diseases such as cancer. The
CC method is simple and allows very early quantitative diagnoses. The
CC present sequence represents a DNA chain having a K-ras mutant sequence,
CC used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 302 TGGAGCTGTTGGTG 315
DB 1 TGGAGCTGTTGGTG 14
XX
RESULT 1567
AAV37811/c
ID AAV37811 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAV37811;
XX
DT 11-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE K-ras mutant DNA chain SEQ ID NO:26 from EP-843019 Example 9.
```

```
XX
KW Detection; determination; quantitation; carrier bonded DNA probe;
KW hybridisation; K-ras; p53; human hepatitis C virus; leukocyte antigen;
KW mutant; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP843019-A2.
XX
PD 20-MAY-1998.
XX
PF 07-NOV-1997; 97EP-00119495.
XX
PR 08-NOV-1996; 96JP-00296963.
XX
PA (KYOW ) KYOWA MEDEX CO LTD.
XX
PI Kawaguchi H, Fujimoto K, Iwato S, Handa H, Kubota A, Fukui M;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-263293/24.
XX
PT Use of probe bonded to carrier with low DNA adsorbance - in DNA
PT hybridisation assays for early diagnosis of cancer.
XX
PS Example 9; Page 22; 30pp; English.
XX
CC A method has been developed for detecting or quantitatively determining a
CC single-stranded DNA fragment having a specific nucleic acid sequence in a
CC sample. The method comprises stringently hybridizing a carrier-bonded DNA
CC probe that comprises a single-stranded DNA probe having a nucleic acid
CC sequence complementary to the specific nucleic acid sequence of the
CC single-stranded DNA fragment to be detected or quantitatively determined
CC in the sample and a carrier comprising a substance with a very low
CC absorbance for DNA, as bonded together via or without a spacer between
CC them, with DNA fragments in the sample, followed by detecting or
CC quantitatively determining the DNA fragment as hybridised with the
CC carrier-bonded DNA probe. Probes from the present invention are used for
CC detecting point mutations associated with diseases such as cancer. The
CC method is simple and allows very early quantitative diagnoses. The
CC present sequence represents a DNA chain having a K-ras mutant sequence,
CC used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1134 CAGCTCCAGCTCCA 1147
DB 14 CGCCACACAGCTCCA 1
XX
RESULT 1568
AAV33235
ID AAV33235 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAV33235;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 18-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Wild-type probe used in the method of the invention.
XX
KW Probe; hybridisation; target sequence; TS; peptide nucleic acid; PNA;
KW nonspecific binding; signal to noise ratio; assay;
KW point mutation discrimination; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
```

```

FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /note= "(fluorescein-Expedite PNA linker)2-lys- group
FT FT attached at the 5' end when used as a wild-type PNA
FT FT labelled probe; fluorescein- Fluorodite (RTM) labelling
FT FT phosphoramidite- group attached at 5' end when used as a
FT FT wild-type DNA labelled probe; if left unmodified the
FT FT probe is used as a wild-type PNA blocker probe or as a
FT FT wild-type DNA blocker probe"
FT FT 15
FT FT modified_base
FT FT 15
FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /note= "amide group attached to the 3' end when used as a
FT FT wild-type PNA labelled probe or as wild-type PNA blocker
FT FT probe; if left unmodified the probe is used as a wild-
FT FT type DNA labelled probe or as a wild-type DNA blocker
FT FT probe"
FT FT 15
FT FT WO9824933-Al.
FT FT 11-JUN-1998.
FT FT 01-DEC-1997; 97WO-US021845.
FT FT 04-DEC-1996; 96US-0032349P.
FT FT 25-SEP-1997; 97US-00937709.
FT FT 03-NOV-1997; 97US-00963472.
FT FT (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
FT FT (DAKO-) DAKO AS.
FT FT Coull JM, Hyldign Nielsen JJ, Godtfredsen SE, Fiandaca MJ;
FT FT Stefano K;
FT FT WPI; 1998-333348/29.
FT FT Assays for target nucleic acid sequences - using a detectable probe and
FT FT probes for suppressing the binding to a non-target sequence which may be
FT FT present in a sample.
FT FT Example 6; Page 39; 84pp; English.
FT FT The invention provides a method for suppressing the binding of a
FT FT detectable probe to a non-target sequence in an assay of a sample for a
FT FT target sequence (TS). The method involves (a) contacting the sample with
FT FT a set containing two or more probes under conditions suitable for the
FT FT probes to hybridise to nucleic acid, where, at least one of the probes is
FT FT a detectable wild-type probe labelled with a detectable moiety and having
FT FT a sequence complementary to the TS, and at least one of the other probes
FT FT (also known as a blocker probe) is an unlabelled or independently
FT FT detectable probe having a sequence complementary to a non-TS which may be
FT FT present in the sample. The method also specifies that at least one of the
FT FT labelled probe and the unlabelled probe should be a peptide nucleic acid
FT FT (PNA) probe. (b) The next step involves detecting the presence or amount
FT FT of TS present in the sample by directly or indirectly quantitating the
FT FT detectable moiety of the detectable probe which hybridised to the TS. In
FT FT the example given, two DNA target oligonucleotides which differed in
FT FT sequence by a single base (the wild-type DNA (AAV33233) and the mutant
FT FT DNA (AAV33234)) were detected in experimental assays using labelled PNA
FT FT and DNA probes, such as the present sequence, (see AAV33236 and AAV33241-
FT FT V33242) which were complementary to one of the two target sequences.
FT FT Experiments were performed to examine, compare and quantitate the effects
FT FT associated with the addition of unlabelled blocker probes, such as the
FT FT present sequence, (see AAV33236 and AAV33241-V33242). The results showed
FT FT a significant increase in the discrimination of single base changes in
FT FT target DNA by using the blocker probes. The invention claims that the
FT FT suppression of the nonspecific binding of a labelled probe directly
FT FT improves the sensitivity of the assay thereby improving the signal to
FT FT noise ratio of the assay. Suppression of nonspecific binding will also
FT FT result in improvements in reliability since the incidence of false
FT FT positives and false negative would also be reduced. Using this method, it
FT FT is claimed that several logs of improvement can be achieved in point
FT FT mutation discrimination. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
FT FT Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

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Query, Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1134 CACCTCCAGCTCCA 1147
DB 2 CGCCACGAGCTCCA 15
RESULT 1569
AAV33235/c
ID AAV33235 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAV33235;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 18-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Wild-type probe used in the method of the invention.
XX
KW Probe; hybridisation; target sequence; TS; peptide nucleic acid; PNA;
KW nonspecific binding; signal to noise ratio; assay;
KW point mutation discrimination; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key
FT modified_base 1
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "(fluorescein-Expedite PNA linker)2-lys- group
FT attached at the 5' end when used as a wild-type PNA
FT labelled probe; fluorescein- Fluorodite (RTM) labelling
FT phosphoramidite- group attached at 5' end when used as a
FT wild-type DNA labelled probe; if left unmodified the
FT probe is used as a wild-type PNA blocker probe or as a
FT wild-type DNA blocker probe"
FT 15
FT modified_base
FT 15
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "amide group attached to the 3' end when used as a
FT wild-type PNA labelled probe or as wild-type PNA blocker
FT probe; if left unmodified the probe is used as a wild-
FT type DNA labelled probe or as a wild-type DNA blocker
FT probe"
FT WO9824933-Al.
FT 11-JUN-1998.
FT 01-DEC-1997; 97WO-US021845.
FT 04-DEC-1996; 96US-0032349P.
FT 25-SEP-1997; 97US-00937709.
FT 03-NOV-1997; 97US-00963472.
FT (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
FT (DAKO-) DAKO AS.
FT Coull JM, Hyldign Nielsen JJ, Godtfredsen SE, Fiandaca MJ;
FT Stefano K;
FT WPI; 1998-333348/29.
FT Assays for target nucleic acid sequences - using a detectable probe and
FT probes for suppressing the binding to a non-target sequence which may be
FT present in a sample.
FT Example 6; Page 39; 84pp; English.
FT The invention provides a method for suppressing the binding of a
FT detectable probe to a non-target sequence in an assay of a sample for a
FT target sequence (TS). The method involves (a) contacting the sample with
FT a set containing two or more probes under conditions suitable for the
FT probes to hybridise to nucleic acid, where, at least one of the probes is
FT a detectable wild-type probe labelled with a detectable moiety and having
FT a sequence complementary to the TS, and at least one of the other probes
FT (also known as a blocker probe) is an unlabelled or independently
FT detectable probe having a sequence complementary to a non-TS which may be
FT present in the sample. The method also specifies that at least one of the
FT labelled probe and the unlabelled probe should be a peptide nucleic acid
FT (PNA) probe. (b) The next step involves detecting the presence or amount
FT of TS present in the sample by directly or indirectly quantitating the
FT detectable moiety of the detectable probe which hybridised to the TS. In
FT the example given, two DNA target oligonucleotides which differed in
FT sequence by a single base (the wild-type DNA (AAV33233) and the mutant
FT DNA (AAV33234)) were detected in experimental assays using labelled PNA
FT and DNA probes, such as the present sequence, (see AAV33236 and AAV33241-
FT V33242) which were complementary to one of the two target sequences.
FT Experiments were performed to examine, compare and quantitate the effects
FT associated with the addition of unlabelled blocker probes, such as the
FT present sequence, (see AAV33236 and AAV33241-V33242). The results showed
FT a significant increase in the discrimination of single base changes in
FT target DNA by using the blocker probes. The invention claims that the
FT suppression of the nonspecific binding of a labelled probe directly
FT improves the sensitivity of the assay thereby improving the signal to
FT noise ratio of the assay. Suppression of nonspecific binding will also
FT result in improvements in reliability since the incidence of false
FT positives and false negative would also be reduced. Using this method, it
FT is claimed that several logs of improvement can be achieved in point
FT mutation discrimination. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
FT Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

```

CC probes to hybridise to nucleic acid, where, at least one of the probes is
 CC a detectable wild-type probe labelled with a detectable moiety and having
 CC a sequence complementary to the TS, and at least one of the other probes
 CC (also known as a blocker probe) is an unlabelled or independently
 CC detectable probe having a sequence complementary to a non-TS which may be
 CC present in the sample. The method also specifies that at least one of the
 CC labelled probe and the unlabelled probe should be a peptide nucleic acid
 CC (PNA) probe. (b) The next step involves detecting the presence or amount
 CC of TS present in the sample by directly or indirectly quantitating the
 CC detectable moiety of the detectable probe which hybridised to the TS. In
 CC the example given, two DNA target oligonucleotides which differed in
 CC sequence by a single base (the wild-type DNA (AAV33233) and the mutant
 CC DNA (AAV33234)) were detected in experimental assays using labelled PNA
 CC and DNA probes, such as the present sequence. (see AAV33236 and AAV33241-
 CC V33242) which were complementary to one of the two target sequences.
 CC Experiments were performed to examine, compare and quantitate the effects
 CC associated with the addition of unlabelled blocker probes, such as the
 CC present sequence, (see AAV33236 and AAV33241-V33242). The results showed
 CC a significant increase in the discrimination of single base changes in
 CC target DNA by using the blocker probes. The invention claims that the
 CC suppression of the nonspecific binding of a labelled probe directly
 CC improves the sensitivity of the assay thereby improving the signal to
 CC noise ratio of the assay. Suppression of nonspecific binding will also
 CC result in improvements in reliability since the incidence of false
 CC positives and false negative would also be reduced. Using this method, it
 CC is claimed that several logs of improvement can be achieved in point
 CC mutation discrimination. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 CC
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 302 TGGAGCTGTGGTG 315

Db 15 TGGAGCTGTGGCG 2

RESULT 1570

AA60195

ID AAX60195 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAX60195;

DT 10-AUG-1999 (first entry)

DE Target DNA for pyrimidinone derivative of the invention.

KW Pyrimidinone derivative; labeled binding partner; diagnostic assay;

XX antisense; transfection complex; primer; probe; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO924452-A2.

PD 20-MAY-1999.

PF 30-OCT-1998; 98WO-US023119.

PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-00966392.

PR 10-NOV-1997; 97US-00966875.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Lin K, Matteucci MD;

DR WPI; 1999-370671/31.

XX Composition comprising pyrimidinone derivatives for diagnostic and
 PT analytical labels.

PS Example 4; Page 89; 101pp; English.

XX

CC The specification describes pyrimidinone derivatives. These derivatives
 CC are used as labeled binding partners, particularly as labels for
 CC diagnostic, analytical and therapeutic applications. The derivatives are
 CC used as detectable labels for diagnostic assays, to enhance diagnostic
 CC assays that use oligonucleotides and to improve potency of
 CC oligonucleotides as antisense reagents that affect gene expression by
 CC altering intracellular metabolism of complementary RNA sequences encoding
 CC a target gene. They are also used in transfection complexes to deliver
 CC oligonucleotides into cell cytoplasm and in PCR e.g. as primers, and
 CC ligase chain reaction (LCR) e.g. as probes. The derivatives have
 CC increased affinity and specificity for their complementary sequences and
 CC facilitate PCR and LCR processes. The present sequence represents a
 CC target for pyrimidinone derivatives of the invention

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1016 AAAAGAGGGGGGAG 1029

Db 1 AAAAGAGAGAGAG 14

RESULT 1571

AAX31759

ID AAX31759 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAX31759;

DT 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)

DE Transcript tag sequence increased in pancreatic and colorectal cancer.

KW Tag sequence; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; colon cancer;

XX diagnosis; prognosis; treatment; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO9853319-A2.

PD 26-NOV-1998.

PF 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010277.

PR 21-MAY-1997; 97US-0047352P.

PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

PI Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;

DR WPI; 1999-070161/06.

XX Use of isolated gene transcripts - useful for developing products for the
 PT diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cancers, particularly colon and
 PT pancreatic cancer.

PS Disclosure; Page 75; 120pp; English.

CC AAX30947-31815 represent tag sequences of transcripts that are
 CC differentially expressed in colorectal cancer, in pancreatic cancer, or
 CC in both. The tag sequences can be used to identify genes by matching the
 CC tag to a gen data base member, or by using the tag sequences as probes to
 CC isolate unidentified genes from cDNA libraries. The tag sequences can
 CC also be used in a method for diagnosing colon or pancreatic cancer in a
 CC sample suspected of being neoplastic. The method comprises comparing the
 CC level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a
 CC second sample, where the first sample is a colonic tissue suspected of
 CC being neoplastic and the second sample is a normal human colonic tissue.
 CC The transcript is identified by a tag selected from AAX30947-31815. The
 CC methods of the invention can be used in the diagnosis, prognosis and

```
CC treatment of cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e-02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1193 AGGTGGCACCACCC 1206
Db 2 ATGTGGCCCAACCC 15

RESULT 1572
AA31560
ID AAX31560 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAX31560;
XX
DT 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Tag sequence of a transcript increased in pancreatic cancer.
XX
KW Tag sequence; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; colon cancer;
KW diagnosis; prognosis; treatment; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9853319-A2.
XX
PD 26-NOV-1998.
XX
PF 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010277.
XX
PR 21-MAY-1997; 97US-0047352P.
XX
PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
XX
PS WPI; 1999-070161/06.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e-02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1254 CATGCCCAACCC 1267
Db 1 CATGCTCAACCC 14
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RESULT 1573
AA31073
ID AAX31073 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAX31073;
XX
DT 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Tag sequence of a transcript increased in colorectal cancer.
XX
KW Tag sequence; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; colon cancer;
KW diagnosis; prognosis; treatment; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9853319-A2.
XX
PD 26-NOV-1998.
XX
PF 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010277.
XX
PR 21-MAY-1997; 97US-0047352P.
XX
PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
XX
PS WPI; 1999-070161/06.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e-02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1193 AGGTGGCACCACCC 1206
Db 2 ATGTGGCCCAACCC 15

RESULT 1574
AA31797
ID AAX31797 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAX31797;
XX
DT 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Transcript tag sequence increased in pancreatic and colorectal cancer.
XX
KW Tag sequence; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; colon cancer;
KW diagnosis; prognosis; treatment; ss.
XX
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OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9853319-A2.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1998.
XX
XX 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010277.
XX
XX 21-MAY-1997; 97US-0047352P.
XX
XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
XX Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-070161/06.
XX
XX Use of isolated gene transcripts - useful for developing products for the
XX diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cancers, particularly colon and
XX pancreatic cancer.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 79; 120pp; English.
XX
XX AAX30947-31815 represent tag sequences of transcripts that are
XX differentially expressed in colorectal cancer, in pancreatic cancer, or
XX in both. The tag sequences can be used to identify genes by matching the
XX tag to a gen data base member, or by using the tag sequences as probes to
XX isolate unidentified genes from cDNA libraries. The tag sequences can
XX also be used in a method for diagnosing colon or pancreatic cancer in a
XX sample suspected of being neoplastic. The method comprises comparing the
XX level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a
XX second sample, where the first sample is a colonic tissue suspected of
XX being neoplastic and the second sample is a normal human colonic tissue.
XX The transcript is identified by a tag selected from AAX30947-31815. The
XX methods of the invention can be used in the diagnosis, prognosis and
XX treatment of cancer
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1035 AGGAAGTACTACTACTA 1048
DB 2 ATGAAGTAAATACTA 15
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

RESULT 1575
AAX31025/C
ID AAX31025 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAX31025;
XX
XX 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Tag sequence of a transcript increased in colorectal cancer.
XX
XX Tag sequence; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; colon cancer;
XX diagnosis; prognosis; treatment; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9853319-A2.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1998.
XX
XX 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010277.
XX
XX 21-MAY-1997; 97US-0047352P.
XX
XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
XX Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-070161/06.
XX
XX Use of isolated gene transcripts - useful for developing products for the
XX diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cancers, particularly colon and
XX pancreatic cancer.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 26; 120pp; English.
XX
XX AAX30947-31815 represent tag sequences of transcripts that are
XX differentially expressed in colorectal cancer, in pancreatic cancer, or
XX in both. The tag sequences can be used to identify genes by matching the
XX tag to a gen data base member, or by using the tag sequences as probes to
XX isolate unidentified genes from cDNA libraries. The tag sequences can
XX also be used in a method for diagnosing colon or pancreatic cancer in a
XX sample suspected of being neoplastic. The method comprises comparing the
XX level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a
XX second sample, where the first sample is a colonic tissue suspected of
XX being neoplastic and the second sample is a normal human colonic tissue.
XX The transcript is identified by a tag selected from AAX30947-31815. The
XX methods of the invention can be used in the diagnosis, prognosis and
XX treatment of cancer
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1035 AGGAAGTACTACTACTA 1048
DB 2 ATGAAGTAAATACTA 15
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

RESULT 1575
AAX31169
ID AAX31169 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAX31169;
XX
XX 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Tag sequence of a transcript increased in colorectal cancer.
XX
XX Tag sequence; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; colon cancer;
XX diagnosis; prognosis; treatment; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9853319-A2.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1998.
XX
XX 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010277.
XX
XX 21-MAY-1997; 97US-0047352P.
XX
XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
XX Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
```

CC isolate unidentified genes from cDNA libraries. The tag sequences can
CC also be used in a method for diagnosing colon or pancreatic cancer in a
CC sample suspected of being neoplastic. The method comprises comparing the
CC level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a
CC second sample, where the first sample is a colonic tissue suspected of
CC being neoplastic and the second sample is a normal human colonic tissue.
CC The transcript is identified by a tag selected from AAX30947-31815. The
CC methods of the invention can be used in the diagnosis, prognosis and
CC treatment of cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1060 CCAACCCAGCTT 1073
DB 15 CAACCCCAAGCAT 2

RESULT 1577
AAX31491
ID AAX31491 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAX31491;
XX
XX 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Tag sequence of a transcript decreased in colorectal cancer.
XX
XX Tag sequence; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; colon cancer;
KW diagnosis; prognosis; treatment; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9853319-A2.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1998.
XX
XX 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010277.
XX
XX 21-MAY-1997; 97US-0047352P.
XX
XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
XX Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-070161/06.

XX
XX Use of isolated gene transcripts - useful for developing products for the
XX diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cancers, particularly colon and
XX pancreatic cancer.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 53; 120pp; English.
XX
XX AAX30947-31815 represent tag sequences of transcripts that are
XX differentially expressed in colorectal cancer, in pancreatic cancer, or
XX in both. The tag sequences can be used to identify genes by matching the
XX tag to a gen data base member, or by using the tag sequences as probes to
XX isolate unidentified genes from cDNA libraries. The tag sequences can
XX also be used in a method for diagnosing colon or pancreatic cancer in a
XX sample suspected of being neoplastic. The method comprises comparing the
XX level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a
XX second sample, where the first sample is a colonic tissue suspected of
XX being neoplastic and the second sample is a normal human colonic tissue.
XX The transcript is identified by a tag selected from AAX30947-31815. The
XX methods of the invention can be used in the diagnosis, prognosis and
XX treatment of cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1053 CCGGCCCAACC 1066
DB 1 CARGGCCCAACC 14
RESULT 1578
AAX27396
ID AAX27396 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAX27396;
XX
XX 07-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Peptide nucleic acid probe number 10.
XX
XX Peptide nucleic acid; probing polymer; annealing polymer; detection;
KW identification; virus detection; microorganism; antimicrobial agent;
KW disease; genetic disorder; cancer; thalassemia; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1
XX /tag= a
XX /note= "Cy3-8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid-A"
XX modified_base 15
XX /tag= b
XX /note= "A-lysine (5(6)carboxyfluorescein)-NH2"
XX
XX WO9949293-A2.
XX
XX 30-SEP-1999.
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006422.
XX
XX 24-MAR-1998; 98US-0079211P.
XX
XX (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
XX
XX Coull JD, Gildea BD, Hyldig-Nielsen JJ;
XX WPI; 1999-580488/49.
XX
XX Complex of probing and annealing polymers, labeled with donor and
XX acceptor molecules, useful for detecting, identifying or quantifying
XX target nucleic acids.
XX
XX Example 12; Page 51; 122pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a peptide nucleic acid that can be used in the
XX composition of the invention. The composition comprises at least 1
XX probing polymer (PP), at least 1 annealing polymer (AP) and at least 1
XX set of donor (D) and acceptor (A) groups where at least 1 of the
XX component polymers is a non-nucleic acid polymer. The compositions are
XX particularly used to detect, identify or quantify nucleic acids that are
XX present (or produced) in a closed tube assay, e.g. the product of an
XX amplification reaction, or present in (living) cells or tissue. Some
XX preferred applications are detecting viruses and other microorganisms
XX (e.g. in foods, water, pharmaceuticals, etc., including biological
XX warfare agents); to determine effects of antimicrobial agents; for
XX diagnosis of disease (e.g. genetic disorders such as cancer, thalassemia,
XX cystic fibrosis etc.); for analysis/manipulation of plants and their
XX genes, and in screening for potential drugs or factors that indicate
XX susceptibility to drug interactions. Many different targets can be
XX detected in a single reaction, using a common (AP)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1134 CACCTCCAGCTCCA 1147
| | | | |
Db 2 CGCACCACTGCTCCA 15

RESULT 1579
AAZ27396/C
ID AAZ27396 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAZ27396;

DT 07-DEC-1999 (first entry)

DE Peptide nucleic acid probe number 10.

XX Peptide nucleic acid; probing polymer; annealing polymer; detection;
KW identification; virus detection; microorganism; antimicrobial agent;
KW disease; genetic disorder; cancer; thalassemia; cystic fibrosis; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Cy3-8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid-A"
FT 15
FT modified_base
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "A-lysine(5(6)carboxyfluorescein)-NH2"

XX WO9949293-A2.

XX 30-SEP-1999.

XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006422.

XX 24-MAR-1998; 98US-0079211P.

XX (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.

XX Coull JD, Gildea BD, Hyldig-Nielsen JJ;

XX WPI; 1999-580488/49.

XX Complex of probing and annealing polymers, labeled with donor and
PT acceptor molecules, useful for detecting, identifying or quantifying
PT target nucleic acids.

XX Example 12; Page 51; 122pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a peptide nucleic acid that can be used in the
CC composition of the invention. The composition comprises at least 1
CC probing polymer (PP), at least 1 annealing polymer (AP) and at least 1
CC set of donor (D) and acceptor (A) groups where at least 1 of the
CC component polymers is a non-nucleic acid polymer. The compositions are
CC particularly used to detect, identify or quantify nucleic acids that are
CC present (or produced) in a closed tube assay, e.g. the product of an
CC amplification reaction, or present in (living) cells or tissue. Some
CC preferred applications are detecting viruses and other microorganisms
CC (e.g. in foods, water, pharmaceuticals, etc., including biological
CC warfare agents); to determine effects of antimicrobial agents; for
CC diagnosis of disease (e.g. genetic disorders such as cancer, thalassemia,
CC cystic fibrosis etc.); for analysis/manipulation of plants and their
CC genes, and in screening for potential drugs or factors that indicate
CC susceptibility to drug interactions. Many different targets can be
CC detected in a single reaction, using a common (AP)

XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

QY 302 TGGAGCTGTGGTG 315
| | | | |
Db 15 TGGAGCTGTGGCG 2

RESULT 1580

AAZ27387

ID AAZ27387 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAZ27387;

DT 07-DEC-1999 (first entry)

DE Peptide nucleic acid probe number 1.

XX Peptide nucleic acid; probing polymer; annealing polymer; detection;
KW identification; virus detection; microorganism; antimicrobial agent;
KW disease; genetic disorder; cancer; thalassemia; cystic fibrosis; ss.
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "5(6)-carboxyfluorescein-8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic
FT 15
FT modified_base
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "amidated"

XX WO9949293-A2.

XX 30-SEP-1999.

XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006422.

XX 24-MAR-1998; 98US-0079211P.

XX (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.

XX Coull JD, Gildea BD, Hyldig-Nielsen JJ;

XX WPI; 1999-580488/49.

XX Complex of probing and annealing polymers, labeled with donor and
PT acceptor molecules, useful for detecting, identifying or quantifying
PT target nucleic acids.

XX Example 12; Page 51; 122pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a peptide nucleic acid that can be used in the
CC composition of the invention. The composition comprises at least 1
CC probing polymer (PP), at least 1 annealing polymer (AP) and at least 1
CC set of donor (D) and acceptor (A) groups where at least 1 of the
CC component polymers is a non-nucleic acid polymer. The compositions are
CC particularly used to detect, identify or quantify nucleic acids that are
CC present (or produced) in a closed tube assay, e.g. the product of an
CC amplification reaction, or present in (living) cells or tissue. Some
CC preferred applications are detecting viruses and other microorganisms
CC (e.g. in foods, water, pharmaceuticals, etc., including biological
CC warfare agents); to determine effects of antimicrobial agents; for
CC diagnosis of disease (e.g. genetic disorders such as cancer, thalassemia,
CC cystic fibrosis etc.); for analysis/manipulation of plants and their
CC genes, and in screening for potential drugs or factors that indicate
CC susceptibility to drug interactions. Many different targets can be
CC detected in a single reaction, using a common (AP)

XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

QY 1134 CACCTCCAGCTCCA 1147
 |||||
 Db 2 CGCCACGAGCTCCA 15

RESULT 1581
 AA227387/C
 ID AA227387 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AA227387;
 XX XX
 DT 07-DEC-1999 (first entry)
 XX XX
 DE Peptide nucleic acid probe number 1.
 XX XX
 KW Peptide nucleic acid; probing polymer; annealing polymer; detection;
 KW identification; virus detection; microorganism; antimicrobial agent;
 KW disease; genetic disorder; cancer; thalassemia; cystic fibrosis; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX XX
 PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "5(6)-carboxyfluorescein-8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic
 FT acid modified"
 FT 15
 FT modified_base
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /note= "amidated"
 FT XX
 PN WO9949293-A2.
 XX XX
 PD 30-SEP-1999.
 XX XX
 PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006422.
 XX XX
 PR 24-MAR-1998; 98US-0079211P.
 XX XX
 PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
 XX XX
 PI Coull JD, Gildea BD, Hyldig-Nielsen JG;
 XX WPI; 1999-580488/49.
 DR XX
 XX
 PT Complex of probing and annealing polymers, labeled with donor and
 PT acceptor molecules, useful for detecting, identifying or quantifying
 PT target nucleic acids.
 XX XX
 PS Example 12; Page 51; 122pp; English.
 XX XX
 CC This sequence represents a peptide nucleic acid that can be used in the
 CC composition of the invention. The composition comprises at least 1
 CC probing polymer (PP), at least 1 annealing polymer (AP) and at least 1
 CC set of donor (D) and acceptor (A) groups where at least 1 of the
 CC component polymers is a non-nucleic acid polymer. The compositions are
 CC particularly used to detect, identify or quantify nucleic acids that are
 CC present (or produced) in a closed tube assay, e.g. the product of an
 CC amplification reaction, or present in (living) cells or tissue. Some
 CC preferred applications are detecting viruses and other microorganisms
 CC (e.g. in foods, water, pharmaceuticals, etc., including biological
 CC warfare agents); to determine effects of antimicrobial agents; for
 CC diagnosis of disease (e.g. genetic disorders such as cancer, thalassemia,
 CC cystic fibrosis etc.); for analysis/manipulation of plants and their
 CC genes, and in screening for potential drugs or factors that indicate
 CC susceptibility to drug interactions. Many different targets can be
 CC detected in a single reaction, using a common (AP)
 XX XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 302 TGGAGCTGTGGTG 315
 |||||
 Db 15 TGGAGCTGTGGCG 2

RESULT 1582
 AA227395
 ID AA227395 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AA227395;
 XX XX
 DT 07-DEC-1999 (first entry)
 XX XX
 DE Peptide nucleic acid probe number 9.
 XX XX
 KW Peptide nucleic acid; probing polymer; annealing polymer; detection;
 KW identification; virus detection; microorganism; antimicrobial agent;
 KW disease; genetic disorder; cancer; thalassemia; cystic fibrosis; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX XX
 PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "5(6)-carboxyfluorescein-8-amino-3,6-
 FT dioxaoctanoic acid-A"
 FT 15
 FT modified_base
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /note= "A-lysine (daboyl)-NH2"
 FT XX
 PN WO9949293-A2.
 XX XX
 PD 30-SEP-1999.
 XX XX
 PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006422.
 XX XX
 PR 24-MAR-1998; 98US-0079211P.
 XX XX
 PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
 XX XX
 PI Coull JD, Gildea BD, Hyldig-Nielsen JG;
 XX WPI; 1999-580488/49.
 DR XX
 XX
 PT Complex of probing and annealing polymers, labeled with donor and
 PT acceptor molecules, useful for detecting, identifying or quantifying
 PT target nucleic acids.
 XX XX
 PS Example 12; Page 51; 122pp; English.
 XX XX
 CC This sequence represents a peptide nucleic acid that can be used in the
 CC composition of the invention. The composition comprises at least 1
 CC probing polymer (PP), at least 1 annealing polymer (AP) and at least 1
 CC set of donor (D) and acceptor (A) groups where at least 1 of the
 CC component polymers is a non-nucleic acid polymer. The compositions are
 CC particularly used to detect, identify or quantify nucleic acids that are
 CC present (or produced) in a closed tube assay, e.g. the product of an
 CC amplification reaction, or present in (living) cells or tissue. Some
 CC preferred applications are detecting viruses and other microorganisms
 CC (e.g. in foods, water, pharmaceuticals, etc., including biological
 CC warfare agents); to determine effects of antimicrobial agents; for
 CC diagnosis of disease (e.g. genetic disorders such as cancer, thalassemia,
 CC cystic fibrosis etc.); for analysis/manipulation of plants and their
 CC genes, and in screening for potential drugs or factors that indicate
 CC susceptibility to drug interactions. Many different targets can be
 CC detected in a single reaction, using a common (AP)
 XX XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
OY 1134 CACCTCCAGCTCCA 1147
DB 2 COCCACCAGCTCCA 15

RESULT 1583
AAZ27395/C
ID AAZ27395 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAZ27395;
XX
DT 07-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Peptide nucleic acid probe number 9.
XX
KW Peptide nucleic acid; probing polymer; annealing polymer; detection;
XX identification; virus detection; microorganism; antimicrobial agent;
XX disease; genetic disorder; cancer; thalassemia; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "5(6)-carboxyfluorescein- 8-amino-3,6-
FT dioxactanoic acid-A"
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "A-lysine(dabcyl)-NH2"
FT
XX WO9949293-A2.
XX
PN 30-SEP-1999.
XX
PD 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006422.
XX
PF 24-MAR-1998; 98US-0079211P.
XX
PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
XX
PI Coull JD, Gildea BD, Hyldig-Nielsen JJ;
XX WPI; 1999-580488/49.
XX
DR Complex of probing and annealing polymers, labeled with donor and
XX acceptor molecules, useful for detecting, identifying or quantifying
XX target nucleic acids.
XX
PS Example 12; Page 51; 122pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents a peptide nucleic acid that can be used in the
XX composition of the invention. The composition comprises at least 1
XX probing polymer (PP), at least 1 annealing polymer (AP) and at least 1
XX set of donor (D) and acceptor (A) groups where at least 1 of the
XX component polymers is a non-nucleic acid polymer. The compositions are
XX particularly used to detect, identify or quantify nucleic acids that are
XX present (or produced) in a closed tube assay, e.g. the product of an
XX amplification reaction, or present in (living) cells or tissue. Some
XX preferred applications are detecting viruses and other microorganisms
XX (e.g. in foods, water, pharmaceuticals, etc., including biological
XX warfare agents); to determine effects of antimicrobial agents; for
XX diagnosis of disease (e.g. genetic disorders such as cancer, thalassemia,
XX cystic fibrosis etc.); for analysis/manipulation of plants and their
XX genes, and in screening for potential drugs or factors that indicate
XX susceptibility to drug interactions. Many different targets can be
XX detected in a single reaction, using a common (AP)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
OY 302 TGGAGCTGTGGTG 315
DB 15 TGGAGCTGTGGCG 2

RESULT 1584
AAV93860
ID AAV93860 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAV93860;
XX
DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Target sequence with sequence homology to c-raf and B-raf position 1603.
XX
KW Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
XX target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;
XX screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;
XX inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;
XX restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9850530-A2.
XX
PD 12-NOV-1998.
XX
PF 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.
XX
PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.
XX
PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.
XX
PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.
XX
PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.
XX
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
XX
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.
XX
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.
XX
PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.
XX
PA (RISO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;
XX Parry T, Beigelman L, Moswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;
XX Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Swesler D;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-009494/01.
XX
PT Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes
XX - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,
XX restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates
XX used as antiviral agents and synthons.
XX
PS Claim 180; Page 177; 259pp; English.
XX
CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
XX capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
XX comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
XX acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
XX a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
XX in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
XX of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
XX endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
XX are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
XX cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
XX caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
XX ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
XX mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
XX with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
XX used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
XX generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
XX of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
XX activity. AAV90822 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
XX method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
```

XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 9e-02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 7; Conservative 5;
QY 933 CCTCTCTTCATG 946
||:|:|:|:
Db 2 CCUACUCUUAUGG 15
RESULT 1585
AAx82055
ID AAX82055 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC AAX82055;
XX
XX
DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX DNA probe sequence DNA003-15.
XX Linear Beacon; polymer; nucleobase sequence; hybridisation; signal;
KW energy transfer; organism detection; pharmaceutical; beta-thalassemia;
KW nucleic acid detection; sickle cell anemia; Factor-V Leiden; cancer;
KW cystic fibrosis; forensic; prenatal screening; paternity testing; probe;
KW ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "5(6)carboxyfluorescein labeling"
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "dabcylated"
XX
XX WO9921881-A1.
XX
XX 06-MAY-1999.
XX
XX 27-OCT-1998; 98WO-US022630.
XX
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063283P.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1998; 98US-00179162.
XX
XX (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
XX
XX Gildea BD, Coull JM, Hyldig-Nielsen JJ, Fiandaca MJ;
XX WPI; 1999-418414/35.
XX
XX New polymers, particularly for use as hybridization probes.
XX
XX Example 14; Page 32; 78pp; English.
XX
XX The invention is directed to methods, kits and compositions pertaining to
CC Linear Beacons. It provides novel polymers that comprise at least one
CC linked donor moiety, at least one linked acceptor moiety where the donor
CC and acceptor moieties are separated by a nucleobase sequence (NBS) and
CC where the polymer does not form a stem and loop hairpin and is further
CC characterized in that the efficiency of transfer of energy between the
CC donor and acceptor moieties when the polymer is solvated in aqueous
CC solution is independent of at least 2 variables selected from: (a) NBS
CC length; (b) spectral overlap of the donor moiety and the acceptor moiety;
CC (c) presence or absence of magnesium in the aqueous solution; and (d)
CC ionic strength of the aqueous solution. The polymers have a structure
CC such that upon hybridisation to a target sequence the efficiency of
CC energy transfer between the donor and acceptor moieties is altered such
CC that detectable signal from at least one moiety can be used to monitor or
CC quantitative occurrence of the hybridisation event. The polymers can be
CC used to detect organisms in e.g. food, beverages, water, pharmaceutical,

CC personal care products, dairy products or environmental samples. They can
CC be used to examine clinical samples such as clinical specimens or
CC equipment; fixtures and products used to treat humans or animals. They
CC can also be used to detect a target sequence which is specific for a
CC genetically based disease or is specific for a predisposition to a
CC genetically based disease, e.g. beta-thalassemia, sickle cell anemia,
CC Factor-V Leiden, cystic fibrosis and cancer related targets such as p55,
CC p10, BRC-1 and BRC-2. They can also be used to detect a target sequence
CC in a forensic technique such as prenatal screening, paternity testing,
CC identity confirmation or crime investigation. Sequences AAX82052-56
CC represent DNA probe sequences which are of equivalent subunit length to
CC linear beacons and is used to exemplify the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e-02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0;
QY 1134 CACCTCCAGCTCCA 1147
||:|:|:|:
Db 2 CGCCACCAGCTCCA 15
RESULT 1586
AAx82055/C
ID AAX82055 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC AAX82055;
XX
XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX DNA probe sequence DNA003-15.
XX
XX Linear Beacon; polymer; nucleobase sequence; hybridisation; signal;
KW energy transfer; organism detection; pharmaceutical; beta-thalassemia;
KW nucleic acid detection; sickle cell anemia; Factor-V Leiden; cancer;
KW cystic fibrosis; forensic; prenatal screening; paternity testing; probe;
KW ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "5(6)carboxyfluorescein labeling"
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "dabcylated"
XX
XX WO9921881-A1.
XX
XX 06-MAY-1999.
XX
XX 27-OCT-1998; 98WO-US022630.
XX
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063283P.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1998; 98US-00179162.
XX
XX (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
XX
XX Gildea BD, Coull JM, Hyldig-Nielsen JJ, Fiandaca MJ;
XX WPI; 1999-418414/35.
XX
XX New polymers, particularly for use as hybridization probes.
XX
XX Example 14; Page 32; 78pp; English.
XX
XX The invention is directed to methods, kits and compositions pertaining to
CC Linear Beacons. It provides novel polymers that comprise at least one
CC linked donor moiety, at least one linked acceptor moiety where the donor
CC and acceptor moieties are separated by a nucleobase sequence (NBS) and
CC where the polymer does not form a stem and loop hairpin and is further
CC characterized in that the efficiency of transfer of energy between the
CC donor and acceptor moieties when the polymer is solvated in aqueous
CC solution is independent of at least 2 variables selected from: (a) NBS
CC length; (b) spectral overlap of the donor moiety and the acceptor moiety;
CC (c) presence or absence of magnesium in the aqueous solution; and (d)
CC ionic strength of the aqueous solution. The polymers have a structure
CC such that upon hybridisation to a target sequence the efficiency of
CC energy transfer between the donor and acceptor moieties is altered such
CC that detectable signal from at least one moiety can be used to monitor or
CC quantitative occurrence of the hybridisation event. The polymers can be
CC used to detect organisms in e.g. food, beverages, water, pharmaceutical,

CC where the polymer does not form a stem and loop hairpin and is further
CC characterized in that the efficiency of transfer of energy between the
CC donor and acceptor moieties when the polymer is solvated in aqueous
CC solution is independent of at least 2 variables selected from: (a) NBS
CC length; (b) spectral overlap of the donor moiety and the acceptor moiety;
CC (c) presence or absence of magnesium in the aqueous solution; and (d)
CC ionic strength of the aqueous solution. The polymers have a structure
CC such that upon hybridisation to a target sequence the efficiency of
CC energy transfer between the donor and acceptor moieties is altered such
CC that detectable signal from at least one moiety can be used to monitor or
CC quantitate occurrence of the hybridisation event. The polymers can be
CC used to detect organisms in e.g. food, beverages, water, pharmaceutical,
CC personal care products, dairy products or environmental samples. They can
CC be used to examine clinical samples such as clinical specimens or
CC equipment, fixtures and products used to treat humans or animals. They
CC can also be used to detect a target sequence which is specific for a
CC genetically based disease or is specific for a predisposition to a
CC Factor-V Leiden, cystic fibrosis and cancer related targets such as p53,
CC p10, BRC-1 and BRC-2. They can also be used to detect a target sequence
CC in a forensic technique such as prenatal screening, paternity testing,
CC identity confirmation or crime investigation. Sequences AAX82052-56
CC represent DNA probe sequences which are of equivalent subunit length to
CC linear bacons and is used to exemplify the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e-02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 302 TGGAGCTGTGGTG 315
DB 15 TGGAGCTGTGGCG 2
|||||

RESULT 1587
AAZ92431
ID AAZ92431 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAZ92431;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Rhizoctonia sp. PCR primer, Bab group.
XX
KW Antifungal; biocontrol; binucleate; non-pathogenic fungus;
KW strain identification; classification; internal transcribed spacer;
KW ITS region; 5.8s region; ribosomal; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Rhizoctonia sp.
XX
PN WO200004779-A1.
XX
PD 03-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 23-JUL-1999; 99WO-GB002406.
XX
PR 24-JUL-1998; 98GB-00016265.
XX
PA (TECN-) INST TECNICO AGRONOMICO PROVINCIAL SA.
PA (RUFF/) RUFFLES G K.
XX
PI Rubio Susan V, Salazar Torres O, Julian Esquivias M;
PI Gonzales Garcia V, Gomez-Acebo Gullon E, Munoz Gomez R;
PI Lopez Corcoles H;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-182492/16.
XX
PT Protection of plants including tomato, pepper, lettuce, radish, parsley,
PT sugar beet, rape, and onions against pathogenic fungi, uses a binucleate
PT Rhizoctonia strain for biocontrol.
XX

PS Disclosure; Page 14; 121bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method of protecting plants from
CC pathogenic fungi. The method comprises biocontrol of pathogenic fungi via
CC the use of a non-pathogenic, binucleate Rhizoctonia strain. The
CC binucleate Rhizoctonia is selected by molecular detection of certain
CC internal transcribed spacer (ITS)-5.8s ribosomal DNA sequences (AAZ92445-
CC AAZ92458), which vary between strains of these fungi. The invention also
CC encompasses a concentrate for use in plant protection containing viable
CC material from the binucleate Rhizoctonia strains of the invention, and
CC primers (AAZ92437-292444) for identifying these strains. The strains of
CC the invention are used as biocontrol agents for related pathogenic fungi.
CC Binucleate Rhizoctonia isolate Bab-P2 was tested for its ability to
CC protect tomato seedlings from the pathogenic Rhizoctonia strain W8.2.
CC The Rhizoctonia strains were inoculated either simultaneously or
CC consecutively (the binucleate strain followed by the pathogenic strain),
CC and the protection effect indicated by the degree of infected vegeta
CC surface. The binucleate strain was found to provide protection against
CC the pathogenic strain when it had been allowed to colonise the vegeta
CC surface prior to pathogenic fungal infection (i.e., consecutive
CC inoculation), whereas no protection was provided when both strains were
CC inoculated simultaneously. The method of the invention may be used to
CC protect a wide variety of plants from pathogenic fungal infection. Plants
CC that may be protected include vegetables, crops such as oilseed rape,
CC sugar beet and alfalfa, trees and ornamental plants. The method is
CC reliable and provides economical biocontrol of diseases caused by
CC Rhizoctonia solani. Sequences AAZ92431-292444 represent PCR primers which
CC may be used to identify and distinguish strains of Rhizoctonia on the
CC basis of their ITS sequences, thereby classifying their pathogenicity
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e-02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1204 CCCTATCAGGGGCG 1217
DB 1 CCCTATTAGGGCG 14
|||||

RESULT 1588
AAZ64021/c
ID AAZ64021 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAZ64021;
XX

DT 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)

DE Substrate for hammerhead ribozyme which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 4132.
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN WO9955847-A2.
XX
PD 04-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US0009027.
XX
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.
DR

XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
PT hepatitis C infection.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 78; 123pp; English.
PS
XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
CC the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
CC target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
CC length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
CC nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
CC viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
CC interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
CC diseases, and cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 8 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1056 GGCCCAACCCAA 1069
DB 14 GGCCCAACCCAA 1
RESULT 1589
AAZ63941/C
ID AAZ63941 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAZ63941;
AC
XX 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Substrate for hammerhead ribozyme which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 3095.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
XX cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
XX autoimmune disease; ss.
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus.
OS
XX
XX WO9955847-A2.
PN
XX
XX 04-NOV-1999.
PD
XX
XX 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
PF
XX
XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
PR
XX
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
PR
XX
XX 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
PR
XX
XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
PR
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.
DR
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
PT hepatitis C infection.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 75; 123pp; English.
PS
XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves

CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
CC the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
CC target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
CC length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
CC nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
CC viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
CC interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
CC diseases, and cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1042 ACTACTAAGCCCT 1055
DB 14 ACGAATAAGCCCT 1
RESULT 1590
AAZ64114
ID AAZ64114 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAZ64114;
AC
XX 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Substrate for hammerhead ribozyme which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 5139.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
XX cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
XX autoimmune disease; ss.
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus.
OS
XX
XX WO9955847-A2.
PN
XX
XX 04-NOV-1999.
PD
XX
XX 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
PF
XX
XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
PR
XX
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
PR
XX
XX 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
PR
XX
XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
PR
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.
DR
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
PT hepatitis C infection.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 81; 123pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
CC the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
CC target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
CC length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
CC nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or

CC viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
 CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
 CC interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
 CC diseases, and cancer
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1085 CAGGCTTACCCCC 1098
 |||||:|||||
 DB 2 CAGGCUCCACUCC 15

RESULT 1591
 AA264114/c
 ID AA264114 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AA264114;
 XX
 DT 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Substrate for hammerhead ribozyme which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 5139.
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
 KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
 KW autoimmune disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 PN WO9955847-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-NOV-1999.
 XX
 PF 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
 XX
 PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
 PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
 PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, McSwiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-062023/05.
 XX
 PT Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
 PT hepatitis C infection.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 81; 123pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
 CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
 CC the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
 CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
 CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
 CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
 CC target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
 CC length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
 CC nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
 CC viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
 CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
 CC interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
 CC diseases, and cancer
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1085 CAGGCTTACCCCC 1098
 |||||:|||||
 DB 2 CAGGCUCCACUCC 15

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1021 GAGGGGAGCTTGA 1034
 |||||:|||||
 DB 14 GAGGTGAGCTTGA 1

RESULT 1592
 AA263818/c
 ID AA263818 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AA263818;
 XX
 DT 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Substrate for hammerhead ribozyme which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 1561.
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
 KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
 KW autoimmune disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 PN WO9955847-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-NOV-1999.
 XX
 PF 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
 XX
 PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
 PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
 PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, McSwiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-062023/05.
 XX
 PT Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
 PT hepatitis C infection.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 71; 123pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
 CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
 CC the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
 CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
 CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
 CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
 CC target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
 CC length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
 CC nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
 CC viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
 CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
 CC interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
 CC diseases, and cancer
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

QY 735 GAAACAGACACCG 748
 |||||:|||||
 DB 15 GAAACAGTACACTG 2

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 735 GAAACAGACACCG 748
 |||||:|||||
 DB 15 GAAACAGTACACTG 2

```

RESULT 1593
AAZ62752/c
ID AAZ62752 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAZ62752;
XX
XX 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Substrate for HH ribozyme HCV-6924 which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 6924.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; ss.
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus.
OS
XX WO9955847-A2.
XX
XX 04-NOV-1999.
PD
XX 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US0009027.
XX
XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.
DR
XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
PT hepatitis C infection.
PT
XX Claim 1; Page 62; 123pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
CC the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
CC target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
CC length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
CC nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
CC viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
CC interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
CC diseases, and cancer
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 AGGGGGCTGACCCC 1224
DB 14 AGGGGGGAGACCCC 1

RESULT 1594
AAZ62667
ID AAZ62667 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAZ62667;
AC
XX 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Substrate for HH ribozyme HCV-5133 which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 5133.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; ss.
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus.
OS
XX WO9955847-A2.
XX
XX 04-NOV-1999.
PD
XX 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US0009027.
XX
XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.
DR
XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
PT hepatitis C infection.
PT
XX Claim 1; Page 59; 123pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
CC the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
CC target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
CC length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
CC nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
CC viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
CC interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
CC diseases, and cancer
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 872 AGGACTCAGGCACC 885
DB 2 AGGGCUCAGGCCUC 15

RESULT 1595
AAZ90881
ID AAZ90881 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAZ90881;
AC
XX 24-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human NR8 gene probe #109.
XX
XX Haemopoietin receptor family; NR8; antibody; diagnosis;
KW blood formation disorder; fusion protein; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX

```

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PN WO9967290-A1.
XX
PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP003351.
XX
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98JP-00214720.
PR 19-OCT-1998; 98JP-00297409.
XX
PA (CHUS ) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX
PI Nomura H, Maeda M;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-116933/10.
XX
PT Hemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 used for diagnosis of blood
PT formation disorders.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 43; 176pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of sequences encoding human
CC haemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 genes. The NR8 family sequences
CC were initially searched for comparison on a nucleic acid database with
CC the nucleic acid probe sequence TGGAGYNNNTGGAGY encoding the amino acid
CC sequence Trp-Ser-Xaa-Trp-Ser. The sequences AAZ59258-259300 and AAZ90816-
CC Z90925 represent specific examples of probe sequences used in the search.
CC Antibodies to the NR8 family proteins are used for the diagnosis of blood
CC formation disorders. Compounds identified as binding to the proteins are
CC used for the treatment of such disorders
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 302 TGGAGCTGTTGGTG 315
DB 1 TGGAGCTGTTGGAG 14
RESULT 1596
AAZ90881/C
ID AAZ90881 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAZ90881;
XX
DT 24-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NR8 gene probe #109.
XX
KW Haemopoietin receptor family; NR8; antibody; diagnosis;
XX blood formation disorder; fusion protein; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9967290-A1.
XX
PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP003351.
XX
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98JP-00214720.
PR 19-OCT-1998; 98JP-00297409.
XX
PA (CHUS ) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX
PI Nomura H, Maeda M;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-116933/10.
XX
PT Hemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 used for diagnosis of blood
PT formation disorders.
```

```
XX
PS Example 1; Page 43; 176pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of sequences encoding human
CC haemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 genes. The NR8 family sequences
CC were initially searched for comparison on a nucleic acid database with
CC the nucleic acid probe sequence TGGAGYNNNTGGAGY encoding the amino acid
CC sequence Trp-Ser-Xaa-Trp-Ser. The sequences AAZ59258-259300 and AAZ90816-
CC Z90925 represent specific examples of probe sequences used in the search.
CC Antibodies to the NR8 family proteins are used for the diagnosis of blood
CC formation disorders. Compounds identified as binding to the proteins are
CC used for the treatment of such disorders
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1134 CAGCTCCAGCTCCA 1147
DB 14 CTCACACAGCTCCA 1
RESULT 1597
AAZ90841/C
ID AAZ90841 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAZ90841;
XX
DT 24-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NR8 gene probe #69.
XX
KW Haemopoietin receptor family; NR8; antibody; diagnosis;
XX blood formation disorder; fusion protein; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9967290-A1.
XX
PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP003351.
XX
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98JP-00214720.
PR 19-OCT-1998; 98JP-00297409.
XX
PA (CHUS ) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX
PI Nomura H, Maeda M;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-116933/10.
XX
PT Hemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 used for diagnosis of blood
PT formation disorders.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 41; 176pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of sequences encoding human
CC haemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 genes. The NR8 family sequences
CC were initially searched for comparison on a nucleic acid database with
CC the nucleic acid probe sequence TGGAGYNNNTGGAGY encoding the amino acid
CC sequence Trp-Ser-Xaa-Trp-Ser. The sequences AAZ59258-259300 and AAZ90816-
CC Z90925 represent specific examples of probe sequences used in the search.
CC Antibodies to the NR8 family proteins are used for the diagnosis of blood
CC formation disorders. Compounds identified as binding to the proteins are
CC used for the treatment of such disorders
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1142 GTCCACCTATACC 1155
DB 15 GTCCACCTACTCC 2

RESULT 1598
AAZ90913
ID AAZ90913 standard; DNA, 15 BP.
XX
AC AAZ90913;
XX
DT 24-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NR8 gene probe #141.
XX
KW Haemopoietin receptor family; NR8; antibody; diagnosis;
KW blood formation disorder; fusion protein; probe; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9967290-A1.
XX
PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP003351.
XX
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98JP-00214720.
PR 19-OCT-1998; 98JP-00297409.
XX
DT 24-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NR8 gene probe #141.
XX
KW Haemopoietin receptor family; NR8; antibody; diagnosis;
KW blood formation disorder; fusion protein; probe; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9967290-A1.
XX
PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP003351.
XX
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98JP-00214720.
PR 19-OCT-1998; 98JP-00297409.
XX
PA (CHUS ) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX
PI Nomura H, Maeda M;
XX
WPI; 2000-116933/10.
XX
PT Haemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 used for diagnosis of blood
PT formation disorders.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 45; 176pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of sequences encoding human
CC haemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 genes. The NR8 family sequences
CC were initially searched for comparison on a nucleic acid database with
CC the nucleic acid probe sequence TGGAGYNNNTGGAGY encoding the amino acid
CC sequence Trp-Ser-Xaa-Trp-Ser. The sequences AAZ5258-Z59300 and AAZ90816-
CC Z90925 represent specific examples of probe sequences used in the search.
CC Antibodies to the NR8 family proteins are used for the diagnosis of blood
CC formation disorders. Compounds identified as binding to the proteins are
CC used for the treatment of such disorders
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Example 1; Page 45; 176pp; Japanese.

The invention relates to the isolation of sequences encoding human
haemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 genes. The NR8 family sequences
were initially searched for comparison on a nucleic acid database with
the nucleic acid probe sequence TGGAGYNNNTGGAGY encoding the amino acid
sequence Trp-Ser-Xaa-Trp-Ser. The sequences AAZ5258-Z59300 and AAZ90816-
Z90925 represent specific examples of probe sequences used in the search.
Antibodies to the NR8 family proteins are used for the diagnosis of blood
formation disorders. Compounds identified as binding to the proteins are
used for the treatment of such disorders

Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 302 TGGAGCTGTGGTG 315
DB 1 TGGAGCTGTGGAG 14

RESULT 1599
AAZ90913/C
ID AAZ90913 standard; DNA, 15 BP.
XX
AC AAZ90913;
XX
DT 24-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NR8 gene probe #141.
XX
```

```
KW Haemopoietin receptor family; NR8; antibody; diagnosis;
KW blood formation disorder; fusion protein; probe; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9967290-A1.
XX
PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP003351.
XX
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98JP-00214720.
PR 19-OCT-1998; 98JP-00297409.
XX
PA (CHUS ) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX
PI Nomura H, Maeda M;
XX
WPI; 2000-116933/10.
XX
PT Haemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 used for diagnosis of blood
PT formation disorders.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 45; 176pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of sequences encoding human
CC haemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 genes. The NR8 family sequences
CC were initially searched for comparison on a nucleic acid database with
CC the nucleic acid probe sequence TGGAGYNNNTGGAGY encoding the amino acid
CC sequence Trp-Ser-Xaa-Trp-Ser. The sequences AAZ5258-Z59300 and AAZ90816-
CC Z90925 represent specific examples of probe sequences used in the search.
CC Antibodies to the NR8 family proteins are used for the diagnosis of blood
CC formation disorders. Compounds identified as binding to the proteins are
CC used for the treatment of such disorders
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1134 CACCTCCAGCTCCA 1147
DB 14 CTCACACAGCTCCA 1

RESULT 1600
AAA49150
ID AAA49150 standard; DNA, 15 BP.
XX
AC AAA49150;
XX
DT 02-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Potential polypurine tract sequence #1.
XX
KW Lentivector; polypurine tract; PPT; gastrointestinal disease; cancer;
KW inflammation; glandular disease; renal disease; dermal disease; ds.
KW autoimmune disease; neurodegenerative disease; transplantation; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200031280-A2.
XX
PD 02-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 19-NOV-1999; 99WO-GB003866.
XX
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98GB-00025524.
XX
PA (OXFO-) OXFORD BIOMEDICA UK LTD.
XX
PI Mitrophanous K, Uden M, Rohll J, Kingsman SM, Kingsman AJ;
```

```
XX DR WPI; 2000-400087/34.
XX
XX PT Retroviral vectors with increased titre and transduction ability for use
XX PT in medicine, especially gene therapy comprises a plus-stranded synthesis
XX PT element.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 40; 50pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present sequence is a potential polypurine tract sequence (PPT). The
XX CC modification of this type of sequence has been shown to optimise the
XX CC performance of lentiviral vectors. Retroviral based vectors can be used
XX CC in the gene therapy of many diseases, including cancer, inflammatory
XX CC diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis and systemic lupus erythematosus,
XX CC cardiac arrest, myocardial infarction, diseases of the gastrointestinal
XX CC tract, glandular diseases, renal diseases, dermal diseases, infertility,
XX CC dental diseases, ophthalmic diseases, autoimmune diseases, Parkinson's
XX CC disease, Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, infectious diseases, and
XX CC complications due to transplantation or gene therapy
XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. NO. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1015 GAAAAAGCGGGGA 1028
Db ||||| |||||
2 GAAAAAGCGGGGAA 15
RESULT 1601
AA29019
ID AAA29019 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC AAA29019;
XX
XX DT 12-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Peptide-nucleic acid probe WT-15Flu.
XX
XX KW K-ras; electrostatic; polyethylene imine; PEI; bead; matrix;
XX KW peptide-nucleic acid; PNA; analysis; point mutation; prenatal screening;
XX KW paternity testing; identity confirmation; crime investigation; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..15
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /note= "Peptide-nucleic acid backbone"
XX
XX FT modified_base 1
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /note= "Flu-OO-Adenine, Cy3-O-Adenine or Cy3-OOE, where
XX FT Flu is 5(6)-carboxyfluorescein, O is 8-amino-3,6-
XX FT dioxoacetic acid, Cy3 is cyanine 3 dye from Amersham, E
XX FT is a solubility enhancer"
XX FT modified_base 15
XX FT /tag= c
XX FT /note= "optionally Adenine-Lysine(dabcyl) for probe BK-
XX FT Ras-Cy3"
XX
XX PN WC200034521-A1.
XX
XX PD 15-JUN-2000.
XX
XX PP 08-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028966.
XX
XX PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111439P.
XX
XX PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
XX
XX PJ Johansen JT, Hyldig-Nielsen JJ, Pindgaard MJ, Coull JM;
```

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XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-423449/36.
XX
XX PT Competing for identifying target sequence of nucleic acids for
XX PT detecting genetic-diseases and pathogens in food and water, comprises non
XX PT -nucleotide probe which sequence specifically hybridizes to target
XX PT sequence.
XX
XX PS Example 8; Page 33; 82pp; English.
XX
XX CC AA29016-26 were used to examine whether the presence of target nucleic
XX CC acids which had been electrostatically bound to polyethylene imine (PEI)
XX CC derivatized beads could be specifically detected using labeled peptide-
XX CC nucleic acid (PNA) probes where the labeled (neutral) PNA would not
XX CC become immobilized to the beads in the absence of target nucleic acid,
XX CC but would hybridize, and therefore become immobilized to the beads, if the
XX CC target nucleic acid was present. The DNA templates for PCR were the human
XX CC K-ras gene and a mutant K-ras gene, which contains a point mutation at
XX CC base 129 (see AAA29027-28). Novel compositions comprise a matrix, a
XX CC target nucleic acid sequence which is electrostatically bound to the
XX CC matrix and a non-nucleotide probe which specifically hybridizes to a
XX CC portion of one or more target sequences. Immobilized probe/target
XX CC complexes can be detected, identified or quantitated under a wide range
XX CC of assay conditions. Reversible binding allows the complex to be removed
XX CC from the matrix for analysis. The method is rapid, sensitive, reliable
XX CC and versatile in detecting target sequences which are particular to
XX CC organisms found in food, beverages, water and pharmaceutical products.
XX CC The non-nucleotide probe/target sequence is protected against degradation
XX CC by enzymes and hence the sample can be treated with enzymes to degrade
XX CC sample contaminants. The methods, etc. are especially useful for
XX CC detection of single point mutations, and hence analysis of a genetically
XX CC based disease and in forensic techniques such as prenatal screening,
XX CC paternity testing, identity confirmation or crime investigation
XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. NO. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1134 CACCTCCAGCTCCA 1147
Db ||||| |||||
2 CGCACACGAGCTCCA 15
RESULT 1602
AA29019/C
ID AAA29019 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA29019;
XX
XX DT 12-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Peptide-nucleic acid probe WT-15Flu.
XX
XX KW K-ras; electrostatic; polyethylene imine; PEI; bead; matrix;
XX KW peptide-nucleic acid; PNA; analysis; point mutation; prenatal screening;
XX KW paternity testing; identity confirmation; crime investigation; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..15
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /note= "Peptide-nucleic acid backbone"
XX
XX FT modified_base 1
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /note= "Flu-OO-Adenine, Cy3-O-Adenine or Cy3-OOE, where
XX FT Flu is 5(6)-carboxyfluorescein, O is 8-amino-3,6-
XX FT dioxoacetic acid, Cy3 is cyanine 3 dye from Amersham, E
XX FT is a solubility enhancer"
XX FT modified_base 15
XX FT /tag= c
```

FT /note= "optionally Adenine-Lysine (dabcy1) for probe BK-
Ras-Cy3"
XX WO200034521-A1.
XX 15-JUN-2000.
XX 08-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028966.
XX 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111439P.
XX (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
XX Johansen JT, Hyldig-Nielsen JU, Flandaca MJ, Coull JM;
XX WPI; 2000-423449/36.
XX Composition for identifying target sequence of nucleic acids for
XX detecting genetic-diseases and pathogens in food and water, comprises non
XX -nucleotide probe which sequence specifically hybridizes to target
XX sequence.
XX Example 8; Page 33; 82pp; English.
XX AAA29016-26 were used to examine whether the presence of target nucleic
XX acids which had been electrostatically bound to polyethylene imine (PEI)
XX derivatized beads could be specifically detected using labeled peptide-
XX nucleic acid (PNA) probes where the labeled (neutral) PNA would not
XX become immobilized to the beads in the absence of target nucleic acid,
XX but would hybridize, and therefore become immobilized to the beads, if the
XX target nucleic acid was present. The DNA templates for PCR were the human
XX K-ras gene and a mutant K-ras gene, which contains a point mutation at
XX base 129 (see AAA29027-28). Novel compositions comprise a matrix, a
XX target nucleic acid sequence which is electrostatically bound to the
XX matrix and a non-nucleotide probe which specifically hybridizes to a
XX portion of one or more target sequences. Immobilized probe/target
XX complexes can be detected, identified or quantitated under a wide range
XX of assay conditions. Reversible binding allows the complex to be removed
XX from the matrix for analysis. The method is rapid, sensitive, reliable
XX and versatile in detecting target sequences which are particular to
XX organisms found in food, beverages, water and pharmaceutical products.
XX The non-nucleotide probe/target sequence is protected against degradation
XX by enzymes and hence the sample can be treated with enzymes to degrade
XX sample contaminants. The methods, etc. are especially useful for
XX detection of single point mutations, and hence analysis of a genetically
XX based disease and in forensic techniques such as prenatal screening,
XX paternity testing, identity confirmation or crime investigation
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 302 TGGAGCTGTGGTG 315
Db 15 TGGAGCTGTGGCG 2
RESULT 1603
AAA53251/C
ID AAA53251 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAA53251;
XX 05-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX N-acetyltransferase 2 G590A mutant ASO probe.
XX N-acetyltransferase 2; NAT2; cancer; drug therapy; xenobiotic metabolism;
XX allele-specific oligonucleotide probe; ss.
XX Unidentified.

XX WO200024926-A1.
XX 04-MAY-2000.
XX 22-OCT-1999; 99WO-CA000982.
XX 23-OCT-1998; 98US-00177359.
XX (HOPI-) HOPITAL SAINTE-JUSTINE.
XX Sinnett D, Labuda D;
XX WPI; 2000-350761/30.
XX Oligonucleotide probes hybridizing to genes encoding xenobiotics
XX metabolizing enzymes cytochrome P450 and N-acetyl-transferase 2 (NAT2),
XX useful for detecting genetic polymorphisms.
XX Claim 22; Page 17; 58pp; English.
XX The present sequence is a mutated allele-specific oligonucleotide probe
XX for the G590A mutation in the N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT2) gene. NAT2 is
XX a xenobiotic-metabolizing enzyme. This probe can be used to determine the
XX genotype of an individual at the nat2 locus, and thus determine their
XX susceptibility to toxicity associated with certain drugs, and to certain
XX types of cancer
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 988 TCCATTGTTGTGG 1001
Db 15 TCAATTGTTGAGG 2
RESULT 1604
AAA59902
ID AAA59902 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAA59902;
XX 16-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX Murine OP-1 Wt-1/Egr-1 binding site.
XX Osteogenic protein-1; OP-1; morphogenic protein; mouse; osteoporosis;
XX morphogen concentration; bone metabolism disease; ss.
XX Mus sp.
XX US6071695-A.
XX 06-JUN-2000.
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00486343.
XX 21-FEB-1992; 92US-00841646.
XX 01-NOV-1993; 93US-00147023.
XX 07-JUN-1994; 94US-0025250.
XX 23-MAY-1995; 95US-00449700.
XX 24-MAY-1995; 95US-00449699.
XX (CREA-) CREATIVE BIOMOLECULES INC.
XX Oppermann H, Ozkaynak E;
XX WPI; 2000-422077/36.
XX Screening for compounds able to modulate osteogenic protein-1 (OP-1)

PT expression by incubating a candidate compound with a nucleic acid with a
PT reporter gene operatively associated with an OP-1 non-coding nucleic acid
PT fragment.

PS Disclosure; Col 47; 33pp; English.

XX A method for screening a candidate compound for its ability to modulate
CC the expression of osteogenic protein-1 (OP-1) uses a cell transfected
CC with a nucleic acid sequence comprising a reporter gene and an upstream
CC non-coding sequence from OP-1. OP-1 is a tissue morphogenic protein. The
CC method is useful for screening compounds capable of stimulating or
CC inhibiting transcription and/or translation of the OP-1 gene, as well as
CC compounds which may be used as therapeutics for in vivo and ex vivo
CC mammalian applications, e.g. morphogen expression inducing compounds for
CC correcting and alleviating a diseased condition or to regenerate lost or
CC damaged tissue. The compounds may also be used to maintain viability of
CC the differentiated phenotype of cells in culture. Morphogen expression
CC inhibiting compounds identified by the new method can be used to modulate
CC the degree and/or timing of morphogen concentration. Compounds which up-
CC regulate levels of circulating OP-1 in vivo can be used to correct bone
CC metabolism diseases such as osteoporosis. This sequence represents the
CC TCC binding sequence or Wt-1/Egr-1 binding site sequence contained in the
CC upstream region of the osteogenic protein-1 (OP-1) gene. The DNA binding
CC proteins Wt-1 and Egr-1 bind to and control transcription of DNA
CC sequences at these sites

XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1136 CCTCAGCTCCACC 1149
DB 2 CCTCCGCTCCTCC 15

RESULT 1605
AAA66946/C
ID AAA66946 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAA66946;

XX 19-OCT-2000 (first entry)

XX Human leukocyte antigen A allele DNA probe A239A SEQ ID NO:4.

XX Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; class I allele type; probe; PCR primer;
KW amplification; hybridisation; organ transplant; gene typing; diagnosis;
KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200031295-A1.

XX 02-JUN-2000.

XX 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005527.

XX 26-NOV-1998; 98JP-00335151.

XX (SHIO) SHIONOGI & CO LTD.

XX Moribe T, Kaneshige T;

XX WPI; 2000-400097/34.

XX Simple, rapid and accurate method for distinguishing HLA class I allele
PT type with possibility of mechanization and automation, applicable in
PT judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ transplant and disease
PT diagnosis.

PS Claim 8; Page 50; 83pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method for distinguishing a human
CC leukocyte antigen (HLA) class I antigen or allele by a combination of
CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using a primer pair whereby all HLA-A, -B
CC or -C alleles can be amplified or using reverse hybridisation analysis
CC comprising a DNA probe covalently bonded to microtitre plate wells which
CC are hybridisable specifically with the base sequence of at least one
CC specific HLA-A, -B or -C allele. The method is applicable in gene typing,
CC judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ transplant and
CC correlation analysis for diagnosis of various diseases. The method is
CC simple, rapid and accurate, with possibility of mechanisation and
CC automation, without the problems encountered by using the prior-art
CC techniques. AAA66943 to AAA67072 represent oligonucleotide probes and PCR
CC primers for use in the method of the present invention

XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1137 CTCAGCTCCACCT 1150
DB 15 CTCGGCTCCTCCT 2

RESULT 1606

AAA87040
ID AAA87040 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAA87040;

XX 15-JAN-2001 (first entry)

XX Probe to AluI human gene.

XX Detection; nucleic acid hybrid; depolymerisation; analysis; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; identification; viral load; probe;
KW genotyping; medical marker diagnostic; primer; target; mutation;
KW genetic disease; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200049180-A1.

XX 24-AUG-2000.

XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004242.

XX 18-FEB-1999; 99US-00252436.

XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358972.

XX 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00383316.

XX (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.

XX Shultz JW, Lewis MK, Leippe D, Mandrekar M, Kephart D, Rhodes RB;
PI Andrews CA, Hartnett JR, Gu T, Olson RJ, Wood KV, Welch R;
XX WPI; 2000-565377/52.

XX Determining presence or absence of a predetermined endogenous nucleic
PT acid sequence by using an enzyme that depolymerizes the 3' end of an
PT oligonucleotide probe hybridized to a target sequence to release
PT identifier nucleotides.

XX Example; Page 373; 389pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for determining the
CC presence or absence of a predetermined endogenous nucleic acid target
CC sequence (ENAT). The method comprises hybridising a probe having an
CC identifier nucleotide (IN) with ENAT which is treated with an enzyme that
CC depolymerizes the 3' end of hybridised NA to release the INs. M1 is used
CC for determining the number of known sequence repeats present in a nucleic

CC acid target sequence in a nucleic acid sample. The method is also useful
CC for determining whether a nucleic acid target sequence in a sample is an
CC allele from a homozygous or heterozygous locus. The method is also useful
CC for detection of mutations, translocations and SNPs in nucleic acids
CC (including those associated with genetic disease), determination of viral
CC load, species identification, sample contamination, and analysis of
CC forensic samples. AAA86791 to AAA87079 and AAB12817 represent sequence
CC which are used in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC There is a discrepancy between the SEQ ID NO: and sequences given in the
CC examples, and the SEQ ID NO: and sequences given in the sequence listing
CC from the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1249 GACCCATCCCAA 1262
DB 2 GACCCATCTCTAA 15

RESULT 1607
AAC68357/c
ID AAC68357 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAC68357;

XX 20-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX Human IRRR oligonucleotide #13.

XX Insulin receptor-related receptor; IRRR; chromosome 1q21-q24; obesity;
XX dyslipidemia; diabetes; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX WC200065090-A2.

XX 02-NOV-2000.

XX 19-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010644.
XX 22-APR-1999; 99US-00296906.
XX 22-JUN-1999; 99US-00337976.

XX (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

XX Lok S, Whitmore TE;

XX WPI; 2000-687365/67.

XX Detecting a chromosome 1q21-q24 abnormality for diagnosing metabolic
XX disease, such as human obesity and diabetic disorders, comprises
XX examining insulin receptor-related receptor gene and its gene products.

XX Claim 10; Page 43; 11pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to insulin receptor-related receptor
XX (IRRR). Mutations in this gene indicate a chromosome 1q21-q24
XX abnormality. IRRR polypeptides and DNA may be useful in the diagnosis of
XX disorders associated with abnormal expression of the IRRR protein, for
XX example obesity, dyslipidemia and diabetes

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 865 GGCACCTGAGGACTC 878
|||||

DB 14 GGCACCTGAGGACTC 1

RESULT 1608

ABL57573/c

XX ABL57573 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX ABL57573;

XX 26-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Nucleic acid probe z.

XX Concentration; quantification; mutation detection; polymorphic;
XX polymerase chain reaction; PCR; probe; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX EP1046717-A2.

XX 25-OCT-2000.

XX 20-APR-2000; 2000EP-00108643.

XX 20-APR-1999; 99JP-00111601.

XX (NIBI-) JAPAN BIOINDUSTRY ASSOC.
XX (AGEN) AGENCY OF IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
XX (KANK-) KANKYO ENG CO LTD.

XX Kurane R, Kanagawa T, Kamagata Y, Kurata S, Yamada K, Yokomaku T;
XX Koyama O, Furusho K;
XX WPI; 2000-657765/64.

XX Determining the concentration of a target nucleic acid, useful e.g. for
XX detecting genetic mutations, comprises using a fluorescently labeled
XX probe in which emission is reduced by binding to the target nucleic acid.

XX Example 7; Page 24; 55pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the determination of the concentration of a
XX nucleic acid target, using a fluorescently labeled probe which produces
XX reduced fluorescence emission when hybridised to the target nucleic acid.
XX The method comprises measuring the reduction in emission caused by
XX hybridisation. The new method is particularly used to quantify target
XX nucleic acids by a real-time polymerase chain reaction, e.g. for
XX quantifying microbial cells in co-cultures or symbiotic systems, for
XX detecting gene mutations or polymorphisms, and for analysing melting
XX curves of target nucleic acids to determine a Tm value. Methods of the
XX invention allow target nucleic acids to be quantified quickly, easily and
XX accurately. Particularly there is no need to remove unbound probe, and no
XX materials are introduced that inhibit amplification by Taq polymerase (so
XX conventional PCR conditions can be used). The specificity of PCR is kept
XX high (amplification of primer dimers is delayed), and the limit of
XX quantitation is reduced. Complex probes are not needed, and amplification
XX can be monitored in real time. The working graph for data analysis
XX (automatically generated by a computer) has a higher correlation
XX coefficient than conventional graphs so more accurate quantitation is
XX possible. The current sequence represents a nucleic acid probe of the
XX invention that was used for investigating the effects of the kinds of
XX bases in each target nucleic acid, and the kind of bases in its
XX corresponding invention nucleic acid probe

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
DB 14 AAAAAGGGGGGGG 1


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XX AC AAH18942;
XX DT 21-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX DE UCP3 polymorphism detection allele specific primer #55.
XX KW UCP3; uncoupling protein 3; polymorphism; obesity; diabetes mellitus; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200118232-A2.
XX PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX PF 08-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024784.
XX PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0152789P.
XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX PA (STEP/) STEPHENS J C.
XX PI Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-218562/22.
XX CC Nucleic acids encoding uncoupling protein 3 (mitochondrial, proton
XX PT carrier) (UCP3) proteins comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms,
XX PT useful for the design of drugs for treating obesity.
XX PS Claim 15; Page 22; 94pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to the human uncoupling protein 3
XX CC (mitochondrial, proton carrier) (UCP3) gene and polymorphisms. The
XX CC polymorphisms are associated with obesity, especially diabetes mellitus
XX CC associated obesity. They polymorphisms may be identified and analysed to
XX CC determine whether an individual is susceptible to obesity and may be used
XX CC as the basis for targeted design of drugs to treat obesity. The present
XX CC sequence was used in the identification and amplification of UCP3
XX CC polymorphisms.
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

Qy 1244 CCTCCGACCCCATC 1257
Db 2 CCTCCCTCCCATC 15

RESULT 1611
AAS02957/c
ID AAS02957 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAS02957;
XX DT 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human CHMR1 allele specific oligonucleotide probe #17.
XX KW Human; m1 acetylcholine receptor; CHRM1; immunogen; antibody;
XX KW Alzheimer's disease; dementia with Lewy bodies; DLB;
XX KW allele specific oligonucleotide probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200127312-A2.
XX PD 19-APR-2001.
XX PF 12-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028211.

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XX AC AAA72650/c
XX DT 01-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Cystic fibrosis gene UDG-digest fragment SEQ ID #7.
XX KW Uracil DNA glycosylase; UDG; infectious disease detection; cancer;
XX KW sickle cell anaemia; cystic fibrosis; thalassaemia; muscular dystrophy;
XX KW Tay-Sachs disease; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US6090553-A.
XX PD 18-JUL-2000.
XX PF 29-OCT-1997; 97US-00959853.
XX PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-00959853.
XX PA (BECI ) BECKMAN COULTER INC.
XX PI Matson RS;
XX DR WPI; 2000-531416/48.
XX CC Detecting specific nucleic acid sequence in sample containing nucleic
XX PT acids involves amplifying nucleic acid, cleaving amplified products with
XX PT uracil-DNA glycosylase to obtain DNA segments and detecting segments.
XX PS Example 3; Col 17; 21pp; English.
XX CC A new method for detecting specific nucleic acid sequences in a sample
XX CC involves amplifying the nucleic acid sample by PCR and then cleaving the
XX CC amplified products with uracil DNA glycosylase (UDG), the resulting DNA
XX CC fragments are detected using reverse blot hybridisation techniques. The
XX CC method can be used to distinguish between two different sequences, for
XX CC example for the detection of a DNA fragment carrying a mutation. The
XX CC method is useful for detecting the presence or absence of a nucleic acid
XX CC sequence containing a polymorphic restriction site associated with a
XX CC diseases such as cystic fibrosis disease, and may be used for detecting
XX CC infectious diseases. Genetic disorders such as sickle cell anaemia,
XX CC cystic fibrosis, alpha or beta thalassaemia, muscular dystrophy, and Tay-
XX CC Sachs disease may also be detected using the method. Oncogenes such as
XX CC RAS may also be detected using the method, for the diagnosis of certain
XX CC cancers. The present sequence represents a fragment of the cystic
XX CC fibrosis (CF) gene created by UDG cleavage. This sequence is used in an
XX CC example of the invention and contains the position of a mutation site in
XX CC the CF gene. This fragment and the corresponding mutant containing to
XX CC fragment (AAA72651) can be used to produce probes specifically to
XX CC identify the mutation, which can then be used in the method of the
XX CC invention
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

Qy 911 TCTTTGGTCTTTC 924
Db 15 TCTTTGGTCTTTC 2

RESULT 1610
AAH18942
ID AAH18942 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

```

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XX
PR 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159269P.
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
XX WPI; 2001-282046/29.
XX
XX New variants of the m1 muscarinic acetylcholine receptor gene, useful to
PT find treatment for Alzheimer's and dementia, have single nucleotide
PT variations at one or more of five polymorphic sites.
XX
XX Claim 15; Page 19; 52pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence represents an allele specific oligonucleotide probe for
CC genotyping individuals using the Human gene encoding the m1 muscarinic
CC acetylcholine receptor, CHMR1. CHMR1 is one subtype of a family of 5
CC genetically distinct muscarinic acetylcholine receptors, mACHR, that play
CC important roles in higher brain function such as learning and memory. The
CC protein is a possible drug target for treatments for Alzheimer's disease
CC and dementia with Lewy bodies (DLB). The gene, polypeptide, haplotypes
CC and antibodies raised against the protein are useful for diagnosing and
CC developing treatments for diseases associated with the abnormal
CC expression of the gene or activity of the protein, e.g. Alzheimer's
CC disease and dementia with Lewy bodies
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1044 TACTAAGCCCTGG 1057
DB 14 TCCTCAGCCCTGG 1
RESULT 1612
AAC91167/c
ID AAC91167 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAC91167;
XX
XX 20-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Beta tubulin mutation L215F2.
XX
XX Beta tubulin; mutant; paclitaxel; cancer; tumour; H6H7; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WC200071752-A2.
XX
XX 30-NOV-2000.
XX
XX 18-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013610.
XX
XX 20-MAY-1999; 99US-0135047P.
XX
XX (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX
XX Cabral F;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-032048/04.
XX
XX Polynucleotide mutations that confers resistance to paclitaxel for
PT detecting paclitaxel-resistant cells in tumor biopsies from patients
PT receiving paclitaxel therapy.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 7; 106pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to beta tubulin mutations at positions 214;
CC
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CC 215, 216, 217 and 228. The invention is useful for determining paclitaxel
CC sensitivity in a sample from a cancer patient and for determining
CC suitable therapeutics to treat cancer patients. If a mutation in the H6H7
CC region of tubulin is present then a non-paclitaxel oncologic medication
CC that is an antimitotic drug which inhibits microtubule assembly is given.
CC Resistance of tumor cells or patients to drugs which affects microtubule
CC assembly can be determined with the use of mutations in H6H7 region of
CC tubulin
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1024 GGGGAGCTTGAAG 1037
DB 15 GGTGAGCTTGAAG 2
RESULT 1613
AAH24389
ID AAH24389 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAH24389;
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human IL1B gene polymorphism ASO probe, SEQ ID NO: 23.
XX
XX Human; IL1B; interleukin-1 beta; gene therapy; antiinflammatory;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; polymorphic site;
XX inflammatory disorder; immune disorder; allele-specific oligonucleotide;
XX ASO; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200121639-A1.
XX
XX 29-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 20-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US025794.
XX
XX 22-SEP-1999; 99US-0155412P.
XX
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX Chew A, Choi J, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
XX WPI; 2001-389617/41.
XX
XX New polynucleotide useful for therapeutic purposes, comprises nucleotide
XX polymorphisms of interleukin-1B gene.
XX
XX Claim 9; Page 16; 57pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a
XX nucleotide sequence which is a polymorphic variant of the fully defined
XX 7821 base pair interleukin-1 beta (IL1B) gene reference sequence given in
XX the specification or its fragment or complement. The IL1B gene
XX polymorphic variant is useful for therapeutic purposes, for studying the
XX expression and biological function of IL1B, for developing drugs
XX targeting this protein, and in diagnostics and forensic applications. The
XX method is useful for developing tests and therapeutic treatments for
XX inflammatory and immune disorders. The present sequence is an allele-
XX specific oligonucleotide (ASO) probe for detecting IL1B gene
XX polymorphisms
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

QY 1166 GTCCCACTTTCGC 1179
 DB 2 GGCCCACTTTCGC 15
 RESULT 1614
 AAD05869
 ID AAD05869 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD05869;
 XX
 DT 31-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 DE Human cholinergic receptor, muscarinic 3 gene ASO primer #13.
 XX
 KW Human; cholinergic receptor muscarinic 3; CHRM3; drug screening;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; forensic application; gene therapy;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Sjogren's syndrome; smooth muscle contractility;
 KW sudden infant death syndrome; genotyping; haplotyping; ASO;
 KW chromosome 1q41-q44; allele-specific oligonucleotide; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200129176-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-APR-2001.
 XX
 PF 12-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028247.
 XX
 PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0159860P.
 XX
 PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
 XX WPI; 2001-300326/31.
 XX
 PT Novel polymorphic variant of reference sequence for human cholinergic
 PT receptor, muscarinic 3 gene, useful for diagnostic and therapeutic
 PT purposes.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; Page 19; 54pp; English.
 XX
 CC The patent relates to polymorphic variants of human cholinergic receptor,
 CC muscarinic 3 (CHRM3) gene. The polymorphic variant comprises at least one
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism selected from cytosine at P51, adenine at
 CC P52 or P53, and cytosine at P54. The invention also relates to a method
 CC for genotyping and haplotyping the CHRM3 gene for identification of
 CC variants. The polymorphic variant is useful for therapeutic purposes, for
 CC studying the expression and biological function of CHRM3, as well as for
 CC developing drugs targeting the CHRM3 protein. The variant is also useful
 CC in diagnostics and forensic applications. The recombinant nonhuman
 CC organism transfected with the polymorphic variant is useful for studying
 CC expression of CHRM3 isogenes in vivo, for in vivo screening and testing
 CC of drugs targeted against CHRM3 protein, and for testing the efficacy of
 CC therapeutic agents and compounds for Alzheimer's disease, Sjogren's
 CC syndrome, disorders associated with smooth muscle contractility and
 CC sudden infant death syndrome. The CHRM3 protein variant is useful in drug
 CC screening assays and its antibodies are useful in immunoassays to detect
 CC CHRM3 protein variants in biological samples. The present sequence is an
 CC allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) primer used for detecting human
 CC CHRM3 gene polymorphism
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1131 CTTCCACCTCCAGCT 1144
 DB 1 CTTCCACCTCCAGCT 14
 XX

RESULT 1615
 AAS04304
 ID AAS04304 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS04304;
 XX
 DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DE Human DAXX DNA allele-specific oligonucleotide probe #5.
 XX
 KW Death-associated protein 6; DAXX; polymorphism; haplotype pair; human;
 KW immune disorder; autoimmune disease; population diversity; ss;
 KW paternity testing; anthropological lineage; forensic application;
 KW oligonucleotide probe.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200125245-A2.
 XX
 PD 12-APR-2001.
 XX
 PF 05-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027487.
 XX
 PR 06-OCT-1999; 99US-0157909P.
 XX
 PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
 XX WPI; 2001-308220/32.
 XX
 PT New human death-associated protein 6 (DAXX) gene variants comprising 19
 PT polymorphic sites useful in studying the effect of variation on the
 PT biological activity of DAXX and in developing drugs targeting the
 PT protein.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; Page 18; 97pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences AAS04300-AAS04337 represent oligonucleotide probes specific for
 CC a DNA encoding human death-associated protein 6 (DAXX). This DNA may
 CC comprise one or more polymorphisms at specific nucleotide positions to
 CC form one of nineteen possible polymorphic variants. Associations between
 CC a trait and a genotype or a haplotype of the DAXX gene can be identified
 CC by comparing the frequency of the genotype or haplotype in a population
 CC exhibiting the trait with that of a reference population. A higher
 CC frequency in the trait population indicates an association. Methods
 CC involving genotyping or haplotyping of the DAXX gene of an individual can
 CC lead to prediction of haplotype pairs for the DAXX gene of related
 CC individuals, and may be useful in studying the expression and biological
 CC function of DAXX, as well as in developing drugs targeting this protein.
 CC Polymorphic variants of DAXX are useful in studying the effect of the
 CC variation on the biological activity of DAXX as well as on the binding
 CC affinity of candidate drugs targeting DAXX for the treatment of
 CC autoimmune diseases and other immune disorders. Polymorphism is also
 CC useful for studying population diversity, anthropological lineage,
 CC paternity testing, forensic applications, and for identifying
 CC associations between the DAXX genetic variation and a trait such as level
 CC of drug response or susceptibility to disease. DAXX proteins may be used
 CC to measure binding affinities of one or more candidate drugs targeting
 CC the DAXX protein
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1198 GCACACCTATCA 1211
 DB 2 GCCCACCCCATCA 15

```
RESULT 1616
AAS04330/c
ID AAS04330 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAS04330;
XX
XX
DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human DAXX DNA allele-specific oligonucleotide probe #31.
XX
XX
KW Death-associated protein 6; DAXX; polymorphism; haplotype pair; human;
KW immune disorder; autoimmune disease; population diversity; ss;
KW paternity testing; anthropological lineage; forensic application;
KW oligonucleotide probe.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO200125245-A2.
XX
XX
PD 12-APR-2001.
XX
XX
PF 05-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027487.
XX
XX
PR 06-OCT-1999; 99US-0157909P.
XX
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX
PI Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2001-308220/32.
XX
XX
PT New human death-associated protein 6 (DAXX) gene variants comprising 19
PT polymorphic sites useful in studying the effect of variation on the
PT biological activity of DAXX and in developing drugs targeting the
PT protein.
XX
XX
PS Claim 15; Page 19; 97pp; English.
XX
XX
CC Sequences AAS04300-AAS04337 represent oligonucleotide probes specific for
CC a DNA encoding human death-associated protein 6 (DAXX). This DNA may
CC comprise one or more polymorphisms at specific nucleotide positions to
CC form one of nineteen possible polymorphic variants. Associations between
CC a trait and a genotype or a haplotype of the DAXX gene can be identified
CC by comparing the frequency of the genotype or haplotype in a population
CC exhibiting the trait with that of a reference population. A higher
CC frequency in the trait population indicates an association. Methods
CC involving genotyping or haplotyping of the DAXX gene of an individual can
CC lead to prediction of haplotype pairs for the DAXX gene of related
CC individuals, and may be useful in studying the expression and biological
CC function of DAXX, as well as in developing drugs targeting this protein.
CC Polymorphic variants of DAXX are useful in studying the effect of the
CC variation on the biological activity of DAXX as well as on the binding
CC affinity of candidate drugs targeting DAXX for the treatment of
CC autoimmune diseases and other immune disorders. Polymorphism is also
CC useful for studying population diversity, anthropological lineage,
CC paternity testing, forensic applications, and for identifying
CC associations between the DAXX genetic variation and a trait such as level
CC of drug response or susceptibility to disease. DAXX proteins may be used
CC to measure binding affinities of one or more candidate drugs targeting
CC the DAXX protein
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1257 CCCCAACCCCTTC 1270
DB 15 CACCAACCCCTTAC 2
RESULT 1618
AAS04518/c
ID AAS04518 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAS04518;
XX
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #1355.
XX
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO200078341-Al.
XX
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX
PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX
PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
XX
PS Example 6; Page 42; 201pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1252 CCCATCCCCAACCC 1265
DB 15 CCCCTCCCCAACCC 2
RESULT 1618
AAS04518/c
ID AAS04518 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAS04518;
XX
XX
DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human DAXX DNA allele-specific oligonucleotide probe #31.
XX
XX
KW Death-associated protein 6; DAXX; polymorphism; haplotype pair; human;
KW immune disorder; autoimmune disease; population diversity; ss;
KW paternity testing; anthropological lineage; forensic application;
KW oligonucleotide probe.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO200125245-A2.
XX
XX
PD 12-APR-2001.
XX
XX
PF 05-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027487.
XX
XX
PR 06-OCT-1999; 99US-0157909P.
XX
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX
PI Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2001-308220/32.
XX
XX
PT New human death-associated protein 6 (DAXX) gene variants comprising 19
PT polymorphic sites useful in studying the effect of variation on the
PT biological activity of DAXX and in developing drugs targeting the
PT protein.
XX
XX
PS Claim 15; Page 19; 97pp; English.
XX
XX
CC Sequences AAS04300-AAS04337 represent oligonucleotide probes specific for
CC a DNA encoding human death-associated protein 6 (DAXX). This DNA may
CC comprise one or more polymorphisms at specific nucleotide positions to
CC form one of nineteen possible polymorphic variants. Associations between
CC a trait and a genotype or a haplotype of the DAXX gene can be identified
CC by comparing the frequency of the genotype or haplotype in a population
CC exhibiting the trait with that of a reference population. A higher
CC frequency in the trait population indicates an association. Methods
CC involving genotyping or haplotyping of the DAXX gene of an individual can
CC lead to prediction of haplotype pairs for the DAXX gene of related
CC individuals, and may be useful in studying the expression and biological
CC function of DAXX, as well as in developing drugs targeting this protein.
CC Polymorphic variants of DAXX are useful in studying the effect of the
CC variation on the biological activity of DAXX as well as on the binding
CC affinity of candidate drugs targeting DAXX for the treatment of
CC autoimmune diseases and other immune disorders. Polymorphism is also
CC useful for studying population diversity, anthropological lineage,
CC paternity testing, forensic applications, and for identifying
CC associations between the DAXX genetic variation and a trait such as level
CC of drug response or susceptibility to disease. DAXX proteins may be used
CC to measure binding affinities of one or more candidate drugs targeting
CC the DAXX protein
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1257 CCCCAACCCCTTC 1270
DB 15 CACCAACCCCTTAC 2
```

```
AC AAF46518;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #1357.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200078341-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX inflammation.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 42; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1251 CCCCATCCCCCACC 1264
XX |||||
XX DB 14 CCCCTCCCCAAC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1619
XX AAF46760/C
XX ID AAF46760 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF46760;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200078341-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX inflammation.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 42; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1251 CCCCATCCCCCACC 1264
XX |||||
XX DB 14 CCCCTCCCCAAC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1619
XX AAF46760/C
XX ID AAF46760 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF46760;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
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DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #180.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200078341-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX inflammation.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 45; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1232 CGACAGCCCTCGCC 1245
XX |||||
XX DB 15 CGCCAGCCCGGCC 2
XX
XX RESULT 1620
XX AAF47624/C
XX ID AAF47624 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF47624;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #1044.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
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KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200078341-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX inflammation.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 50; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 901 CTGGTCATTTTCTT 914
Db 15 CTGGTCATGTCCTT 2
XX
RESULT 1621
AAF53964
ID AAF53964 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAF53964;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #4924.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.

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KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200078341-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX inflammation.
XX
XX Example 8; Page 93; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 991 ATTGTTTGTGGGAA 1004
Db 1 ATTATTGGGGAA 14
XX
RESULT 1622
AAF53970/c
ID AAF53970 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAF53970;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #4930.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.

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XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX DR Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX PT inflammation.
XX PS Example 7; Page 48; 201pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0;

QY 1118 TGCCAGTTCACC 1131
DB 1 TCCCAAGTTCACC 14

RESULT 1625
AAF50794/c
ID AAF50794 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF50794;
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #1754.
XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX KW cytosstatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

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XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX PT inflammation.
XX PS Example 8; Page 72; 201pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0;

QY 1101 CCTGGGCTTCAGTC 1114
DB 14 CCAGGGCTTCAGCC 1

RESULT 1626
AAF45866
ID AAF45866 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF45866;
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #705.
XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX KW cytosstatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering

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PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisenescence nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX inflammation.

PS Example 6; Page 38; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisenescence oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisenescence
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9s+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2;

QY 862 AAGGCACTGAGGA 875

DB 2 AAGTCACTGAGCA 15

RESULT 1627

AAF46392/C

ID AAF46392 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAF46392;

XX

30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #1231.

XX Antisenescence therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

PN

28-DEC-2000.

XX

21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX

21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX

PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX

Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX

WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisenescence nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.

XX

PS Example 6; Page 42; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisenescence oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisenescence
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9s+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2;

QY 762 TGCAGGTTTCTTTC 775

DB 14 TGCAGGTTCTTTC 1

RESULT 1628

AAF46784

ID AAF46784 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAF46784;

XX

30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX

IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #204.

XX

Antisenescence therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

PN

28-DEC-2000.

XX

21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX

21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX

(MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX

Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX

WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisenescence nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.

XX Example 7; Page 45; 201pp; English.

PS The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of

XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

XX

CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2;

QY 1104 GGGCTTCAGTCCCG 1117
 ||||| |||||
 Db 2 GGGCTTGGGTCCCG 15

RESULT 1629
 AAF47174
 ID AAF47174 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF47174;

XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #594.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200078341-A1.

XX PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX PS Example 7; Page 48; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2;

QY 1118 TGCCCAAGTCCACC 1131
 ||||| |||||
 Db 2 TCCCAAGTCCACC 15

RESULT 1630

AAF50567

ID AAF50567 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF50567;

XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #1527.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200078341-A1.

XX PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX PS Example 8; Page 70; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,

CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0;

QY 1132 TTCACCTCCAGCTC 1145
 |||||
 Db 2 TTCACCTCCACCAC 15

RESULT 1631

AAF53963

ID AAF53963 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF53963;

AC AAF53963;

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4923.

KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

PN WO200078341-A1.

XX

PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX

PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX

PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX

PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX

PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX

PT WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 XX
 PS Example 8; Page 93; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood

CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 991 ATTGTTTGGGAA 1004

|||||

Db 2 ATTATTTGGGGAA 15

RESULT 1632

AAF45867

ID AAF45867 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF45867;

XX

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #706.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

PN WO200078341-A1.

XX

PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX

PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX

PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX

PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX

PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX

PT WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 38; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 862 AAGGCACCTGAGGA 875
 Db 1 AAGGTCACCTGAGCA 14

RESULT 1633
 AAF47833
 ID AAF47833 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF47833;

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #1253.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

PD 28-DEC-2000.

PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX Example 7; Page 52; 201pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1251 CCCCATCCCCAACC 1264
 Db 1 CCTCTTCCCCAACC 14

QY 1279 GAGCAGCGCCCA 1292
 Db 1 GAGCAGCGCCCA 14

RESULT 1634

AAF49379

ID AAF49379 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF49379;

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #339.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

PD 28-DEC-2000.

PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX Example 8; Page 63; 201pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

RESULT 1635
AAF47077
ID AAF47077 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAF47077;
XX
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #497.
XX
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
XX
PS Example 7; Page 47; 20lpp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1134 CACCTCCAGCTCCA 1147
DB 2 CGCCGCCAGCTCCA 15

RESULT 1636
AAF49115/c
ID AAF49115 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAF49115;
XX
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #75.
XX
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
XX
PS Example 8; Page 61; 20lpp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1183 CCCGCCAGAGAGGT 1196
DB 15 CCCCACACGAGGT 2

RESULT 1637
AAF52177/c
ID AAF52177 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAF52177;
XX
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

```

XX	IGF-I oligonucleotide #3137.
XX	
XX	Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX	cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloids;
KW	skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW	IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW	growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW	keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW	hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX	neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	WO200078341-A1.
PN	
XX	28-DEC-2000.
PD	
XX	21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
PF	
XX	21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
PR	
XX	(MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
PA	
XX	Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
PI	
XX	WPI; 2001-041421/05.
DR	
XX	Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT	UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT	inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT	inflammation.
XX	
PS	Example 6; Page 81; 201pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC	skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC	antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC	receptor, IGF binding protein [IGBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC	inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC	inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC	oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC	oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAP45151 and AAP45153-
CC	F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC	ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC	neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC	hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC	brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC	disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX	vessels or any other hyperplasia
SO	Sequence 15 BP: 7 A: 3 C: 2 G: 3 T: 0 U: 0 Other:

```

Query Match      0.5%; Score 10.9; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      941 TCATTGGTTTAATG 954
      |||||
Db       15 TCACtGGTTTAAATG 2

RESULT 1638
AAF52959/c
ID AAF52959 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC
XX AAF52959;
XX XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE
XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #3919.
XX KW
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;

```

KW	cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW	skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW	IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW	growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW	keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW	hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW	neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200078341-A1.
XX	
PD	28-DEC-2000.
XX	
PF	21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX	
PR	21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX	
PA	(MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX	
PI	Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX	
XX	WPI; 2001-041421/05.
DR	
XX	Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT	UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisenase nucleic acid that
PT	inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT	inflammation.
XX	
PS	Example 8; Page 86; 20pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC	skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC	antisenase oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC	receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC	inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC	inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC	oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisenase
CC	oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC	15161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC	ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC	neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC	hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC	brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC	disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC	vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX	
SQ	Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query Match	0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity	85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative	0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy	1137	CTCCAGCTCCACCT	1150
Dd	15	CTCCAGGTCCAGCT	2
RESULT 1639			
AAF49116/C			
ID	AAF49116	standard; DNA;	15 BP.
XX			
XX	AAF49116;		
XX			
XX			
DT	30-MAR-2001	(first entry)	
XX			
DE	IGF-I oligonucleotide #76.		
XX			
XX	Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;		
XX	cytostatic; dermatological; cardiac; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;		
KW	skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;		
KW	IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;		
KW	KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; sebrrrhoea; ruba;		

KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX
 PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 XX
 PS Example 8; Page 61; 201pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1183 CCCCGCAGAGGT 1196
 DB 14 CCCCGCAGAGGT 1
 RESULT 1640
 AAF49421
 ID AAF49421 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF49421;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #381.
 XX
 KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX
 PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 XX
 PS Example 8; Page 63; 201pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1040 CTACTACTAAGCCC 1053
 DB 1 CTACTACTAAGCCC 14
 RESULT 1641
 AAF53514
 ID AAF53514 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF53514;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4474.
 XX
 KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX

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PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX
PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX
PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisenesc nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
XX
PS Example 8; Page 90; 201pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisenesc oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisenesc
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 927 TTTATCCTCTCTCT 940
Db ||||| |||||
2 TTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 15

RESULT 1642
AAF53514/c
ID AAF53514 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAF53514;
XX
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4474.
XX
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cycostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO200078341-A1.
XX
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

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PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX
PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX
PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisenesc nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
XX
PS Example 8; Page 90; 201pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisenesc oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisenesc
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 367 GAGAAGAGAGATAG 380
Db ||||| |||||
14 GAGGAGAGAGAAAG 1

RESULT 1643
AAF53515
ID AAF53515 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAF53515;
XX
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4475.
XX
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cycostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO200078341-A1.
XX
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

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XX Example 7; Page 50; 201pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of

CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1

CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of

CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,

CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense

CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-

CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,

CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,

CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a

CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,

CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic

CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood

CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1086 AGGCTTCACCCCA 1099

Db 1 AGGCTACACCA 14

RESULT 1646

AAF47625/c

ID AAF47625 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAF47625;

XX

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #1045.

XX

KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;

KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiact; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;

KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;

KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;

KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;

KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;

KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;

KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200078341-A1.

XX

PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX

PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX

PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX

PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX

PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering

PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that

PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or

PT inflammation.

XX

PS Example 7; Page 51; 201pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of

CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1

CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of

CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,

CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense

CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-

CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,

CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,

CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a

CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,

CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic

CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood

CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 901 CTGGTCATTTCTT 914

Db 14 CTGGTCATGCTT 1

RESULT 1647

AAF50111/c

ID AAF50111 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAF50111;

XX

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #1071.

XX

KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;

KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiact; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;

KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;

KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;

KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;

KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;

KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;

KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200078341-A1.

XX

PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX

PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX

PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX

PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX

PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering

PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that

PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or

PT inflammation.

XX

PS Example 8; Page 67; 201pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of

CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1

CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of

CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,

CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. NO. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1084 CCAGGCTTCACCC 1097
 DB 2 CCAGGCTACACCAC 15

RESULT 1650
 AAF50792/C
 ID AAF50792 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAF50792;
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #1752.
 XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200078341-A1.
 XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 PS Example 8; Page 72; 201pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. NO. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1102 CTGGCTTCAGTCC 1115
 DB 15 CAGGCTTCAGCCC 2

RESULT 1651
 AAF46391/C
 ID AAF46391 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAF46391;
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #1230.
 XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200078341-A1.
 XX PN 28-DEC-2000.
 XX PD 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX PF 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX PR (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX PA Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 PS Example 6; Page 42; 201pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. NO. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 762 TGCAGGTTCTTTC 775
Db 15 TGCTGCTCTCTTC 2

RESULT 1652
AAF46756/c
ID AAF46756 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC
XX AAF46756;
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #176.
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX Example 7; Page 45; 201pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1236 AGCCCTCGCTCCG 1249
Db 15 AGCCCGCGCCACCG 2

RESULT 1652
AAF46756/c
ID AAF46756 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC
XX AAF46756;
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #176.
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX Example 8; Page 63; 201pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1249 GACCCCATCCCAA 1262
Db 2 GACCTCTTCCCAA 15

RESULT 1654
AAF53978/c

```

ID AAF53878 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAF53878;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4838.
 XX
 KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytotatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX
 PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 XX
 PS Example 8; Page 92; 201pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 787 GAGTGTGTCCTCG 800
 DB 14 GAGTGTGTCGCCAG 1
 RESULT 1655
 AAF46489/c
 ID AAF46489 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF46489;
 XX

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #1328.
 XX
 KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytotatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX
 PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 42; 201pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1247 CCGACCCCATCCCC 1260
 DB 14 CCGACCCACACCCC 1
 RESULT 1656
 AAF50110/c
 ID AAF50110 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF50110;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #1070.
 XX

KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 inflammation.
 Example 8; Page 67; 201pp; English.

The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 vessels or any other hyperplasia

Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0;

OY 730 CAGGAGAACAGAA 743
 |||||
 DB 15 CAGAGTACAGAA 2

RESULT 1657
 AAF50901
 ID AAF50901 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AAF50901;
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #1861.

Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 inflammation.
 Example 8; Page 73; 201pp; English.

The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 vessels or any other hyperplasia

Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0;

OY 1064 ACCCAAGCTTCAGT 1077
 |||||
 DB 1 ACCAATGCTTCAGT 14

RESULT 1658
 AAF52179/c
 ID AAF52179 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AAF52179;
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #3139.

Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX XX
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX PT inflammation.
XX PS Example 8; Page 81; 201pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 940 TTCATTGCTTTAAT 953
Db 14 TTCACGTGTTTAAAT 1

RESULT 1659
AAF52634/C
ID AAF52634 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF52634;
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #3594.
XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200078341-A1.

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XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX XX
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX PT inflammation.
XX PS Example 8; Page 84; 201pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1220 ACCCCATCCTTGCG 1233
Db 15 ACTCCATCCTTGAG 2

RESULT 1660
AAF53239/C
ID AAF53239 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF53239;
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4199.
XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

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XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX DR
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisenesc nucleic acid that
XX PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX PT inflammation.
XX XX
XX PS Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX CC antisenesc oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisenesc
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 13 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1089 CTTCCACCCACCC 1102
DB 15 CTCCTCCACCCACCC 2
RESULT 1661
AAF45495
ID AAF45495 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF45495;
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #334.
XX KW Antisenesc therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PR Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX XX
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisenesc nucleic acid that
XX PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX PT inflammation.
XX XX
XX PS Example 6; Page 36; 201pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX CC antisenesc oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisenesc
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1286 GCGCCACACAGCCA 1299
DB 2 GCGCCCGCATGCCA 15
RESULT 1662
AAF46762/c
ID AAF46762 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF46762;
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #182.
XX KW Antisenesc therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PR Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

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XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 XX Example 7; Page 45; 201pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAP45151 and AAP45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e-02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1231 GCGACAGCCCTGCG 1244
 DB 14 GCGCCAGCCCGCC 1

RESULT 1663
 AAP47078
 ID AAP47078 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAP47078;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #498.
 XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200078341-Al.
 PN
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 PD
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 PF
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 PR
 XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 PA
 XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 DR

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or

PT inflammation.

XX Example 7; Page 47; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAP45151 and AAP45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e-02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1134 CACCTCCAGCTCCA 1147
 DB 1 CGCGCCAGCTCCA 14

RESULT 1664
 AAP52692
 ID AAP52692 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAP52692;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #3652.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200078341-Al.
 PN
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 PD
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 PF
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 PR
 XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 PA
 XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 DR

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX Example 8; Page 84; 201pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 999 TGGGAATCGACAC 1012
 Db 1 TGGGAGATCGCAC 14

RESULT 1665
 AAF53240/c
 ID AAF53240 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF53240;

XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4200.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN W0200078341-A1.

XX PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of

CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1089 CTTACCCCCACCC 1102
 Db 14 CTCCTCCCCACCC 1

RESULT 1666

AAF53877/c

ID AAF53877 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF53877;

XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4837.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN W0200078341-A1.

XX PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX Example 8; Page 92; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-

CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 787 GAGTGTGTCCTG 800
 DB 15 GAGTGTGTCCTG 2

RESULT 1667

AAF45496
 ID AAF45496 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF45496;

XX AC AAF45496;

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #335.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX Example 6; Page 36; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,

CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1286 GCGCCACAGCCA 1299

DB 1 GCGCCACAGCCA 14

RESULT 1668

AAF50571

ID AAF50571 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF50571;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #1531.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX Example 8; Page 70; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1135 ACCTCCAGCTCCAC 1148
 DB 1 ACCTCCAGCTCCAC 14

RESULT 1669
 AAF49420
 ID AAF49420 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF49420;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #380.
 XX
 KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX
 PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 XX
 PS Example 8; Page 63; 201pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1040 CTACTACTAAGCCC 1053
 DB 2 CTACTACTAAGCCC 15

RESULT 1670
 AAF47832
 ID AAF47832 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF47832;
 XX
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #1252.
 XX
 KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX
 PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 XX
 PS Example 7; Page 52; 201pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1279 GAGGACAGCGCCCA 1292
 DB 1279 GAGGACAGCGCCCA 1292

```

Db      2 GAGCAGACGCCA 15

RESULT 1671
AAF50900
ID      AAF50900 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
AC      AAF50900;
XX
XX
DT      30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE      IGF-I oligonucleotide #1860.
XX
XX      Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW      cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW      skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW      IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW      growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW      keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW      hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW      neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX      WO2000078341-A1.
XX
XX      28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX      21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX      21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX      (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX      Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
XX      WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX      Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT      UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT      inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT      inflammation.
XX
XX      Example 8; Page 73; 201pp; English.
XX
XX      The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC      skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC      antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC      receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC      inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC      inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC      oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC      oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC      F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC      ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC      neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC      hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC      brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC      disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC      vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX      Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ      Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
          Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
          Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1064 ACCAAGCTTCAGT 1077
          ||| |||||
DB      2 ACCAATGCTTCAGT 15

RESULT 1672

AAF53972/c
ID      AAF53972 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
AC      AAF53972;
XX
XX
DT      30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE      IGF-I oligonucleotide #4932.
XX
XX
KW      Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW      cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW      skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW      IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW      growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW      keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW      hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW      neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX      WO2000078341-A1.
XX
XX      28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX      21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX      21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX      (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX      Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
XX      WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX      Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT      UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT      inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT      inflammation.
XX
XX      Example 8; Page 93; 201pp; English.
XX
XX      The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC      skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC      antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC      receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC      inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC      inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC      oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC      oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC      F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC      ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC      neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC      hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC      brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC      disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC      vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX      Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ      Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
          Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
          Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1117 GTGCCAGTTCCAC 1130
          ||| |||||
DB      14 GTGTCACAGTTCCCC 1

RESULT 1673
AAF52960/c
ID      AAF52960 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
AC      AAF52960;

```

```
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT IGF-I oligonucleotide #3920.
DE
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200078341-A1.
PN
XX 28-DEC-2000.
PD
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
PF
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
PR
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
PA
XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
PI WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
DR
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
XX Example 8; Page 86; 201pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1137 CTCACGCTCCACCT 1150
Db ||||| |||||
14 CTCACGCTCCACCT 1
RESULT 1674
AAF70011/c
ID AAF70011 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF70011;
XX
XX 18-APR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX Human TNFRSF11B gene ASO probe, SEQ ID NO: 67.
DE
```

```
XX Human; TNFRSF11B; osteoclastogenesis inhibitory factor;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; osteoclast recruitment;
KW osteoclast function; osteoporosis; metastatic bone disease;
KW Paget's disease; rheumatoid arthritis; periodontal bone disease; ASO;
KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200104137-A1.
PN
XX 18-JAN-2001.
PD
XX 10-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US018803.
PF
XX 09-JUL-1999; 99US-0143020P.
PR
XX (GENA-) GENAISANCE PHARM INC.
PA
XX Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Mandabalan K, Stephens JC;
PI WPI; 2001-147175/15.
XX
XX Human Osteoclastogenesis Inhibitory Factor nucleotides, comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, useful for studying e.g. osteoporosis, Paget's
PT disease and rheumatoid arthritis.
XX
XX Claim 15; Page 23; 114pp; English.
PS
XX The present sequence is a probe used to detect polymorphisms in the human
CC osteoclastogenesis inhibitory factor (TNFRSF11B). Polynucleotides
CC comprising one or more of twenty four novel single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms in the TNFRSF11B gene have been identified. TNFRSF11B
CC regulate osteoclast recruitment and function. An understanding of
CC variations in the gene should thus be useful in developing new therapies
CC for metabolic disorders caused by abnormal osteoclast recruitment and
CC function such as osteoporosis, metastatic bone disease, Paget's disease,
CC rheumatoid arthritis and periodontal bone disease
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1185 CCGCAGAGAGGTGG 1198
Db ||||| |||||
15 CCGCAGAGAGGTGG 2
RESULT 1675
AAF70047
ID AAF70047 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF70047;
XX
XX 18-APR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX Human TNFRSF11B gene ASO probe, SEQ ID NO: 103.
DE
XX
XX Human; TNFRSF11B; osteoclastogenesis inhibitory factor;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; osteoclast recruitment;
KW osteoclast function; osteoporosis; metastatic bone disease;
KW Paget's disease; rheumatoid arthritis; periodontal bone disease; ASO;
KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200104137-A1.
PN
XX 18-JAN-2001.
PD
XX 10-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US018803.
PF
```

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XX 09-JUL-1999; 99US-0143020P.
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
XX WPI; 2001-147175/15.
XX Human Osteoclastogenesis Inhibitory Factor nucleotides, comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, useful for studying e.g. osteoporosis, Paget's
PT disease and rheumatoid arthritis.
XX Claim 15; Page 23; 114pp; English.
XX The present sequence is a probe used to detect polymorphisms in the human
CC osteoclastogenesis inhibitory factor (TNFRSF11B). Polynucleotides
CC comprising one or more of twenty four novel single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms in the TNFRSF11B gene have been identified. TNFRSF11B
CC regulate osteoclast recruitment and function. An understanding of
CC variations in the gene should thus be useful in developing new therapies
CC for metabolic disorders caused by abnormal osteoclast recruitment and
CC function such as osteoporosis, metastatic bone disease, Paget's disease,
CC rheumatoid arthritis and periodontal bone disease
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 919 CTTTGCCCTTTATC 932
DB ||||| |||||
2 CTTTGCAATTTAGC 15

RESULT 1676
AAAF70049
ID AAF70049 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF70049;
XX
DT 18-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TNFRSF11B gene ASO probe, SEQ ID NO: 105.
XX
KW Human; TNFRSF11B; osteoclastogenesis inhibitory factor;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; osteoclast recruitment;
KW osteoclast function; osteoporosis; metastatic bone disease;
KW Paget's disease; rheumatoid arthritis; periodontal bone disease; ASO;
KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200104137-A1.
XX
PD 18-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 10-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US018803.
XX
PR 09-JUL-1999; 99US-0143020P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
XX WPI; 2001-147175/15.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200104137-A1.
XX
PD 18-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 10-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US018803.
XX
PR 09-JUL-1999; 99US-0143020P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
XX WPI; 2001-147175/15.
XX
PT Human Osteoclastogenesis Inhibitory Factor nucleotides, comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, useful for studying e.g. osteoporosis, Paget's
PT disease and rheumatoid arthritis.
XX Claim 15; Page 23; 114pp; English.

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XX The present sequence is a probe used to detect polymorphisms in the human
CC osteoclastogenesis inhibitory factor (TNFRSF11B). Polynucleotides
CC comprising one or more of twenty four novel single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms in the TNFRSF11B gene have been identified. TNFRSF11B
CC regulate osteoclast recruitment and function. An understanding of
CC variations in the gene should thus be useful in developing new therapies
CC for metabolic disorders caused by abnormal osteoclast recruitment and
CC function such as osteoporosis, metastatic bone disease, Paget's disease,
CC rheumatoid arthritis and periodontal bone disease
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 919 CTTTGCCCTTTATC 932
DB ||||| |||||
2 CTTTGCAATTTAAC 15

RESULT 1677
AAAF70019
ID AAF70019 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF70019;
XX
DT 18-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TNFRSF11B gene ASO probe, SEQ ID NO: 75.
XX
KW Human; TNFRSF11B; osteoclastogenesis inhibitory factor;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; osteoclast recruitment;
KW osteoclast function; osteoporosis; metastatic bone disease;
KW Paget's disease; rheumatoid arthritis; periodontal bone disease; ASO;
KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200104137-A1.
XX
PD 18-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 10-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US018803.
XX
PR 09-JUL-1999; 99US-0143020P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
XX WPI; 2001-147175/15.
XX
PT Human Osteoclastogenesis Inhibitory Factor nucleotides, comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, useful for studying e.g. osteoporosis, Paget's
PT disease and rheumatoid arthritis.
XX Claim 15; Page 23; 114pp; English.
XX
The present sequence is a probe used to detect polymorphisms in the human
CC osteoclastogenesis inhibitory factor (TNFRSF11B). Polynucleotides
CC comprising one or more of twenty four novel single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms in the TNFRSF11B gene have been identified. TNFRSF11B
CC regulate osteoclast recruitment and function. An understanding of
CC variations in the gene should thus be useful in developing new therapies
CC for metabolic disorders caused by abnormal osteoclast recruitment and
CC function such as osteoporosis, metastatic bone disease, Paget's disease,
CC rheumatoid arthritis and periodontal bone disease
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

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```
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 2; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0;

QY 1047 TAAGCCCTGGGCC 1060
Db 1 TAAGTCCCTGGGCC 14

RESULT 1678
AAH28531/c
ID AAH28531 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC AAH28531;
XX
DT 17-JUL-2001 (first entry)
DE Human interleukin-13 allele specific oligonucleotide #17.
KW Human; interleukin-13; IL13; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; cancer;
KW inflammation; immune disorder; cytokine; asthma; chromosome 5q31;
KW fibrosis; forensic; disease susceptibility; drug screening; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WC200123410-A2.
XX
PD 05-APR-2001.
XX
PF 27-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026556.
XX
PR 28-SEP-1999; 99US-0156489P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Chew A, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-343160/36.
XX
PT Novel polynucleotide comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms in human
PT interleukin-13 gene is useful for studying expression and function of
PT interleukin-13, as well as diagnosing and treating cancer, inflammatory,
PT and immune disorders.
XX
PS Claim 15; Page 19; 85pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides the protein, cDNA and genomic sequences of
CC human interleukin-13 (IL13), and describes the single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms (SNPs) found within the gene, which is found on chromosome
CC 5q31. IL13 is a pro-inflammatory cytokine thought to be involved in the
CC pathogenesis of asthma and other immune and inflammatory diseases. The
CC IL13 sequences and the SNPs identified can be used in drug screening, to
CC determine an individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and
CC paternity testing, and to identify treatments for cancer, immune and
CC inflammatory diseases, including asthma and diseases characterised by
CC fibrosis. The present sequence is an IL13 allele-specific oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2;

QY .1187 GCAGAGGTGGCA 1200
Db 15 GCAGAGGTGGCA 2

RESULT 1679
AAH46690/c
ID AAH46690 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC AAH46690;
XX
OS Human herpesvirus 4.
```

```
DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Target virus detection probe #11.
XX
KW Target virus detection probe; FRET; labelled probe;
KW fluorescence resonance energy transfer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "modified by Bodipy493/503"
XX
PN JP2000312589-A.
XX
PD 14-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 16-JUL-1999; 99JP-00203474.
XX
PR 04-MAR-1999; 99JP-00057132.
XX
PA (BUNS-) BUNSHI BIOHOTOINICS KENKYUSHO KK.
XX
DR WPI; 2001-400707/43.
XX
PT Detecting a virus comprises a probe formed between at least two same
PT energy donor fluorescent pigments (dfp) and an energy acceptor
PT fluorescent pigment (afp) in which the energy from (dfp) is relayed to
PT (afp) successively and transferred.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 10; 40pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of detecting a target virus
CC using fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET), involving reacting
CC with a labelled probe formed between at least two same energy donor
CC fluorescent pigments and an energy acceptor fluorescent pigment in which
CC the energy from the former is relayed to the latter successively and
CC transferred. The probe can be used for the detection of a target virus.
CC The present sequence is a probe described in the exemplification of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2;

QY 783 AAACGAGTGTGTCT 796
Db 14 AAACGAGTGTGTAT 1

RESULT 1680
ABX03949
ID ABX03949 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABX03949;
XX
DT 11-SEP-2003 (revised)
DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 09-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE EBV DNA fragment.
XX
KW Detection; probe; diagnosis; oral disease; parodontitis; caries; therapy;
KW polymorphism; virulence factor; antibiotic resistance gene; prognosis;
KW oral infection; detection; pathogen; coronary heart disease;
KW diabetic symptom; ss.
XX
OS Human herpesvirus 4.
```

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PN DE20110013-UL.
XX
XX 19-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 13-MAR-2001; 2001DE-02010013.
XX
XX 13-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01012348.
XX
XX 13-MAR-2001; 2001DE-02010013.
XX
XX (ROET/) ROETGER A.
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657777/76.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide array, useful for diagnosing oral diseases, particularly
XX parodontitis, carries human or microbial reference sequences.
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 23; 58pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel nucleotide carrier with probes used for
XX diagnosis of oral diseases, particularly parodontitis, but also carries,
XX especially to identify genetic predisposition (as indicated by
XX polymorphisms) to disease and to identify causative microorganisms or
XX their associated virulence factors and antibiotic resistance genes, e.g.
XX for selection of therapy and for prognosis. They are also useful for
XX research into oral infections. The carriers allow simultaneous detection
XX of both host and pathogen parameters, providing quickly and simply an
XX individual's parodontitis profile, including detection of pathogens that
XX are associated with increased risk of coronary heart diseases and/or
XX aggravation of diabetic symptoms, and of opportunistic pathogens.
XX AX03870-ABX04044 represent DNA fragments used to illustrate the method
XX of the invention. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.) (Updated
XX on 11-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2;

QY 1025 GGGAGCTTGAAGGA 1038
DB 2 GTGAGCTTGAAGGA 15
|||||
|

RESULT 1681
AAH91789
ID AAH91789 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC AAH91789;
XX
XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human inflammatory bowel disease associated polymorphic site #864.
XX
XX Human; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 19p13; paternity test;
XX chromosome 5q31-33; forensic test; gene therapy; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX Misc_feature 7 /*tag= a
XX /note= "SNP, optionally T or C at this position"
XX
XX WO200142511-A2.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2001.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033632.
XX
XX 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257P.
XX
XX 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046P.
XX
```

```
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (ELLI-) ELLIPSIS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
XX Daly M, Hudson TJ, Lander ES, Rioux J, Siminovitch K;
XX WPI; 2001-367874/38.
XX
XX Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory
XX bowel disease, using a hybridization assay.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 75; 463pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of
XX polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as
XX ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect
XX the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel
XX disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be
XX used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity
XX testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a
XX polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1000 GGGAAATCGACACCT 1014
DB 1 GGGAGANCCACACCT 15
|||||
|

RESULT 1682
AAF59241
ID AAF59241 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAF59241;
XX
XX 11-SEP-2003 (revised)
XX 26-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX M13mp18 nucleotide sequence PCR primer #7.
XX
XX M13mp18; living organism; dead organism; nucleic acid copying;
XX isostatic condition; temperature; buffer; ionic strength; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Enterobacteria phage M13.
XX
XX US2001000077-A1.
XX
XX 29-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 30-NOV-2000; 2000US-00727349.
XX
XX 03-FEB-1998; 98US-00302818.
XX
XX (ENGE/) ENGELHARDT D L.
XX (STAV/) STAVRIANOPOULOS J G.
XX (RABB/) RABBANI E.
XX (DONE/) DONEGAN J J.
XX
XX Engelhardt DL, Stavrianopoulos JG, Rabbani E, Donegan JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-202468/20.
XX
XX Producing copies of specific nucleic acids in vitro, without the need of
XX intermediate structures, useful for determining if samples have come from
XX living or dead organisms.
XX
XX Example 1; Fig 6; 41pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for producing, in vitro, copies
XX
```

CC of a specific nucleic acid. The process does not require the use of
 CC intermediate structures for the production of the nucleic acid. The
 CC method comprises: (a) providing a nucleic acid sample containing the
 CC specific sequence; (b) contacting the sample with a mixture containing:
 CC (i) nucleic acid precursors; (ii) specific nucleic acid primers, each
 CC complementary to a distinct region of the sequence; and (iii) a nucleic
 CC acid producing catalyst; and (c) allowing the mixture to react under
 CC isostatic conditions of temperature, buffer and ionic strength. The
 CC method can be used for producing copies of specific nucleic acids in
 CC vitro. The process can be used to determine if a specific target nucleic
 CC acid was derived from a living or deceased organism. The present sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer for the M13p18 nucleotide sequence which is used
 CC in an example from the present invention. (Updated on 11-SEP-2003 to
 CC standardise OS field)

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 780 AGAAACGAGTGTG 793
 Db 1 AGAAACGAGATG 14

RESULT 1683
 AAF70325/c
 ID AAF70325 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF70325;

XX DT 20-APR-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human DRD2 allele specific oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO:68.

XX KW Human; dopamine receptor D2; DRD2; polymorphism: allele specific;
 KW drug target isogene; detection; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
 KW genotype; schizophrenia; Parkinson's disease; myoclonus dystonia; MD;
 KW probe; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200105832-A1.

XX PD 25-JAN-2001.

XX PF 19-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US019644.

XX PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0144493P.

XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX PI Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;

XX PS WPI; 2001-091967/10.

XX DR Polynucleotides comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms in the human
 PT dopamine receptor D2, useful for detecting mutations associated with,
 PT e.g. schizophrenia, Parkinson's and myoclonus dystonia.

XX PS Claim 15; Page 23; 135pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes polynucleotides comprising single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the human dopamine receptor D2 (DRD2).
 CC The polynucleotides may be used in assays to detect and characterise
 CC polymorphisms in DRD2 that affect its expression and activity and are
 CC involved in disorders such as schizophrenia, Parkinson's and myoclonus
 CC dystonia (MD). This information would be useful for studying the
 CC biological function of DRD2 as well as in identifying drugs targeting
 CC this protein for the treatment of disorders related to its abnormal
 CC expression or function. Polymorphisms in the DRD2 gene affect the
 CC expression of active and functional polypeptides. Therefore it is

CC advantageous to detect polymorphisms in the DRD2 gene and how those
 CC polymorphisms are combined in different copies of the gene. AAF70261 to
 CC AAF70308 represent human DRD2 allele specific oligonucleotide probes, and
 CC AAF70309 to AAF70404 represent human DRD2 allele specific oligonucleotide
 CC primers which are used in the detection of DRD2 polymorphisms. AAF70405
 CC to AAF70452 represent oligonucleotide primers for the detection of human
 CC DRD2 polymorphisms which are given in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention. AAF70453 to AAF70538 represent PCR primers for the human DRD2
 CC gene which are used in examples from the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 874 GACTCAGGCACCAC 887
 Db 14 GACCCATGCACCAC 1

RESULT 1684

AAF69454

ID AAF69454 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF69454;

XX DT 18-APR-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human IL4Ra1pha gene probe #94.

XX KW Polymorphism; human; interleukin 4 receptor-alpha; IL4R-alpha;
 KW allergic disease; probe; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200104270-A1.

XX PD 18-JAN-2001.

XX PF 13-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US019094.

XX PR 13-JUL-1999; 99US-0143435P.

XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX PI Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;

XX PS Windemuth AK;

XX DR WPI; 2001-103078/11.

XX PT New isolated polynucleotide useful for the identification of therapeutics
 PT in allergic diseases is new.

XX PS Claim 15; Page 44; 189pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to polymorphisms of the human interleukin 4
 CC receptor-alpha gene (IL4R-alpha; see AAF57718 for the reference
 CC sequence). Polynucleotides comprising polymorphic gene variants are
 CC useful for therapeutic purposes. For example, where a patient may benefit
 CC from expression of a particular IL4Ra1pha protein isoform, an expression
 CC vector encoding the isoform may be administered to the patient. It may
 CC desirable to decrease or block expression of a particular IL4Ra1pha
 CC isogene, which may be done by turning off by transforming a targeted
 CC organ, tissue or cell population with an expression vector that expresses
 CC high levels of untranslatable mRNA for the isogene. Specific therapeutics
 CC identified by these methods may be useful for allergic diseases. The
 CC present sequence is a probe for human IL4R-alpha

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter, serotonin 4; SLC6A4;
 genotyping; allele specific oligonucleotide; ss.
 Homo sapiens.
 WO200109161-A1.
 08-FEB-2001.
 31-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020638.
 29-JUL-1999; 99US-0146290P.
 (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Sanchis A, Stephens JC;
 WPI; 2001-123317/13.
 New isolated polynucleotide comprising a polymorphic variant for the
 solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter, serotonin member 4
 gene for identifying drugs for treating disorders related to expression
 of the protein.
 Claim 12; Page 21; 152pp; English.
 The present invention relates to a polymorphic variant of a reference
 sequence for the solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter,
 serotonin member 4 (SLC6A4) gene or a fragment of it or a sequence
 complementary to the first sequence. The invention is used in producing a
 recombinant organism that can be used to express SLC6A4 for protein
 structure analysis and binding studies. A composition comprising a
 genotyping oligonucleotide is used to detect a polymorphism in the SLC6A4
 gene
 Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.58; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;
 QY 1064 ACCCAAGCTTCAGT 1077
 ||||| |||||
 DB 2 ACCCAGGATCAGT 15
 RESULT 1687
 ABL61024
 ID ID ABL61024 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX XX
 AC ABL61024;
 XX XX
 19-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX XX
 DT N. clavipes spidroin-1 oligonucleotide fragment h.
 XX XX
 DE Spidroin; spider; silk; fibre; film; membrane; wound; filter; ss.
 XX XX
 KW Nephila clavipes.
 XX XX
 OS DE10113781-A1.
 XX XX
 PN 13-DEC-2001.
 XX XX
 PD 21-MAR-2003; 2001DE-01013781.
 XX XX
 PF 09-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01028212.
 XX XX
 PR 24-OCT-2000; 2000DE-01053478.
 XX XX
 PA (IPKP-) IPK INST PFLANZENGENETIK & KULTURPFLANZE.
 XX XX
 FI Scheller J, Conrad U, Grosse F, Guehrs K;
 XX XX

DR WPI; 2002-123561/17.
XX New DNA encoding synthetic spider silk protein, useful e.g. for closing
PT wounds, comprises modules that encode repeating units of spidroin
PI proteins.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 14; 89pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel DNA sequence, encoding a synthetic
CC spider silk protein, comprising modules, each comprising a group of
CC sequentially arranged oligonucleotides, each oligonucleotide encoding a
CC repeating unit of a spidroin protein. The synthetic protein has at least
CC 84% homology with the nephila clavipes spidroin protein and is used to
CC produce synthetic fibres, films and/or membranes, particularly: (i) for
CC medical use, especially to close wounds and/or to support or cover
CC artificial organs; (ii) as adhesion surfaces for culturing cells; and
CC (iii) as filters. The synthetic proteins are very similar to native
CC spider silk proteins, can be prepared on a large scale and can be spun to
CC fibres with excellent mechanical properties (strength and elasticity).
CC Also they retain water solubility after long-term boiling in aqueous
CC solutions and since they are also soluble in organic solvents but
CC precipitated at high salt concentration, they are easily extracted and
CC purified. The modular construction of the invention facilitates
CC incorporation of additional peptide-encoding sequences, e.g. to simplify
CC purification or modulate solubility. This sequence represents a N.
CC clavipes spidroin-1 derived oligonucleotide used as a repetitive unit in
CC the design of the synthetic proteins described in the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1127 CCACCTTACCTCC 1140
DB 2 CCACCATACCTCC 15
RESULT 1688
ABK97317/C
ID ABK97317 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABK97317;
XX
DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE #323 5S-C PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Strain identification method; prokaryote; eukaryote; ribosomal DNA; HCR;
KW highly conserved region; highly variable region; HVR; bacterium;
KW methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus; nosocomial infection; ss;
KW DNA fingerprinting; pathogenic bacteria; infection control; PCR; primer;
KW restriction fragment length polymorphism; RFLP; 16S rRNA; 23S rRNA; 5S.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6395475-B1.
XX
PD 28-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00461210.
XX
PR 18-MAY-1993; 93US-00064596.
XX
PA (UYFL) UNIV FLORIDA STATE.
XX
PI Leggett CG, Whitehouse E, Reeves RH;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-556092/59.
XX
XX Identifying strain of prokaryote or individual of eukaryote, useful in
PT clinical laboratories for strain identification of pathogenic bacteria,
PT

PT comprises amplifying specific DNA fragment in ribosomal RNA intergene
XX region.
PS Claim 1; Col 26; 31pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a new method of identifying strain of
CC prokaryote or individual of eukaryote. This method involves amplifying a
CC highly conserved region (HCR) of ribosomal DNA of prokaryote or (HVR) of
CC eukaryote, where the HCR of DNA flanks a highly variable region (HVR) of
CC DNA, to generate amplified DNA sequences which are labelled, and
CC fragmented to yield labelled, amplified DNA fragments that are separated
CC by electrophoresis so that prokaryote or eukaryote can be identified. The
CC invention can be used for identifying a strain of a prokaryote or an
CC individual of an eukaryote. The method is preferably useful for
CC identifying a prokaryotic strain such as a bacterium, preferably
CC methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus. The method is useful for
CC identifying different bacterial strains involved in e.g. nosocomial
CC infections, and for identifying species, sub-species and the differences
CC between the individuals of the sub-species such as pedigrees, with
CC respect to a eukaryote. The method is sensitive enough to detect
CC differences between e.g. bacterial isolates of the same species. The
CC methods generally depend upon rapid, semi automated DNA analysis, and
CC more particularly, upon a type of DNA fingerprinting of multiple segments
CC of DNA. The methods are beneficial in clinical laboratories, because they
CC allow for rapid strain identification of pathogenic bacteria. The method
CC is more definitive since genomic bacterial DNA is used. The method also
CC provides results with great speed e.g. a preliminary screen by agarose
CC gel electrophoresis of a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) product can be
CC completed 5-6 hours after receiving hospital isolates. The preliminary
CC screen can then be confirmed in approximately 24 hours by restriction
CC fragment length polymorphism analysis (RFLP). The speed of the methods
CC provide infection control personnel with adequate information to contain
CC and prevent the spread of nosocomial infections, rather than having
CC analysis done retrospectively. The present nucleic acid sequence
CC represents one of a collection (ABK97292-ABK97326) of PCR primers used in
CC the methods of the invention, as described above
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1252 CCATCCCAACCC 1265
DB 15 CCATCCCAACTC 2
RESULT 1689
ABK97489
ID ABK97489 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABK97489;
XX
DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human LCAT gene polymorphism detection ASO probe #12.
XX
KW Lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase; LCAT; Norum disease; gene therapy;
KW fish-eye disease; atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; forensic;
KW population diversity; anthropological lineage; paternity testing; human;
KW polymorphism; allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253575-A1.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 03-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000092.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000092.
XX

PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX Chew A, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
 PI WPI; 2002-557737/59.
 XX Novel isolated polymorphic variant polynucleotide of lecithin-cholesterol
 PT acyltransferase gene, useful for studying expression and biological
 PT function of the gene, and for therapeutic, diagnostic or forensic
 PT purposes.
 XX Claim 16; Page 17; 72pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a new polynucleotide comprising a
 CC nucleotide sequence which is a polymorphic variant of a reference
 CC sequence for lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase (LCAT). The invention
 CC is useful for identifying an association between a trait (preferably a
 CC clinical response to drug targeting LCAT) and at least one genotype or
 CC haplotype of LCAT gene. The method of the invention has applicability in
 CC developing diagnostic tests and therapeutic treatments for Norum disease,
 CC fish-eye disease and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease. The
 CC haplotyping and genotyping methods are useful for studying population
 CC diversity, anthropological lineage, the significance of diversity and
 CC lineage at the phenotypic level, paternity testing, forensic application and
 CC and for identifying association between the LCAT genetic variation and a
 CC trait such as level of drug response or susceptibility to disease. In
 CC addition, the methods for identifying the LCAT haplotypes present in
 CC individuals are useful in the development of drugs targeting LCAT. For
 CC example, determining the frequency of individual LCAT haplotypes in a
 CC population with a specific disease, e.g. Norum disease, will facilitate
 CC the development of drugs targeting the LCAT isoform(s) that are most
 CC frequent in that disease population. The present nucleic acid sequence
 CC represents one of a collection (ABK97478-ABK97491) of allele-specific
 CC oligonucleotide (ASO) probes that were used in the invention to detect
 CC polymorphisms in the human LCAT gene
 XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. NO. 9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 787 GAGTGTGTCTCCCG 800
 DB 2 GAGTGTGTCTCCGG 15
 RESULT 1690
 ABL59300
 ID ABL59300 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX ABL59300;
 AC ABL59300;
 XX 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 DT ASO probe for platelet activating factor receptor gene.
 XX Human; platelet activating factor receptor; PTAFR; isogene; cancer;
 XX chromosome 1; inflammatory disease; coronary disease; probe; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200251859-A2.
 XX 04-JUL-2002.
 XX 05-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US047441.
 XX 03-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245633P.
 XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B;
 PI WPI; 2002-566672/60.
 XX New genetic variants comprising haplotypes of the human platelet
 PT Activating Factor Receptor (PTAFR) gene, useful for treating or screening
 PT drugs for treating e.g. inflammatory diseases, coronary diseases or
 PT cancer.
 XX Claim 15; Page 13; 59pp; English.
 XX The present sequence represents an allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO)
 CC probe which is used for detecting polymorphisms in the human platelet
 CC Activating Factor Receptor (PTAFR) gene. The gene comprises polymorphic
 CC sites referred to as PS1-5 to designate the order in which they are
 CC located in the gene. Six isogenes of the PTAFR gene exist. The PTAFR gene
 CC is located on chromosome 1, and contains 1 exon. Polymorphisms PS3 and
 CC PS5 have previously been identified. PS3 and PS5 occur in the coding
 CC region. The polynucleotide comprising polymorphisms in the PTAFR gene is
 CC useful in screening candidate drugs to treat diseases related to PTAFR
 CC activity, e.g. inflammatory diseases, coronary diseases or cancer. The
 CC PTAFR isogenes are especially useful for treating these diseases. The
 CC methods and haplotypes are useful in improving the efficiency of drug
 CC discovery and development processes, or for designing clinical trials of
 CC candidate drugs for treating the specific condition or disease described
 CC above
 XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. NO. 9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 908 TTTTCTTTTGGTCTT 921
 DB 2 TTTTGTGTGTCTT 15
 RESULT 1691
 ABA98716
 ID ABA98716 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX ABA98716;
 AC ABA98716;
 XX 13-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT PNA FRET probe #5.
 DE PNA; FRET; probe; nucleic acid amplification; peptide nucleic acid;
 XX fluorescence resonance energy transfer; disease diagnosis;
 KW food-borne pathogen detection; microbial detection;
 KW allelic discrimination; genotyping; gene expression analysis; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Synthetic.
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= FAM-O"
 FT modified_base 15
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= dabcy1-E"
 XX WO200194638-A2.
 XX 13-DEC-2001.
 XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US018464.
 XX 06-JUN-2000; 2000US-0209893P.
 XX 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00875211.
 XX

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PA (APPL-) APPLERA CORP.
XX
PI Chen C, Egholm M, Haff L;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-216734/27.
XX
PT Novel asynchronous thermal cycling method for amplification of target
PT nucleic acid, involves two annealing and two extension steps employing
PT two primers which differ in their thermal melting temperatures.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 41; 87pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for amplifying nucleic acid.
CC The method comprises annealing a primer (P1) to first strand (S1) of
CC denatured target nucleic acid (dNA) at annealing temperature (T1);
CC extending P1 at T1 or extension temperature (E1) to generate double-
CC stranded (ds) nucleic acid; annealing primer (P2) to second strand (S2)
CC of dNA at annealing temperature (T2); extending P2 to generate dsNA;
CC denaturing target dsNA into S1 and S2. A probe hybridisation step may be
CC incorporated into the cycle. A detectable probe is annealed to S2 of
CC denatured target nucleic acid at a probe hybridisation temperature. The
CC method is useful for amplifying target nucleic acid, preferably a
CC plasmid, cDNA, amplicon, genomic DNA, restriction digest or a ligation
CC product, or a target comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms. The
CC asynchronous PCR cycle has utility in nuclease cleavage assay with a
CC cleaving DNA fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) probe, in
CC assays for human disease diagnosis, food-borne pathogen detection and
CC microbial detection, for allelic discrimination of target DNA, and in
CC genotyping and gene expression analysis. The present sequence is a PNA
CC FRET probe, which was used to illustrate real-time detection of
CC asynchronous PCR
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1134 CACCTCCAGCTCCA 1147
Db 2 CGCCACCAGCTCCA 15

RESULT 1692
ABA98716/c
ID ABA98716 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABA98716;
XX
DT 13-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE PNA FRET probe #5.
XX
PNA; FRET; probe; nucleic acid amplification; peptide nucleic acid;
KW fluorescence resonance energy transfer; disease diagnosis;
KW food-borne pathogen detection; microbial detection;
KW allelic discrimination; genotyping; gene expression analysis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PH Key
XX modified_base 1 Location/Qualifiers
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= FAM-O"
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= dabcy1-E"
XX
XX W0200194638-A2.
XX
XX 13-DEC-2001.
XX

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XX
PF 06-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US018464.
XX
PR 06-JUN-2000; 2000US-0209883P.
XX
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00875211.
XX
PA (APPL-) APPLERA CORP.
XX
PI Chen C, Egholm M, Haff L;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-216734/27.
XX
PT Novel asynchronous thermal cycling method for amplification of target
PT nucleic acid, involves two annealing and two extension steps employing
PT two primers which differ in their thermal melting temperatures.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 41; 87pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for amplifying nucleic acid.
CC The method comprises annealing a primer (P1) to first strand (S1) of
CC denatured target nucleic acid (dNA) at annealing temperature (T1);
CC extending P1 at T1 or extension temperature (E1) to generate double-
CC stranded (ds) nucleic acid; annealing primer (P2) to second strand (S2)
CC of dNA at annealing temperature (T2); extending P2 to generate dsNA;
CC denaturing target dsNA into S1 and S2. A probe hybridisation step may be
CC incorporated into the cycle. A detectable probe is annealed to S2 of
CC denatured target nucleic acid at a probe hybridisation temperature. The
CC method is useful for amplifying target nucleic acid, preferably a
CC plasmid, cDNA, amplicon, genomic DNA, restriction digest or a ligation
CC product, or a target comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms. The
CC asynchronous PCR cycle has utility in nuclease cleavage assay with a
CC cleaving DNA fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) probe, in
CC assays for human disease diagnosis, food-borne pathogen detection and
CC microbial detection, for allelic discrimination of target DNA, and in
CC genotyping and gene expression analysis. The present sequence is a PNA
CC FRET probe, which was used to illustrate real-time detection of
CC asynchronous PCR
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 302 TGGAGCTGTGGTG 315
Db 15 TGGAGCTGTGGTG 2

RESULT 1693
ABA97658/c
ID ABA97658 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABA97658;
XX
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe z.
XX
ss; fluorochrome; nucleic acid probe; fluorescence.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN JP2001286300-A.
XX
PD 16-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 20-APR-2000; 2000JP-00120097.
XX
PR 20-APR-1999; 99JP-00111601.
XX
PR 24-AUG-1999; 99JP-00236866.
XX
PR 30-AUG-1999; 99JP-00242693.
XX
PR 01-FEB-2000; 2000JP-00028896.
XX

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XX (BIOI-) BIOINDUSTRY KYOKAI SH.
PA (KANK-) KANKYO ENG KK.
PA (KEIZ-) KEIZAI SANGYOSHOGYO GIJUTSU SOGO KEN.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-134193/18.
XX Measurement of nucleic acids, using a nucleic acid probe and analysis of
PT the obtained data.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 19; 34pp; Japanese.
XX This invention relates to a method for measuring nucleic acids using a
CC nucleic acid probe labelled with a fluorochrome. The nucleic acid probe
CC decreases the fluorescence of the fluorochrome when hybridised with a
CC target nucleic acid, the decrease in the fluorescence is measured. The
CC method can be used for measuring a target nucleic acid
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0
QY 1016 AAAAGAGGGGGGAG 1029
Db 14 AAAAGGGGGGGG 1
RESULT 1694
AAD43773
ID AAD43773 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAD43773;
XX
XX 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX Human AGTR2 gene polymorphism detecting ASO primer #9.
XX Human; angiotensin receptor 2; forensic application; drug response;
KW AGTR2; congenital abnormality of kidney and urinary tract; CAKUT;
KW cardiovascular disorder; premature ovarian failure; Gene therapy; POF;
KW polymorphism; ASO; allele-specific oligonucleotide; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200263045-A1.
XX
XX 15-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US003620.
XX
XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US003620.
XX
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B, Stephens JC;
XX WPI; 2002-636599/68.
XX Novel genetic variants of angiotensin receptor 2 isogenes, useful in
PT therapeutic purposes and in screening for drugs targeting the angiotensin
PT receptor protein.
XX
XX Claim 16; Page 20; 69pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to genetic variants of human angiotensin receptor 2
CC (AGTR2) isogenes and methods for detecting variants of AGTR2 gene.
CC Polynucleotides of the invention are useful in studying the expression
CC and biological function of AGTR2 and in developing drugs targeting AGTR2
CC protein. Methods of the invention are useful for studying population
CC diversity, anthropological lineage, the significance of diversity and
CC lineage at the phenotypic level, paternity testing, forensic applications

CC and for identifying associations between AGTR2 genetic variations and a
CC trait such as levels of drug response or susceptibility to disease. It is
CC useful in developing diagnostic tests and therapeutic treatments for
CC cardiovascular disorders, congenital abnormalities of kidney and urinary
CC tract (CAKUT) and premature ovarian failure (POF). The invention is
CC useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is an allele-specific
CC oligonucleotide (ASO) primer used to detect human AGTR2 gene
CC polymorphisms
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0
QY 995 TTGTGTGGGAATCG 1008
Db 1 TTGTGTGGGAATCG 14
RESULT 1695
ABT06035
ID ABT06035 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX ABT06035;
XX
XX 28-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human IgM heavy chain gene related oligo SEQ ID No 49.
XX
XX Single Primer Amplification; nested oligonucleotide extension reaction;
KW hairpin; SPA; library; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200248401-A2.
XX
XX 20-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047727.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2000US-0254669P.
PR
PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323400P.
XX
XX (ALEX-) ALEXION PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bowdish KS, Barbas-Frederickson S, Lin Y, McWhirter J, Maruyama T;
XX WPI; 2002-500537/53.
XX Amplifying nucleic acid by synthesizing template nucleic acid containing
PT a predetermined sequence and hairpin structure and using the template for
PT target amplification by Single Primer Amplification.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 21; 54pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for amplifying a nucleic acid using
CC Single Primer Amplification (SPA). The method comprises synthesising a
CC template nucleic acid containing a predetermined sequence and hairpin
CC structure with the nested oligonucleotide extension reaction. The method
CC is useful for amplifying a nucleic acid, preferably for amplifying a
CC family of related nucleic acid sequences to build a complex library of
CC polypeptides encoded by the sequences. The engineered nucleic acid strand
CC is useful for amplifying a nucleic acid strand by providing a nucleic
CC acid with a predetermined sequence engineered onto its first end, a
CC sequence complementary to the predetermined sequence and a hairpin
CC structure between them and contacting the engineered nucleic acid strand
CC with a primer containing at least a portion of the predetermined
CC sequence. This process is done in the presence of a polymerase and
CC nucleotides under conditions suitable for polymerisation to produce a
CC complementary nucleic acid strand. The method of the invention is useful
CC for producing large amounts of a target nucleic acid sequence and for
CC amplifying simultaneously more than one different target nucleic acid

CC sequence located on the same or different nucleic acid molecules. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents an oligonucleotide relating to the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. NO. 9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 839 GCCTACCCCGAGT 852
Db 1 GCCTACCCCGAGT 14

RESULT 1696
AAD41859
ID AAD41859 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD41859;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Target DNA #2 used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; infection; cardiovascular disorder; immune reaction;
KW gene therapy; virucide; cytostatic; antibacterial; antiinflammatory;
KW cancer; cardiant; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX US6380368-B1.
XX
XX 30-APR-2002.
XX
PF 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
XX
PR 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX
PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX
PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX
PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX
PR 14-NOV-1994; 94US-00338352.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Froehler B, Wagner R, Mattencci M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;
PI Pudlo J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-535437/57.
XX
XX New oligomers useful for binding to DNA duplex target sequence and for
XX treating e.g. diseases caused by viruses and inflammatory conditions
XX comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides.
XX
XX Example 3; Col 39; 106pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel oligomers which have enhanced
XX ability with respect to forming duplexes or triplexes. The oligomers
XX comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides or their salts. At least
XX one internucleoside linkage is not a phosphodiester linkage and at least
XX one nucleoside comprises a base. Sequences of the invention are useful
XX for binding to a DNA duplex target sequence via either CT or GT triplex
XX helix binding motif and in antisense therapies. They are also used for
XX treating diseases caused by viruses and for diagnostic applications to
XX detect viral infections, bacterial infections and diseases such as
XX cancers. The oligomers are also used as primers, in the treatment of
XX pathological conditions associated with inflammatory conditions,
XX cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions and bacterial infections
XX for modulating target gene expression. They are also useful in gene
XX therapy. The present sequence is a target DNA used in the exemplification
XX of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. NO. 9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
Db 1 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 14

RESULT 1697
AAD41883/c
ID AAD41883 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD41883;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE ON-25 oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; infection; cardiovascular disorder; immune reaction;
KW gene therapy; virucide; cytostatic; antibacterial; antiinflammatory;
KW cancer; cardiant; RNA-DNA hybrid; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 2
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
XX N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 30 in the sequence
XX listing"
XX modified_base 4
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
XX N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 30 in the sequence
XX listing"
XX modified_base 6
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
XX N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 30 in the sequence
XX listing"
XX modified_base 8
XX /*tag= d
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
XX N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 30 in the sequence
XX listing"
XX modified_base 10
XX /*tag= e
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
XX N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 30 in the sequence
XX listing"
XX misc_RNA 11. .14
XX /*tag= f
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine; This base is
XX given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 30 in the
XX sequence listing"
XX modified_base 11. .12
XX /*tag= g
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "3'-thioformacetal linkage (3',5')"
XX modified_base 13. .14
XX /*tag= h
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "3'-thioformacetal linkage (3',5')"
XX
XX US6380368-B1..

```

XX 30-APR-2002.
PD
XX
XX 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
PF
XX
XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
PR
XX 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
PR
XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
PR
XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00876103.
PR
XX 14-NOV-1994; 94US-00338352.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Froehler B, Wagner R, Mattencio M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;
PI
XX Pudlo J;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-535437/57.
DR
XX
XX New oligomers useful for binding to DNA duplex target sequence and for
PT treating e.g. diseases caused by viruses and inflammatory conditions
PT comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides.
PT
XX
XX Example 15; Col 51; 106pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel oligomers which have enhanced
CC ability with respect to forming duplexes or triplexes. The oligomers
CC comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides or their salts. At least
CC one internucleoside linkage is not a phosphodiester linkage and at least
CC one nucleoside comprises a base. Sequences of the invention are useful
CC for binding to a DNA duplex target sequence via either CT or GT triplex
CC helix binding motif and in antisense therapies. They are also used for
CC treating diseases caused by viruses and for diagnostic applications to
CC detect viral infections, bacterial infections and diseases such as
CC cancers. The oligomers are also used as primers, in the treatment of
CC pathological conditions associated with inflammatory conditions,
CC cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions and bacterial infections and
CC for modulating target gene expression. They are also useful in gene
CC therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 6 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
Db 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2
RESULT 1698
AAD41902
ID AAD41902 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAD41902;
AC
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Target RNA used in the exemplification of the invention.
DE
XX
XX Antisense therapy; infection; cardiovascular disorder; immune reaction;
KW gene therapy; virucide; cytostatic; antibacterial; antiinflammatory;
KW cancer; cardiant; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX US6380368-B1.
XX
XX 30-APR-2002.
PD
XX
XX 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
PF
XX

```

```

PR 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00876103.
PR 14-NOV-1994; 94US-00338352.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Froehler B, Wagner R, Mattencio M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;
PI
XX Pudlo J;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-535437/57.
DR
XX
XX New oligomers useful for binding to DNA duplex target sequence and for
PT treating e.g. diseases caused by viruses and inflammatory conditions
PT comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides.
PT
XX
XX Example 18; Col 54; 106pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel oligomers which have enhanced
CC ability with respect to forming duplexes or triplexes. The oligomers
CC comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides or their salts. At least
CC one internucleoside linkage is not a phosphodiester linkage and at least
CC one nucleoside comprises a base. Sequences of the invention are useful
CC for binding to a DNA duplex target sequence via either CT or GT triplex
CC helix binding motif and in antisense therapies. They are also used for
CC treating diseases caused by viruses and for diagnostic applications to
CC detect viral infections, bacterial infections and diseases such as
CC cancers. The oligomers are also used as primers, in the treatment of
CC pathological conditions associated with inflammatory conditions,
CC cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions and bacterial infections and
CC for modulating target gene expression. They are also useful in gene
CC therapy. The present sequence is a target RNA used in the exemplification
CC of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
Db 1 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 14
RESULT 1699
AAD41861/C
ID AAD41861 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAD41861;
AC
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX ON-6 oligonucleotide used to generate triple helix structures.
DE
XX
XX Antisense therapy; infection; cardiovascular disorder; immune reaction;
KW gene therapy; virucide; cytostatic; antibacterial; antiinflammatory;
KW cancer; cardiant; RNA-DNA hybrid; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 2 /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
FT N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 8 in the sequence
FT listing"
FT modified_base 4 /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
FT

```



```

FT FT N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 31 in the sequence
FT FT listing"
FT FT 11..14
FT FT /tag= f
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine; This base is
FT FT given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 31 in the
FT FT sequence listing"
FT FT 11..12
FT FT modified_base
FT FT /tag= g
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "Formacetal linkage (3',5')"

```

```

AC AAD41855;
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE ON-2 oligonucleotide used to generate triple helix structures.
XX
XX KW Antisense therapy; infection; cardiovascular disorder; immune reaction;
XX KW Gene therapy; viricide; cytostatic; antibacterial; antiinflammatory;
XX KW cancer; cardiant; RNA-DNA hybrid; ss.
XX
XX OS Unidentified.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
XX N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 2 in the sequence
XX listing"
XX 4
XX modified_base
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
XX N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 2 in the sequence
XX listing"
XX 6
XX modified_base
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
XX N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 2 in the sequence
XX listing"
XX 8
XX modified_base
XX /tag= d
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
XX N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 2 in the sequence
XX listing"
XX 10
XX modified_base
XX /tag= e
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
XX N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 2 in the sequence
XX listing"
XX 11..15
XX misc_RNA
XX /tag= f
XX /label= RNA
XX /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine; These bases are
XX given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 2 in the
XX sequence listing"
XX
XX PN US6380368-B1.
XX
XX PD 30-APR-2002.
XX
XX PF 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
XX
XX PR 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX PR 14-NOV-1994; 94US-00338352.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Froehler B, Wagner R, Mattencio M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;
XX PI Pudlo J;
XX XX
XX WI; 2002-535437/57.
XX
XX PT New oligomers useful for binding to DNA duplex target sequence and for
XX PT treating e.g. diseases caused by viruses and inflammatory conditions
XX PT comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides.
XX

```

```

PS Example 2; Col 39; 106pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel oligomers which have enhanced
CC ability with respect to forming duplexes or triplexes. The oligomers
CC comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides or their salts. At least
CC one internucleoside linkage is not a phosphodiester linkage and at least
CC one nucleoside comprises a base. Sequences of the invention are useful
CC for binding to a DNA duplex target sequence via either CT or GT triplex
CC helix binding motif and in antisense therapies. They are also used for
CC treating diseases caused by viruses and for diagnostic applications to
CC detect viral infections, bacterial infections and diseases such as
CC cancers. The oligomers are also used as primers, in the treatment of
CC pathological conditions associated with inflammatory conditions,
CC cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions and bacterial infections and
CC for modulating target gene expression. They are also useful in gene
CC therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used to generate
CC triple helix structures. This sequence is used in the exemplification of
CC the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
Db |||||
15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1703
AAD41858/c
ID AAD41858 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD41858;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE ON-4 oligonucleotide used to generate duplex structures.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; infection; cardiovascular disorder; immune reaction;
KW gene therapy; virucide; cytostatic; antibacterial; antiinflammatory;
KW cancer; cardiant; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 2
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
FT given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 5 in the
FT sequence listing"
FT modified_base 4
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
FT given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 5 in the
FT sequence listing"
FT modified_base 6
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
FT given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 5 in the
FT sequence listing"
FT modified_base 8
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
FT given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 5 in the
FT sequence listing"
FT modified_base 10
FT /*tag= e
FT

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FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
FT FT given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 5 in the
FT FT sequence listing"
XX US6380368-B1.
XX 30-APR-2002.
XX 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX 14-NOV-1994; 94US-00338352.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Froehler B, Wagner R, Mattencci M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;
XX Pudlo J;
XX WPI; 2002-535437/57.
XX
XX New oligomers useful for binding to DNA duplex target sequence and for
XX treating e.g. diseases caused by viruses and inflammatory conditions
XX comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides.
XX
XX Example 3; Col 39; 106pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel oligomers which have enhanced
XX ability with respect to forming duplexes or triplexes. The oligomers
XX comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides or their salts. At least
XX one internucleoside linkage is not a phosphodiester linkage and at least
XX one nucleoside comprises a base. Sequences of the invention are useful
XX for binding to a DNA duplex target sequence via either CT or GT triplex
XX helix binding motif and in antisense therapies. They are also used for
XX treating diseases caused by viruses and for diagnostic applications to
XX detect viral infections, bacterial infections and diseases such as
XX cancers. The oligomers are also used as primers, in the treatment of
XX pathological conditions associated with inflammatory conditions,
XX cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions and bacterial infections and
XX for modulating target gene expression. They are also useful in gene
XX therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used to generate
XX duplex structures. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the
XX invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
Db |||||
15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1703
AAD41897/c
ID AAD41897 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD41897;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE ON-36 oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; infection; cardiovascular disorder; immune reaction;
KW gene therapy; virucide; cytostatic; antibacterial; antiinflammatory;
KW cancer; cardiant; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.

```

XX PH Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 2 /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
 FT N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 44 in the sequence
 FT listing"
 FT 4
 FT modified_base /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
 FT N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 44 in the sequence
 FT listing"
 FT 6
 FT modified_base /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
 FT N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 44 in the sequence
 FT listing"
 FT 8
 FT modified_base /tag= d
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
 FT N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 44 in the sequence
 FT listing"
 FT 10
 FT modified_base /tag= e
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
 FT N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 44 in the sequence
 FT listing"
 FT 11..15
 FT misc_RNA /tag= f
 FT /label= RNA
 FT /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
 FT 11..15
 XX US6380368-B1.
 XX 30-APR-2002.
 XX 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
 XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
 XX 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
 XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
 XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
 XX 14-NOV-1994; 94US-00338352.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Froehner B, Wagner R, Mattencci M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;
 PI Pudlo J;
 XX WPI; 2002-535437/57.
 XX New oligomers useful for binding to DNA duplex target sequence and for
 XX treating e.g. diseases caused by viruses and inflammatory conditions
 XX comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides.
 XX Example 18; Col 54; 106pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to novel oligomers which have enhanced
 XX ability with respect to forming duplexes or triplexes. The oligomers
 XX comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides or their salts. At least
 XX one internucleoside linkage is not a phosphodiester linkage and at least
 XX for binding to a DNA duplex target sequence via either CT or GT triplex
 XX helix binding motif and in antisense therapies. They are also used for
 XX treating diseases caused by viruses and for diagnostic applications to
 XX detect viral infections, bacterial infections and diseases such as
 XX cancers. The oligomers are also used as primers, in the treatment of
 XX pathological conditions associated with inflammatory conditions,

CC cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions and bacterial infections and
 CC for modulating target gene expression. They are also useful in gene
 CC therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention
 XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2;
 QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
 DB 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2
 RESULT 1704
 RAD41881/C
 ID AAD41881 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AAD41881;
 XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX ON-23 oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the invention.
 XX Antisense therapy; infection; cardiovascular disorder; immune reaction;
 XX gene therapy; virucide; cytostatic; antibacterial; antinflammatory;
 XX cancer; cardiant; RNA-DNA hybrid; ss.
 XX Unidentified.
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 2 /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
 FT N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 28 in the sequence
 FT listing"
 FT 4
 FT modified_base /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
 FT N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 28 in the sequence
 FT listing"
 FT 6
 FT modified_base /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
 FT N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 28 in the sequence
 FT listing"
 FT 8
 FT modified_base /tag= d
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
 FT N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 28 in the sequence
 FT listing"
 FT 10
 FT modified_base /tag= e
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
 FT N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 28 in the sequence
 FT listing"
 FT 11..14
 FT misc_RNA /tag= f
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine; This base is
 FT given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 28 in the
 FT sequence listing"
 XX US6380368-B1.
 XX 30-APR-2002.
 PD


```

PT  comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides.
XX
PS  Example 6; Col 41; 106pp; English.
XX
CC  The present invention relates to novel oligomers which have enhanced
CC  ability with respect to forming duplexes or triplexes. The oligomers
CC  comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides or their salts. At least
CC  one internucleoside linkage is not a phosphodiester linkage and at least
CC  one nucleoside comprises a base. Sequences of the invention are useful
CC  for binding to a DNA duplex target sequence via either C1 or G1 triplex
CC  helix binding motif and in antisense therapies. They are also used for
CC  treating diseases caused by viruses and for diagnostic applications to
CC  detect viral infections, bacterial infections and diseases such as
CC  cancers. The oligomers are also used as primers, in the treatment of
CC  pathological conditions associated with inflammatory conditions,
CC  cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions and bacterial infections and
CC  for modulating target gene expression. They are also useful in gene
CC  therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used to generate
CC  triple helix structures. This sequence is used in the exemplification of
CC  the invention
XX
SQ  Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 0 T; 10 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
    Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
    Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
DB  15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1706
AAD41900/c
ID  AAD41900 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC  AAD41900;
XX
DT  30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  ON-39 oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
KW  Antisense therapy; infection; cardiovascular disorder; immune reaction;
KW  gene therapy; virucide; cytostatic; antibacterial; antiinflammatory;
KW  cancer; cardiant; ds.
XX
OS  Unidentified.
XX
FH  Key
FH  modified_base 2 Location/Qualifiers
FT  /*tag= a
FT  /*mod_base= OTHER
FT  /*note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
FT  given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 47 in the
FT  sequence listing"
FT  4
FT  modified_base
FT  /*tag= b
FT  /*mod_base= OTHER
FT  /*note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
FT  given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 47 in the
FT  sequence listing"
FT  6
FT  modified_base
FT  /*tag= c
FT  /*mod_base= OTHER
FT  /*note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
FT  given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 47 in the
FT  sequence listing"
FT  8
FT  modified_base
FT  /*tag= d
FT  /*mod_base= OTHER
FT  /*note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
FT  given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 47 in the
FT  sequence listing"
FT  10

```

```

FT  modified_base 10
FT  /*tag= e
FT  /*mod_base= OTHER
FT  /*note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
FT  given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 47 in the
FT  sequence listing"
XX
XX  US6380368-B1.
XX
PD  30-APR-2002.
XX
XX  12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
XX  26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX  25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX  23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX  25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX  14-NOV-1994; 94US-00338352.
XX  (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX  Froehler B, Wagner R, Mattencci M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;
XX  Pudlo J;
XX  WPI; 2002-535437/57.
XX
XX  New oligomers useful for binding to DNA duplex target sequence and for
XX  treating e.g. diseases caused by viruses and inflammatory conditions
XX  comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides.
XX
XX  Example 18; Col 54; 106pp; English.
XX
CC  The present invention relates to novel oligomers which have enhanced
CC  ability with respect to forming duplexes or triplexes. The oligomers
CC  comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides or their salts. At least
CC  one internucleoside linkage is not a phosphodiester linkage and at least
CC  one nucleoside comprises a base. Sequences of the invention are useful
CC  for binding to a DNA duplex target sequence via either C1 or G1 triplex
CC  helix binding motif and in antisense therapies. They are also used for
CC  treating diseases caused by viruses and for diagnostic applications to
CC  detect viral infections, bacterial infections and diseases such as
CC  cancers. The oligomers are also used as primers, in the treatment of
CC  pathological conditions associated with inflammatory conditions,
CC  cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions and bacterial infections and
CC  for modulating target gene expression. They are also useful in gene
CC  therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used in the
CC  exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ  Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
    Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
    Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
DB  15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1707
AAD41856/c
ID  AAD41856 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX  AAD41856;
XX
XX  30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX  ON-3 oligonucleotide used to generate triple helix structures.
XX
XX  Antisense therapy; infection; cardiovascular disorder; immune reaction;
XX  gene therapy; virucide; cytostatic; antibacterial; antiinflammatory;
XX  cancer; cardiant; RNA-DNA hybrid; ss.
XX

```



```

OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key
FT modified_base
FT
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT 2
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
FT N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 3 in the sequence
FT listing"
FT 4
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
FT N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 3 in the sequence
FT listing"
FT 6
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
FT N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 3 in the sequence
FT listing"
FT 7..15
FT /tag= c
FT /label= RNA
FT 7
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine; This base is
FT given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 3 in the
FT sequence listing"
FT 8
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
FT N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 3 in the sequence
FT listing"
FT 9
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine; This base is
FT given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 3 in the
FT sequence listing"
FT 10
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
FT N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 3 in the sequence
FT listing"
FT 11
FT /tag= i
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine; This base is
FT given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 3 in the
FT sequence listing"
FT 13
FT /tag= j
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine; This base is
FT given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 3 in the
FT sequence listing"
FT 15
FT /tag= k
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Optionally 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine or 5-(3
FT -methyl-1-butynyl) uracil; This base is given as N in the
FT sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 3 in the sequence listing"
FT
XX US6380368-B1.
XX
XX 30-APR-2002.
XX
XX 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
XX

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PR 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
PR 14-NOV-1994; 94US-00338352.
XX
FA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Freehler B, Wagner R, Mattencci M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ,
XX Pudlo J;
XX WPI; 2002-535437/57.
XX
XX New oligomers useful for binding to DNA duplex target sequence and for
XX treating e.g. diseases caused by viruses and inflammatory conditions
XX comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides.
XX
XX Example 2; Col 39; 106pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel oligomers which have enhanced
XX ability with respect to forming duplexes or triplexes. The oligomers
XX comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides or their salts. At least
XX one internucleoside linkage is not a phosphodiester linkage and at least
XX one nucleoside comprises a base. Sequences of the invention are useful
XX for binding to a DNA duplex target sequence via either CT or GT triplex
XX helix binding motif and in antisense therapies. They are also used for
XX treating diseases caused by viruses and for diagnostic applications to
XX detect viral infections, bacterial infections and diseases such as
XX cancers. The oligomers are also used as primers, in the treatment of
XX pathological conditions associated with inflammatory conditions,
XX cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions and bacterial infections and
XX for modulating target gene expression. They are also useful in gene
XX therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used to generate
XX triple helix structures. This sequence is used in the exemplification of
XX the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;
Qy 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
Db 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2
|||||
RESULT 1708
AAD41862/C
ID AAD41862 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAD41862;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX ON-7 oligonucleotide used to generate triple helix structures.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; infection; cardiovascular disorder; immune reaction;
XX gene therapy; virucide; cytostatic; antibacterial; antiinflammatory;
XX cancer; cardiant; RNA-DNA hybrid; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 2
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
FT N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 9 in the sequence
FT listing"
FT 4
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT

```



```
Db      15 AAAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2
RESULT 1711
AAD41860/C
ID      AAD41860 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC      AAD41860;
XX
DT      30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      ON-5 oligonucleotide used to generate triple helix structures.
XX
KW      Antisense therapy; infection; cardiovascular disorder; immune reaction;
KW      gene therapy; virucide; cytostatic; antibacterial; antiinflammatory;
KW      cancer; cardiant; ss.
XX
OS      Unidentified.
XX
FH      Key
FT      misc_feature
FT      1..15
FT      /tag= a
FT      /note= "All the bases are given as N in the sequence
FT      shown as SEQ ID NO: 7 in the sequence listing"
FT      modified_base
FT      1
FT      /tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
FT      modified_base
FT      2
FT      /tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine"
FT      modified_base
FT      3
FT      /tag= d
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
FT      modified_base
FT      4
FT      /tag= e
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine"
FT      modified_base
FT      5
FT      /tag= f
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
FT      modified_base
FT      6
FT      /tag= g
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine"
FT      modified_base
FT      7
FT      /tag= h
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
FT      modified_base
FT      8
FT      /tag= i
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine"
FT      modified_base
FT      9
FT      /tag= j
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
FT      modified_base
FT      10
FT      /tag= k
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine"
FT      modified_base
FT      11..15
FT      /tag= l
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
XX
XX      US6380368-B1.
XX
PD      30-APR-2002.
XX
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FF      12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
XX
PR      26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
PR      25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
PR      23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
PR      25-NOV-1992; 92US-00978103.
PR      14-NOV-1994; 94US-0038352.
XX
PA      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI      Froehler B, Wagner R, Mattencci M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;
PI      Pudlo J;
XX
DR      WPI; 2002-535437/57.
XX
PT      New oligomers useful for binding to DNA duplex target sequence and for
PT      treating e.g. diseases caused by viruses and inflammatory conditions
PT      comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides.
XX
PS      Example 4; Col 39; 106pp; English.
XX
CC      The present invention relates to novel oligomers which have enhanced
CC      ability with respect to forming duplexes or triplexes. The oligomers
CC      comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides or their salts. At least
CC      one internucleoside linkage is not a phosphodiester linkage and at least
CC      one nucleoside comprises a base. Sequences of the invention are useful
CC      for binding to a DNA duplex target sequence via either CT or GT triplex
CC      helix binding motif and in antisense therapies. They are also used for
CC      treating diseases caused by viruses and for diagnostic applications to
CC      detect viral infections, bacterial infections and diseases such as
CC      cancers. The oligomers are also used as primers, in the treatment of
CC      pathological conditions associated with inflammatory conditions,
CC      cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions and bacterial infections and
CC      for modulating target gene expression. They are also useful in gene
CC      therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used to generate
CC      triple helix structures. This sequence is used in the exemplification of
CC      the invention
XX
SQ      Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 0 T; 10 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2;
CY      1016 AAAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
      |||||
DB      15 AAAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2
RESULT 1712
AAD41865
ID      AAD41865 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC      AAD41865;
XX
DT      30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Target DNA #3 used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
KW      Antisense therapy; infection; cardiovascular disorder; immune reaction;
KW      gene therapy; virucide; cytostatic; antibacterial; antiinflammatory;
KW      cancer; cardiant; ds.
XX
OS      Unidentified.
XX
PN      US6380368-B1.
XX
PD      30-APR-2002.
XX
PF      12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
XX
PR      26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
PR      25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
```

PI De Smet K, Stuyver L;
 XX WPI; 2002-590680/63.
 DR
 XX
 XX Detecting mutations associated with anti-HIV drug resistance comprises
 PT detecting at least one of the mutations in the HIV reverse transcriptase
 PT gene by using probes optimized to function together in a reverse-
 PT hybridization assay.
 XX
 XX
 PS Claim 2; Page 29; 117pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for detecting mutations
 CC associated with anti-HIV drug resistance in a patient by detecting at
 CC least one of the mutations K103N/R, V106A/I/L, Y181C/I, M184V/I, Y188L,
 CC G190A/S/R, T215Y/P/D/S/A and/or Q151M/L in the reverse transcriptase (RT)
 CC of HIV strains in a biological sample using a specific set of probes
 CC optimised to function together in a reverse-hybridisation assay. The
 CC method and the nucleic acid sequences used in the method are useful for
 CC determining viral mutations and/or polymorphisms in the HIV RT gene
 CC associated with resistance. The probes are useful for the genetic
 CC detection, preferably in vitro detection of the mutations K103N/R,
 CC V106A/I/L, Y181C/I, Q151M/L, M184V/I, Y188L, G190A/S/R and/or
 CC T215Y/P/D/S/A in the RT of HIV strains in a biological sample, where the
 CC mutation is associated with anti-HIV drug resistance. The method provides
 CC a rapid, reliable and precise assay or determination and monitoring of
 CC antiviral drug resistance or mutations associated with drug resistance of
 CC viruses containing RT genes. AB233759 to AB234642 represent HIV RT
 CC sequences and probes which are used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1212 GGGGGCTGACCCCA 1225
 DB 2 GGGGGCTTACCACA 15
 RESULT 1714
 ABZ34221
 ID ABZ34221 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ34221;
 XX
 DT 31-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HIV-1 reverse transcriptase mutation detection probe SEQ ID NO:463.
 XX
 DE Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; reverse transcriptase; RT; enzyme;
 KW detection; mutation; anti-HIV drug resistance; polymorphism; resistance;
 KW probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200255741-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 18-JUL-2002.
 XX
 XX
 PF 09-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000153.
 XX
 XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00870005.
 PR 20-APR-2001; 2001EP-00870085.
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286102P.
 XX
 XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
 XX
 PI De Smet K, Stuyver L;
 XX WPI; 2002-590680/63.
 DR

PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
 PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
 PR 14-NOV-1994; 94US-00338352.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 PI Froehner B, Wagner R, Mattenacci M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;
 PI Pudlo J;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-535437/57.
 DR
 XX
 XX New oligomers useful for binding to DNA duplex target sequence and for
 PT treating e.g. diseases caused by viruses and inflammatory conditions
 PT comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 6; Col 41; 106pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel oligomers which have enhanced
 CC ability with respect to forming duplexes or triplexes. The oligomers
 CC comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides or their salts. At least
 CC one internucleoside linkage is not a phosphodiester linkage and at least
 CC one nucleoside comprises a base. Sequences of the invention are useful
 CC for binding to a DNA duplex target sequence via either CT or GT triplex
 CC helix binding motif and in antisense therapies. They are also used for
 CC treating diseases caused by viruses and for diagnostic applications to
 CC detect viral infections, bacterial infections and diseases such as
 CC cancers. The oligomers are also used as primers, in the treatment of
 CC pathological conditions associated with inflammatory conditions,
 CC cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions and bacterial infections and
 CC for modulating target gene expression. They are also useful in gene
 CC therapy. The present sequence is a target DNA used in the exemplification
 CC of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1016 AAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
 DB 1 AAAAGAGAGAGAG 14
 RESULT 1713
 ABZ34638
 ID ABZ34638 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ34638;
 XX
 DT 31-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HIV-1 reverse transcriptase mutation detection probe SEQ ID NO:880.
 XX
 DE Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; reverse transcriptase; RT; enzyme;
 KW detection; mutation; anti-HIV drug resistance; polymorphism; resistance;
 KW probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200255741-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 18-JUL-2002.
 XX
 XX
 PF 09-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000153.
 XX
 XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00870005.
 PR 20-APR-2001; 2001EP-00870085.
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286102P.
 XX
 XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
 XX
 PA
 XX

XX Detecting mutations associated with anti-HIV drug resistance comprises
 PT detecting at least one of the mutations in the HIV reverse transcriptase
 PT gene by using probes optimized to function together in a reverse-
 PT hybridization assay.
 XX Claim 2; Page 29; 117pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a method for detecting mutations
 CC associated with anti-HIV drug resistance in a patient by detecting at
 CC least one of the mutations K103N/R, V106A/I/L, Y181C/I, M184V/I, Y188L,
 CC G190A/S/R, T215Y/F/D/S/A and/or Q151M/L in the reverse transcriptase (RT)
 CC of HIV strains in a biological sample using a specific set of probes
 CC optimised to function together in a reverse-hybridisation assay. The
 CC method and the nucleic acid sequences used in the method are useful for
 CC determining viral mutations and/or polymorphisms in the HIV RT gene
 CC associated with resistance. The probes are useful for the genetic
 CC detection, preferably in vitro detection of the mutations K103N/R,
 CC V106A/I/L, Y181C/I, Q151M/L, M184V/I, Y188L, G190A/S/R and/or
 CC T215Y/F/D/S/A in the RT of HIV strains in a biological sample, where the
 CC mutation is associated with anti-HIV drug resistance. The method provides
 CC a rapid, reliable and precise assay or determination and monitoring of
 CC antiviral drug resistance or mutations associated with drug resistance of
 CC viruses containing RT genes. AB233759 to AB234642 represent HIV RT
 CC sequences and probes which are used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

QY 1212 GGGGGCTGACCCCA 1225
 DB 2 GGGGGCTTACCACA 15

RESULT 1715

ABK32514
 ID ABK32514 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX
 AC ABK32514;

XX 23-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human pancreatic cancer SAGE tag #65.

XX Human; colon cancer; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; SAGE tag;
 KW serial analysis of gene expression; diagnostic; prognostic; probe;
 KW cancer marker; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6333152-B1.

XX 25-DEC-2001.

XX 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.

XX 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.

XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

XX Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Zhang L, Zhou W;

XX WPI; 2002-153821/20.

XX New human nucleic acid containing specific SAGE tags, useful as
 PT diagnostic markers for cancer, also derived probes.

XX Disclosure; Col 71; 161pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated, purified human nucleic acid (1)
 CC that has the same sequence as a mRNA found in humans and is a SAGE
 CC (serial analysis of gene expression) tag comprising a single stranded
 CC probe containing at least 10 consecutive nucleotides, SAGE tags, are
 CC diagnostic and prognostic markers of cancer, especially of the colon and
 CC pancreas. ABK31900-ABK32770 represent human colon and pancreatic cancer
 CC SAGE tags of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

QY 1254 CATCCCCAACCCCC 1267
 DB 1 CATGCTCAACCCCC 14

RESULT 1716

ABK31978/c
 ID ABK31978 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX
 AC ABK31978;

XX 23-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human colon cancer SAGE tag #79.

XX Human; colon cancer; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; SAGE tag;
 KW serial analysis of gene expression; diagnostic; prognostic; probe;
 KW cancer marker; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6333152-B1.

XX 25-DEC-2001.

XX 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.

XX 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.

XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

XX Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Zhang L, Zhou W;

XX WPI; 2002-153821/20.

XX New human nucleic acid containing specific SAGE tags, useful as
 PT diagnostic markers for cancer, also derived probes.

XX Disclosure; Col 17; 161pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated, purified human nucleic acid (1)
 CC that has the same sequence as a mRNA found in humans and is a SAGE
 CC (serial analysis of gene expression) tag comprising a single stranded
 CC probe containing at least 10 consecutive nucleotides, SAGE tags, are
 CC diagnostic and prognostic markers of cancer, especially of the colon and
 CC pancreas. ABK31900-ABK32770 represent human colon and pancreatic cancer.
 CC SAGE tags of the invention

XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

QY 1060 CCAACCCCAAGCTT 1073

DB 15 CAAACCCCAAGCAT 2

```

RESULT 1717
ABK32713
ID ABK32713 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC
XX ABK32713;
XX DT
XX 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Human colorectal and pancreatic cancer SAGE tag #80.
XX KW
XX Human; colon cancer; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; SAGE tag;
XX KW serial analysis of gene expression; diagnostic; prognostic; probe;
XX KW cancer marker; ss.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN US6333152-B1.
XX XX
XX PD 25-DEC-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.
XX XX
XX PR 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.
XX XX
XX PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX XX
XX PI Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Zhang L, Zhou W;
XX XX WPI; 2002-153821/20.
XX XX
XX PT New human nucleic acid containing specific SAGE tags, useful as
XX PT diagnostic markers for cancer, also derived probes.
XX PS
XX Disclosure; Col 89; 161pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated, purified human nucleic acid (I)
XX CC that has the same sequence as a mRNA found in humans and is a SAGE
XX CC (serial analysis of gene expression) tag comprising a single stranded
XX CC probe containing at least 10 consecutive nucleotides. SAGE tags, are
XX CC diagnostic and prognostic markers of cancer, especially of the colon and
XX CC pancreas. ABK31900-ABK32770 represent human colon and pancreatic cancer
XX CC SAGE tags of the invention
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1193 AGGTGGCACCACCC 1206
Db | | | | | | | | | |
2 ATGTGGCCCCACCC 15

RESULT 1718
ABK32751
ID ABK32751 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC
XX ABK32751;
XX DT
XX 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Human colorectal and pancreatic cancer SAGE tag #118.
XX KW
XX Human; colon cancer; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; SAGE tag;
XX KW serial analysis of gene expression; diagnostic; prognostic; probe;
XX KW cancer marker; ss.
XX XX
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN US6333152-B1.
XX XX
XX PD 25-DEC-2001.
XX XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1193 AGGTGGCACCACCC 1206
Db | | | | | | | | | |
2 ATGTGGCCCCACCC 15

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XX 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.
XX PF
XX 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.
XX PR
XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX PA
XX Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Zhang L, Zhou W;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2002-153821/20.
XX DR
XX New human nucleic acid containing specific SAGE tags, useful as
XX PT diagnostic markers for cancer, also derived probes.
XX PT
XX Disclosure; Col 93; 161pp; English.
XX PS
XX The invention relates to an isolated, purified human nucleic acid (I)
XX CC that has the same sequence as a mRNA found in humans and is a SAGE
XX CC (serial analysis of gene expression) tag comprising a single stranded
XX CC probe containing at least 10 consecutive nucleotides. SAGE tags, are
XX CC diagnostic and prognostic markers of cancer, especially of the colon and
XX CC pancreas. ABK31900-ABK32770 represent human colon and pancreatic cancer
XX CC SAGE tags of the invention
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1035 AGGAACCTACTACTA 1048
Db | | | | | | | | | |
2 ATGAACCTACTACTA 15

RESULT 1719
ABK32026
ID ABK32026 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC
XX ABK32026;
XX DT
XX 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Human colon cancer SAGE tag #127.
XX KW
XX Human; colon cancer; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; SAGE tag;
XX KW serial analysis of gene expression; diagnostic; prognostic; probe;
XX KW cancer marker; ss.
XX XX
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN US6333152-B1.
XX XX
XX PD 25-DEC-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.
XX XX
XX PR 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.
XX XX
XX PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX XX
XX PI Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Zhang L, Zhou W;
XX XX WPI; 2002-153821/20.
XX XX
XX PT New human nucleic acid containing specific SAGE tags, useful as
XX PT diagnostic markers for cancer, also derived probes.
XX PT
XX Disclosure; Col 22; 161pp; English.
XX PS
XX The invention relates to an isolated, purified human nucleic acid (I)
XX CC that has the same sequence as a mRNA found in humans and is a SAGE
XX CC (serial analysis of gene expression) tag comprising a single stranded

```

CC probe containing at least 10 consecutive nucleotides. SAGE tags, are
CC diagnostic and prognostic markers of cancer, especially of the colon and
CC pancreas. ABK31900-ABK32770 represent human colon and pancreatic cancer
CC SAGE tags of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1193 AGGTGGCCACCC 1206
DB 2 ATGTGGCCACCC 15

RESULT 1720
ABK32122
ID ABK32122 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABK32122;
XX
DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human colon cancer SAGE tag #223.
XX
KW Human; colon cancer; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; SAGE tag;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; diagnostic; prognostic; probe;
KW cancer marker; ss.
XX
CS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6333152-B1.
XX
PD 25-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.
XX
PR 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.
XX
PT 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Zhang L, Zhou W;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-153821/20.
XX
PT New human nucleic acid containing specific SAGE tags, useful as
PT diagnostic markers for cancer, also derived probes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 29; 161pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated, purified human nucleic acid (I)
CC that has the same sequence as a mRNA found in humans and is a SAGE
CC (serial analysis of gene expression) tag comprising a single stranded
CC probe containing at least 10 consecutive nucleotides. SAGE tags, are
CC diagnostic and prognostic markers of cancer, especially of the colon and
CC pancreas. ABK31900-ABK32770 represent human colon and pancreatic cancer
CC SAGE tags of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1035 AGGAATACTACTA 1048
DB 2 ATGAATACTACTA 15

RESULT 1721
ABK32445
ID ABK32445 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX
AC ABK32445;
XX
DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human colon cancer SAGE tag #546.
XX
KW Human; colon cancer; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; SAGE tag;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; diagnostic; prognostic; probe;
KW cancer marker; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6333152-B1.
XX
PD 25-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.
XX
PR 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Zhang L, Zhou W;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-153821/20.
XX
PT New human nucleic acid containing specific SAGE tags, useful as
PT diagnostic markers for cancer, also derived probes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 59; 161pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated, purified human nucleic acid (I)
CC that has the same sequence as a mRNA found in humans and is a SAGE
CC (serial analysis of gene expression) tag comprising a single stranded
CC probe containing at least 10 consecutive nucleotides. SAGE tags, are
CC diagnostic and prognostic markers of cancer, especially of the colon and
CC pancreas. ABK31900-ABK32770 represent human colon and pancreatic cancer
CC SAGE tags of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1053 CCTGGCCCAACC 1066
DB 1 CATGGCCCAACC 14

RESULT 1722
ABL95920/C
ID ABL95920 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABL95920;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe z for assaying nucleic acids.
XX
KW Probe; polymorphism detection; mutation detection; disease diagnosis;
KW microbial identification; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200208414-A1.
XX
PD 31-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 27-JUN-2001; 2001WO-1B001147.
XX
PR 27-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00191313.

PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00236115.
 PR 26-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00292483.
 PA (NAAD-) NAT INST ADVANCED IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
 PA (KANK-) KANKYO ENG CO LTD.
 XX Yokomaku T;
 PI Kurane R, Kanagawa T, Kamagata Y, Torimura M, Kurata S, Yamada K;
 XX
 PS WPI; 2002-195876/25.
 XX
 CC Fluorescently-labeled nucleic acid probes for assaying nucleic acids and
 CC their polymorphism and mutation, particularly useful in science and
 CC medicine for e.g. analytical applications, disease diagnosis and
 CC microbial identification.
 XX
 PS Example 14; Page 64; 152pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid probes, which are useful
 CC for assaying nucleic acids by hybridising with a target nucleic acid, in
 CC which a single-stranded oligonucleotide is labelled with a fluorescent
 CC substance and a quencher in a manner that the fluorescence intensity of
 CC the hybridisation reaction system is increased after completion of the
 CC hybridisation but no stem loop structure is formed. The probes are useful
 CC for assaying nucleic acids and their polymorphism and mutation,
 CC particularly useful for e.g. analytical applications, disease diagnosis
 CC and microbial identification. The present sequence was used to illustrate
 CC the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGGAG 1029
 DB 14 AAAAAGGGGGGGG 1
 RESULT 1723
 ABX00603/c
 ID ABX00603 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX00603;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #385 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #385.
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
 KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
 KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytosstatic;
 KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
 KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 PN US2002082225-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-JUN-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
 XX
 PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
 XX
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
 PA (PVC/) PAVCO P A.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
 XX

PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-617759/66.
 XX
 PT New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
 PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
 PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 32; 80pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
 CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
 CC (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
 CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
 CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
 CC HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
 CC a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more
 CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
 CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
 CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:
 CC Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
 CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
 CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
 CC seqdata.uspto.gov/ysipsDIDEntry.html
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1211 AGGGGGCTGACCCC 1224
 DB 14 AGGGGGGAGACCCC 1
 RESULT 1724
 ABX00518
 ID ABX00518 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX00518;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #300 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #300.
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
 KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
 KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytosstatic;
 KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
 KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 PN US2002082225-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-JUN-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
 XX
 PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
 XX
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
 PA (PVC/) PAVCO P A.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
 XX

DR WPI; 2002-617759/66.

XX New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral

PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and

PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.

XX

PS Claim 1; Page 29; 80pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which

CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The

CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin

CC (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one

CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV

CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of

CC HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or

CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating

CC a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more

CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially

CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present

CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:

CC Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the

CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was

CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at

CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsdIDentry.html

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 9+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 872 AGGACTCAGGCACC 885

DB 2 AGGGCTCAGGCCUCC 15

RESULT 1725

ABX00871/c

ID ABX00871 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

AC ABX00871;

XX

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #653 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #653.

XX

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;

KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;

KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;

KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytostatic;

KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;

KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.

XX

OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX

PN US2002082225-A1.

XX

PD 27-JUN-2002.

XX

PF 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

XX

PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

XX

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.

PA (PACV/) PAVCO P A.

PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.

XX

PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-617759/66.

XX

PT New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral

PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and

PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.

XX

PS Claim 1; Page 40; 80pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which

CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The

CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin

CC (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one

CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV

CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of

CC HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or

CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating

CC a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more

CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially

CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present

CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:

CC Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the

CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was

CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at

CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsdIDentry.html

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 735 GAAACAGACACCG 748

DB 15 GAAACAGTACACTG 2

RESULT 1726

ABX01074/c

ID ABX01074 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

AC ABX01074;

XX

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #856 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #856.

XX

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;

KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;

KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;

KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytostatic;

KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;

KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.

XX

OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX

PN US2002082225-A1.

XX

PD 27-JUN-2002.

XX

PF 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

XX

PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

XX

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.

PA (PACV/) PAVCO P A.

PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.

XX

PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-617759/66.

XX

PT New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral

PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and

PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 46; 80pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
CC (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:
CC Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipdIDentry.html
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 8 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e-02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1056 GGCCCAACCCAA 1069
DB 14 GGCCCAACCCAA 1
RESULT 1727
ID ABX01167 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC ABX01167;
XX
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #949 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #949.
XX
XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytostatic;
KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.
XX
XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX PN US2002082225-A1.
XX
XX PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX PF 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
XX PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
XX PR (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
XX (PVC/) PAVCO P A.
XX (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX
XX PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
XX WPI; 2002-617759/66.
XX
XX DR New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
XX replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
XX cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; Page 46; 80pp; English.

PS Claim 1; Page 48; 80pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
XX specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
XX enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
XX (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
XX of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
XX ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
XX hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
XX other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
XX interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
XX sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:
XX Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
XX printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
XX obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
XX seqdata.uspto.gov/psipdIDentry.html
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 9e-02; Mismatches 1; Gaps 0;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1085 CAGGTTACCCCC 1098
DB 2 CAGGTTACCCCC 15
RESULT 1728
ID ABX01167/c
XX
XX AC ABX01167;
XX
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #949 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #949.
XX
XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytostatic;
KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.
XX
XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX PN US2002082225-A1.
XX
XX PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX PF 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
XX PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
XX PR (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
XX (PVC/) PAVCO P A.
XX (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX
XX PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
XX WPI; 2002-617759/66.
XX
XX DR New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
XX replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
XX cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; Page 48; 80pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
 CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
 CC (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
 CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
 CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
 CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
 CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
 CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:
 CC Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
 CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
 CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
 CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsIDEntry.html

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2;

QY 1021 CAGGGGAGCTTGA 1034
 |||||
 DB 14 GAGGTGGAGCCTGA 1

RESULT 1729
 ABX00994/C
 ID ABX00994 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 AC ABX00994;
 XX

DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #776 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #776.
 DE
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
 KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
 KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytostatic;
 KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
 KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.

OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX US2002082225-A1.

PN 27-JUN-2002.

XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.

PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;

XX WPI; 2002-617759/66.

XX New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
 PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
 PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.

XX Claim 1; Page 43; 80pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
 CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The

CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
 CC (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
 CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
 CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
 CC HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
 CC a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more
 CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
 CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
 CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:
 CC Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
 CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
 CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
 CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsIDEntry.html

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2;

QY 1042 ACTACTAGCCCT 1055
 |||||
 DB 14 ACGAATAGCCCT 1

RESULT 1730

AA48087

ID AA48087 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AA48087;

DT 27-SEP-2002 (first entry)

DE Human neurotrophin Y allele specific probe SEQ ID NO: 11.

XX Human; neurotrophin Y; NPY; isogene; SNP; atherosclerosis; obesity;
 KW psychological disorder; single nucleotide polymorphism; alcoholism;
 KW antiatherosclerotic; anorectic; probe; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200251857-A1.

XX 04-JUL-2002.

XX 21-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034758.

XX 21-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034758.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Chew A, Denton RR, Lanz EM, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;

XX WPI; 2002-566671/60.

XX New genetic variants of the human Neurotrophin Y (NPY) gene useful for
 PT treating disorders affected by abnormal expression or function of NPY
 PT isogene e.g., atherosclerosis or obesity.

XX Claim 11; Page 16; 80pp; English.

XX The present invention provides the human neurotrophin Y (NPY) gene and
 CC single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) identified therein. The sequence
 CC can be used in the treatment of disorders associated with NPY, including
 CC atherosclerosis, obesity, psychological disorders and alcoholism. The
 CC present sequence is an allele specific probe used to isolate the human
 CC NPY coding sequence

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1254 CATCCCCACCCCC 1267
 DB 1 CAGCCCCATCCCCC 14

RESULT 1731
 AAL48094
 ID AAL48094 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAL48094;
 XX
 DT 27-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human neurotrophin Y allele specific probe SEQ ID NO: 18.
 XX
 KW Human; neurotrophin Y; NPY; isogene; SNP; atherosclerosis; obesity;
 KW psychological disorder; single nucleotide polymorphism; alcoholism;
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200251857-A1.
 XX
 PD 04-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 21-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034759.
 XX
 PR 21-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034759.
 XX
 PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Chew A, Denton RR, Lanz EM, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
 XX WPI; 2002-566671/60.
 XX
 DR New genetic variants of the human Neurotrophin Y (NPY) gene useful for
 PT treating disorders affected by abnormal expression or function of NPY
 PT isogene e.g., atherosclerosis or obesity.
 XX
 PS Claim 11; Page 16; 80pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides the human neurotrophin Y (NPY) gene and
 CC single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) identified therein. The sequence
 CC can be used in the treatment of disorders associated with NPY, including
 CC atherosclerosis, obesity, psychological disorders and alcoholism. The
 CC present sequence is an allele specific probe used to isolate the human
 CC NPY coding sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1255 ATCCCCAACCCCC 1268
 DB 2 ATCCCCAAGCCCT 15

RESULT 1732
 ABV99196
 ID ABV99196 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV99196;
 XX
 DT 17-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CYP7A1 allele-specific oligonucleotide primer #28.
 XX
 KW Human; CYP7A1; hepatotropic; antilipaeic; cholesterol disorder;
 KW cirrhosis; bile disorder; hypertriglyceridaemia; hypercholesterolaemia;

KW cytochrome P450, subfamily VIIA, polypeptide 1; primer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200260915-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 31-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US003164.
 XX
 PR 31-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US003164.
 XX
 PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Chew A, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
 XX WPI; 2002-713314/77.
 XX
 DR New cytochrome P450 subfamily VIIA (cholesterol 7 alphanooxygenase)
 PT polypeptide 1 gene variants, useful for studying the expression and
 PT activity of CYP7A1 and screening drugs for treating disorders of
 PT cholesterol and bile metabolism.
 XX
 PS Claim 16; Page 22; 84pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel polymorphic variant of a sequence of
 CC CYP7A1 protein or its fragment. The polypeptide has hepatotropic and
 CC antilipaeic activity. The polymorphic variants are useful in studying
 CC the expression and function of CYP7A1, in expressing CYP7A1 protein for
 CC use in screening candidate drugs to treat diseases related to CYP7A1
 CC activity, in studying the effect of the variation on the biological
 CC activity of CYP7A1, and the binding affinity of candidate drugs targeting
 CC CYP7A1 for the treatment of disorders such as cholesterol and bile
 CC disorders. Haplotyping methods are useful in validating CYP7A1 as a
 CC candidate target for treating a specific condition or disease predicted
 CC to be associated with CYP7A1 activity, or in the design of clinical
 CC trials of candidate drugs for treating a specific condition or disease
 CC associated with CYP7A1 activity, such as cirrhosis, familial
 CC hypertriglyceridaemia and hypercholesterolaemia. Transgenic animals are
 CC also useful for studying expression of the CYP7A1 isogenes in vivo, for
 CC in vivo screening and testing of drugs targeted against CYP7A1 protein,
 CC and for testing the efficacy of therapeutic agents and compounds related
 CC to cholesterol and bile acid metabolism. The present sequence represents
 CC an allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) primer, used in the invention to
 CC detect CYP7A1 gene polymorphisms
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 806 ACTGTATGAAAAGC 819
 DB 2 ACTATGAAAAGC 15

RESULT 1733
 ABN79956
 ID ABN79956 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN79956;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CYP2D6 gene sequencing primer A183FS.
 XX
 KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; nucleic acid typing;
 KW tissue typing; sequencing; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200220837-A2.

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XX PD 14-MAR-2002.
XX PF
XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-GB004042.
XX PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000GB-00022069.
XX PA (PYRO-) PYROSEQUENCING AB.
XX PA (STRD ) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
XX PA (GARD/) GARDNER R.
XX PI Ronaghi M, Ekstroem B, Pourmand N;
XX WPI; 2002-393849/42.
XX PT Typing nucleic acid for obtaining information about several variable
XX sites involves simultaneously or sequentially performing two or more
XX primer extension reactions, and determining the pattern of nucleotide
XX incorporation.
XX PS Example 5; Page 59; 86pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel method for obtaining typing information
XX about several variable sites within target nucleic acid, or typing one or
XX more nucleic acid molecules. The methods of the invention are useful for
XX typing one or more nucleic acid molecules containing three or more variable
XX sites, preferably nucleic acid molecules containing three or more
XX variable sites are typed, where three or more primer extension reactions
XX are performed. The method is also useful for diagnosis of pathological
XX conditions characterized by the presence of specific nucleic acid
XX molecule(s). The methods are particularly suited for identifying
XX microbial species or their subtypes, and in typing procedures e.g. typing
XX of polymorphisms, tissue typing or in clinical applications. The sequence
XX represents a PCR primer used to sequence fragment 6118 of the CYP2D6
XX gene, which is a member of the cytochrome P450 gene superfamily
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1254 CATCCCAACCCCC 1267
Db 2 CATCTCCACCCCC 15

RESULT 1734
ABK98103
ID ABK98103 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC ABK98103;
XX 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Triple helix forming associated oligonucleotide #1.
XX KW Triple-helix formation; purine-rich target sequence; double-helix DNA;
XX gene expression; regulatory sequence; pathogenic double-stranded DNA;
XX pathogenic bacteria; virus; replication; virulence; cancer;
XX oncogene suppression; cancerous cell; cytostatic; antimicrobial; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX US6403302-B1.
XX PN 11-JUN-2002.
XX PD 16-DEC-1993; 93US-00168920.
XX PF 17-SEP-1992; 92US-00946976.
XX PR (CALY ) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.
XX PA

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XX PI Dervan PB, Beal PA;
XX WPI; 2002-536030/57.
XX PT A triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid (DHNA) and an
XX oligonucleotide which binds in parallel and antiparallel orientation,
XX respectively, for targeting sequences on alternate strands of DHNA to
XX control gene expression.
XX PS Example 2; Col 24; 108pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to methods and oligonucleotides for forming
XX a triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid comprising first
XX and second substantially complementary strands, and an oligonucleotide
XX bound to a purine-rich target sequence within the double helical nucleic
XX acid, where the oligonucleotide binds in a parallel and antiparallel
XX orientation, respectively, to target sequences on alternate strands of
XX the double helical nucleic acid. The method has therapeutic applications,
XX where gene expression is controlled by selective triple-helix formation,
XX within expression regulatory sequences of a target gene. The
XX oligonucleotides can be used to form triple-helices, and are useful to
XX detect the presence or absence of specific sequences within genomic DNA
XX for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. The oligonucleotides can be
XX selected to specifically bind to pathogenic double-stranded DNA including
XX specific sequences required by pathogenic bacteria or viruses for
XX replication or virulence, reducing their pathogenicity. Alternatively,
XX the oligonucleotide can be chosen to target a unique sequence of the
XX pathogen which is not found in the genome of pathogen's host. The
XX oligonucleotides can be used in cancer treatment by way of triple-helix
XX suppression of specific oncogenes including those of endogenous or viral
XX origin. Such therapeutic oligonucleotides are capable of forming triple-
XX helices with such sequences in cancerous cells containing the activated
XX oncogene, so preferentially killing or repressing the cancer causing
XX cell. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the
XX methods of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGGAG 1029
Db 1 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 14

RESULT 1735
ABX76497
ID ABX76497 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC ABX76497;
XX 01-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE M. tuberculosis 23S rRNA probe #23.
XX KW Probe; 23S rRNA; 16SrRNA; tuberculosis; MTC; MOTT; peptide nucleic acid;
XX mycobacterium tuberculosis complex; precursor rRNA; rDNA; 5S rRNA; ss;
XX mycobacterium other than tuberculosis.
XX OS Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "C is covalently linked to Lys(Flu)-Lys(Flu) where
XX Flu= 5-(and 6)-carboxyfluorescein, optional"
XX modified_base 15
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT

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FT XX US2002137035-A1. /note= "G is amidated"

PN XX 26-SEP-2002.

XX PD 07-APR-2000; 2000US-00544934.

XX PF 07-APR-2000; 2000US-00544934.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000US-00544934.

XX STENDER H.

PA (LUND/) LUND K.

PA (MOLL/) MOLLERUP T A.

XX Stender H, Lund K, Mollerup TA;

XX WPI; 2003-174116/17.

XX Peptide nucleic acid probes for detecting target sequences of

PT Mycobacteria in samples, e.g., sputum, which are capable of hybridizing

PT to a target sequence of mycobacterial rDNA, precursor rRNA or rRNA

PT forming detectable hybrids.

XX Claim 22; Page 38; 74pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a peptide nucleic acid capable of hybridizing to

CC a target sequence of Mycobacterial rDNA, precursor rRNA or rRNA (5S, 16S

CC or 23S) forming detectable hybrids. Also included are detecting a target

CC sequence of mycobacteria in a sample comprising contacting rRNA or rDNA

CC in the sample with peptide nucleic acid probes (hybridisation takes place

CC between the probe and the rRNA or rDNA), observing or measuring any

CC formed detectable hybrids and relating the observation or measurement to

CC the presence of a target sequence of mycobacteria in the sample, and a

CC kit for detecting a target sequence of mycobacteria in particular a

CC target sequence of mycobacteria of *M. tuberculosis* complex (MTC). The

CC probes are used for detecting a target sequence of MTC (and

CC distinguishing them from mycobacterium other than tuberculosis, MOTT)

CC present in a sample, e.g. sputum, laryngeal swabs, gastric lavage,

CC bronchial washings, biopsies, aspirates, expectorates, body fluids,

CC urine, tissue sections as well as food samples, soil, air and water

CC samples and their cultures. The probe is able to penetrate the cell wall

CC of the mycobacteria. It is able to hybridise to Mycobacterial precursor

CC rRNA and rRNA without harsh treatment of the mycobacterial cells,

CC therefore avoiding a risk of interfering with the morphology of the

CC cells. The present sequence is an *M. tuberculosis* probe for 16S or 23S

CC rRNA

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2;

QY 1054 CTGCGCCCAAAACC 1067

DB 1 CTGCGCCCAAAACC 14

RESULT 1736

AB269603

ID AB269603 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AB269603;

XX 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)

DE Human telomerase coding sequence PCR primer #4.

XX Transient immortalisation; immortalisation protein; transplant; PCR;

KW primer; ss; cardiant; osteopathic; hepatotropic; antiparkinsonian;

KW organ regeneration; degenerative disease; cardiac infarct;

KW bone degeneration; osteoporosis; liver regeneration; Parkinson's disease.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003035884-A2.

XX 01-MAY-2003.

XX 07-OCT-2002; 2002WO-EP011200.

XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001DE-01052972.

XX (HEAR-) HEART BIOSYSTEMS GMBH.

XX Kueper J, Meyer R, Meyer-Ficca M, Kuhn A;

XX WPI; 2003-430421/40.

XX Transient immortalization of cells, useful for preparing transplant

PT material and for organ regeneration, by supplying immortalizing proteins

PT externally.

XX Example 5; Page 29; 59pp; German.

XX The present invention relates to a method for the transient

CC immortalisation of cells by introducing immortalisation proteins into

CC them from the outside. The method is used to immortalise cells

CC transiently to allow their expansion, particularly to produce transplant

CC material for regenerating organs, for treating chronic (degenerative)

CC diseases, e.g. in cases of cardiac infarct (with simultaneous reduction

CC in the risk of congestive heart failure and future infarct) or chronic

CC bone degeneration (osteoporosis), for regeneration of the liver, for

CC treating Parkinson's disease (using dopaminergic cells) and for ex vivo

CC production of heart and venous valves. The present sequence is a PCR

CC primer used in the exemplification of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2;

QY 867 CACTCAGGACTCAG 880

DB 2 CACTCAGGCTCAG 15

RESULT 1737

ABX93419/c

ID ABX93419 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABX93419;

XX 27-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DE Sequence specific duplex binding oligonucleotide #2.

XX Triplex DNA; internucleoside linkage; oligonucleotide-based diagnosis;

KW triplex binding; absorption matrix; immobilised enzyme; process control;

KW immunoassay reagent; pendant functionality; cation exchange agent;

KW molecular sieve; textile; fibre; film; formed article; ss;

KW polyfunctional surfactant; triplex affinity capture purification.

XX Synthetic.

XX US6495672-B1.

XX 17-DEC-2002.

XX 21-NOV-2000; 2000US-00717422.

XX 09-AUG-1996; 96US-0023241P.

XX 05-AUG-1997; 97US-00906378.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Froehler BC, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci MD;
XX WPI; 2003-340428/32.
XX
XX New oligonucleotide compound with internucleoside linkages useful in
PT oligonucleotide-based diagnosis comprises at least one nucleoside
PT selected from 2-aminopyridine or 2-pyridone C-nucleosides.
XX
XX Example 7; Col 24; 17pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an oligonucleotide compound with internucleoside
CC linkages comprising at least one nucleoside. The compounds are used in
CC oligonucleotide-based diagnosis to detect presence or absence of target
CC gene sequences to which they specifically bind and separation through
CC triplex binding. They are also useful as linkers or spacers in preparing
CC absorption matrices, immobilised enzymes for process control or
CC immunoassay reagents; as monomers to provide access to polymers having
CC pendant functionalities; as cation exchange agents in the preparation of
CC molecular sieves, textiles, fibres, films and formed articles; and as
CC polyfunctional surfactants. The composition improves triplex affinity
CC capture purification and enhances triplex binding. This sequence
CC represents a novel oligonucleotide capable of binding to a polynucleotide
CC duplex to form a triplex structure useful in diagnosis
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
DB 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2
|||||
RESULT 1738
ABV72560/C
ID ABV72560 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX ABV72560;
AC
XX
XX 12-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Consensus sequence of methanol regulated promoters of yeast.
XX
XX Yeast; alcohol oxidase 1; AOX1; AOX2; promoter; formaldehyde; methanol;
XX protein production; peroxisome biogenesis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200281650-A2.
PN
XX 17-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 05-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012851.
PF
XX
XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-0281861P.
PR
XX
XX (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
PA
XX
XX Inan M, Meagher MM, Benson AK;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-058528/05.
DR
XX
XX Novel alcohol oxidase 1 regulatory nucleotide sequences useful for
PT enhancing expression of genes of interest in a variety of host cells,
PT especially yeast cells.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 6; 66pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present sequence represents a consensus sequence of methanol
CC regulated promoters of methylophilic yeast. The specification describes

CC 5' regulatory sequences within the alcohol oxidase 1 (AOX1) promoter
CC region. AOX1 catalyses the oxidation of methanol to formaldehyde. The
CC AOX1 promoter is an inducible promoter, primarily induced by methanol and
CC starvation, and repressed in response to glucose and ethanol. The AOX1 5'
CC regulatory sequences can be used to produce expression cassettes and
CC vectors, which are useful for protein production. The regulatory
CC sequences are useful to increase expression of genes of interest in a
CC variety of host cells, in a research setting to further characterize
CC promoter function and to study peroxisome biogenesis. They are also
CC useful as probes
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 728 GCCAGGAGAACAG 741
DB 15 GCCAGGATAGACAG 2
|||||
RESULT 1739
ABX16338/C
ID ABX16338 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX ABX16338;
AC
XX
XX 24-APR-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX DNase footprint target sequence, Select II.
DE
XX
XX DNase footprint; ds; target; 2-aminopyridine C-nucleoside;
KW 2-pyridone C-nucleoside; triple helix; cation exchange agent;
KW molecular sieve; textile; fibre; film; formed article;
KW polyfunctional surfactant; phase transfer agent;
KW phase transfer catalysis; liquid/liquid ion extraction;
KW optically active material; affinity absorption matrix;
KW immobilised enzyme; immunoassay reagent.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX US6447998-B1.
PN
XX
XX 10-SEP-2002.
PD
XX
XX 05-AUG-1997; 97US-00906378.
PF
XX
XX 09-AUG-1996; 96US-0023241P.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Froehler BC, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci MD;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-196641/19.
DR
XX
XX Novel 2-aminopyridine C-nucleoside or 2-pyridone C-nucleoside compound
PT useful for preparing oligonucleotides which are used for detecting
PT specific DNA duplexes in samples.
XX
XX Example 7; Col 23; 18pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a 2-aminopyridine C-nucleoside or 2-pyridone C-
CC nucleoside compound, its salt, solvates, resolved enantiomers or purified
CC diastereomers of formula detailed in the specification. Also included is
CC an oligomer compound comprising a multiplicity of nucleosides linked by
CC internucleoside linkages where at least one nucleoside is a modified
CC nucleoside comprising a 2-aminopyridine C-nucleoside or 2-pyridone C-
CC nucleoside, its salts, solvates, resolved enantiomers or purified
CC diastereomers. The oligomer is useful for detecting the presence, absence
CC or amount of a particular DNA duplex in a sample suspected of containing
CC DNA. The method involves contacting the sample with the oligomer under
CC conditions where a triple helix is formed between the oligomer and the

CC particular DNA duplex . The 2-aminopyridine C-nucleoside or 2-pyridone C-
 CC nucleoside compound is useful for preparing oligonucleotides which are
 CC useful in oligonucleotide-based diagnosis and separation through triplex
 CC binding, as monomers to provide access to polymers having unique pendent
 CC functionalities, as comonomers with monomers, for preparing polymers
 CC (which are useful as cation exchange agents in the preparation of
 CC molecular sieves, textiles, fibres, films, and formed articles), as
 CC polyfunctional surfactants, as phase transfer agents, in phase transfer
 CC catalysis and liquid/liquid ion extraction, in the synthesis or
 CC resolution of other optically active materials, and as linkers or spacers
 CC in preparing affinity absorption matrices, immobilised enzymes for
 CC process control, or immunoassay reagents. The present sequence is a
 CC target sequence (contained in a 370bp restriction fragment) for modified
 CC oligonucleotides containing 2-aminopyridine C-nucleoside or 2-pyridone C-
 CC nucleosides, used in a DNase footprint assay

XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0;

Qy 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
 |||||
 Db 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1740
 ABX16339/C
 ID ABX16339 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABX16339;

XX DT 24-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX DE DNase footprint control probe sequence.

XX DNase footprint; ss; probe; 2-aminopyridine C-nucleoside;
 KW 2-pyridone C-nucleoside; triple helix; cation exchange agent;
 KW molecular sieve; textile; fibre; film; formed article;
 KW polyfunctional surfactant; phase transfer agent;
 KW phase transfer catalyst; liquid/liquid ion extraction;
 KW optically active material; affinity absorption matrix;
 KW immobilised enzyme; immunoassay reagent.

XX OS Synthetic.

Key	Location/Qualifiers
modified_base	2 /tag= a /mod_base= m3c /note= "5-methylcytosine"
modified_base	4 /tag= b /mod_base= m3c /note= "5-methylcytosine"
modified_base	6 /tag= c /mod_base= m3c /note= "5-methylcytosine"
modified_base	8 /tag= d /mod_base= m3c /note= "5-methylcytosine"
modified_base	10 /tag= e /mod_base= m3c /note= "5-methylcytosine"

XX US6447998-B1.

XX 10-SEP-2002.

XX

FF 05-AUG-1997; 97US-00906378.
 XX
 PR 09-AUG-1996; 96US-0023241P.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Froehler BC, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci MD;

XX WPI; 2003-196641/19.

XX Novel 2-aminopyridine C-nucleoside or 2-pyridone C-nucleoside compound
 PT useful for preparing oligonucleotides which are used for detecting
 PT specific DNA duplexes in samples.

XX Example 7; Col 24; 18pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a 2-aminopyridine C-nucleoside or 2-pyridone C-
 CC nucleoside compound, its salt, solvates, resolved enantiomers or purified
 CC diastereomers of formula detailed in the specification. Also included is
 CC an oligomer compound comprising a multiplicity of nucleosides linked by
 CC internucleoside linkages where at least one nucleoside is a modified
 CC nucleoside comprising a 2-aminopyridine C-nucleoside or 2-pyridone C-
 CC nucleoside, its salts, solvates, resolved enantiomers or purified
 CC diastereomers. The oligomer is useful for detecting the presence, absence
 CC or amount of a particular DNA duplex in a sample suspected of containing
 CC DNA. The method involves contacting the sample with the oligomer under
 CC conditions where a triple helix is formed between the oligomer and the
 CC particular DNA duplex . The 2-aminopyridine C-nucleoside or 2-pyridone C-
 CC nucleoside compound is useful for preparing oligonucleotides which are
 CC useful in oligonucleotide-based diagnosis and separation through triplex
 CC binding, as monomers to provide access to polymers having unique pendent
 CC functionalities, as comonomers with monomers, for preparing polymers
 CC (which are useful as cation exchange agents in the preparation of
 CC molecular sieves, textiles, fibres, films, and formed articles), as
 CC polyfunctional surfactants, as phase transfer agents, in phase transfer
 CC catalysis and liquid/liquid ion extraction, in the synthesis or
 CC resolution of other optically active materials, and as linkers or spacers
 CC in preparing affinity absorption matrices, immobilised enzymes for
 CC process control, or immunoassay reagents. The present sequence is a
 CC control probe sequence containing modified nucleotides, used in a DNase
 CC footprint assay, which demonstrates to use of the oligomers of the
 CC invention

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0;

Qy 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGAG 1029
 |||||
 Db 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1741
 ABX16343/C
 ID ABX16343 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABX16343;

XX DT 24-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX DNase footprint probe sequence #4.

XX DNase footprint; ss; probe; 2-aminopyridine C-nucleoside;
 KW 2-pyridone C-nucleoside; triple helix; cation exchange agent;
 KW molecular sieve; textile; fibre; film; formed article;
 KW polyfunctional surfactant; phase transfer agent;
 KW phase transfer catalyst; liquid/liquid ion extraction;
 KW optically active material; affinity absorption matrix;
 KW immobilised enzyme; immunoassay reagent; DNA-RNA hybrid.

XX Synthetic.

```

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_RNA 11.115
FT /*tag= a
XX
XX US6447998-B1.
XX 10-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 05-AUG-1997; 97US-00906378.
XX
XX 09-AUG-1996; 96US-0023241P.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Froehner BC, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci MD;
XX WPI; 2003-196641/19.
XX
XX Novel 2-aminopyridine C-nucleoside or 2-pyridone C-nucleoside compound
XX useful for preparing oligonucleotides which are used for detecting
XX specific DNA duplexes in samples.
XX
XX Example 7; Col 24; 18pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a 2-aminopyridine C-nucleoside or 2-pyridone C-
XX nucleoside compound, its salt, solvates, resolved enantiomers or purified
XX diastereomers of formula detailed in the specification. Also included is
XX an oligomer compound comprising a multiplicity of nucleosides linked by
XX internucleoside linkages where at least one nucleoside is a modified
XX nucleoside comprising a 2-aminopyridine C-nucleoside or 2-pyridone C-
XX nucleoside, its salts, solvates, resolved enantiomers or purified
XX diastereomers. The oligomer is useful for detecting the presence, absence
XX or amount of a particular DNA duplex in a sample suspected of containing
XX DNA. The method involves contacting the sample with the oligomer under
XX conditions where a triple helix is formed between the oligomer and the
XX particular DNA duplex. The 2-aminopyridine C-nucleoside or 2-pyridone C-
XX nucleoside compound is useful for preparing oligonucleotides which are
XX useful in oligonucleotide-based diagnosis and separation through triplex
XX binding, as monomers to provide access to polymers having unique pendant
XX functionalities, as comonomers with monomers, for preparing polymers
XX (which are useful as cation exchange agents in the preparation of
XX molecular sieves, textiles, fibres, films, and formed articles), as
XX polyfunctional surfactants, as phase transfer agents, in the synthesis or
XX catalysis and liquid/liquid ion extraction, and as linkers or spacers
XX in resolution of other optically active materials, and as linkers or spacers
XX in preparing affinity absorption matrices, immobilised enzymes for
XX process control, or immunoassay reagents. The present sequence is a probe
XX sequence containing RNA nucleotides, used in a DNase footprint assay,
XX which demonstrates to use of the oligomers of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e-02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;
XX
XX QY 1016 AAAAAGAGGGGGAG 1029
XX |||||
XX 15 AAAAAGAGAGAGAG 2
XX
XX RESULT 1742
XX ID ACD56140 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC ACD56140;
XX
XX 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE HBV enzymatic nucleic acid substrate sequence #63.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;

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XX RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; DNase; DNase; DNase;
XX enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNase; DNase; DNase;
XX HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
XX degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
XX liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
XX virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
XX Hepatitis B virus.
XX
XX WO200281494-A1.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
XX
XX 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX
XX (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
XX
XX (MORR/) MORRISSEY J.
XX
XX (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
XX
XX (LESP/) LEE P.
XX
XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
XX
XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX
XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
XX Draper K, Roberts E;
XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX
XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
XX hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
XX infection.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 213; 387pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
XX the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
XX Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
XX and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
XX inozymes, zinzymes, ambezymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
XX are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
XX transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
XX as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
XX DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
XX genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
XX compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
XX that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
XX methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
XX disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
XX expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
XX carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV
XX enzymatic nucleic acid sequences disclosed in the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 1 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 42.9%; Pred. No. 9e-02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 6; Conservative 6; Mismatches 6;
XX
XX QY 929 TATCCCTCTCTTC 942
XX :|:|:|:|:|:|
XX Db 1 UAUGGCUCAUUC 14
XX
XX RESULT 1743

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ACA62875
ID ACA62875 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ACA62875;
XX DT 21-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX Repeated nucleic acid detection method, human probe Alu1.
XX Repeated nucleic acid detection; human; alu; probe; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003022163-A1.

XX 30-JAN-2003.

XX 15-DEC-2000; 2000US-00739909.

XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358972.

XX 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00383316.

XX (MAND/) MANDREKAR M N.

XX (TERE/) TEREBA A.

XX (SHUL/) SHULTZ J W.

XX Mandrekar MN, Tereba A, Shultz JW;

XX WPI; 2003-479484/45.

XX Determining presence or absence of desired nucleic acids that contain
XX multiple repeats of predetermined nucleic acid target sequences in a
XX sample, by using nucleic acid hybridization methods.

XX Claim 1; Page 27; 31pp; English.

XX The invention describes a method of determining presence or absence of a
XX desired nucleic acid (NA) that contains multiple repeats of a
XX predetermined NA target sequence in a NA sample. The method involves
XX providing a treated sample that may contain the desired NA in which
XX several predetermined repeating NA target sequences are hybridised with a
XX NA probe, analysing for presence of hybridised NA containing the NA
XX probe, and thereby the presence or absence of the desired NA. The method
XX is useful for determining the presence or absence of desired nucleic
XX acids that contain multiple repeats of a predetermined NA target
XX sequence, in a NA sample obtained from a biological sample, where the
XX repeated sequence includes several predetermined repeated sequence that
XX differ in length and/or sequence. The methods can be efficiently used for
XX distinguishing human and bacterial NA. The method is highly sensitive,
XX and enables detection and quantification of the presence of a NA without
XX the need to undergo a NA target sequence enrichment step prior to a NA
XX hybrid detection step. The method enables rapid and accurate detection of
XX a desired NA that contains multiple repeats of a NA target sequence. This
XX sequence represents a probe used to detect the human Alu repeat sequences

XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1249 GACCCCATCCCA 1262
DB 2 GACCCCATCTCTAA 15
|||||

RESULT 1744

ADC66181

ID ADC66181 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ADC66181;

XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Human CFTR related oligonucleotide.

XX typing; variable site; cystic fibrosis; human;
XX cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator; CFTR; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003074737-A1.

XX 12-SEP-2003.

XX 07-MAR-2003; 2003WO-SE000394.

XX 07-MAR-2002; 2002SE-00000695.

XX (PYRO-) PYROSEQUENCING AB.

XX Schiller A, Dunker J;

XX WPI; 2003-731684/69.

XX Typing at least two variable sites of at least one nucleic acid molecule
XX related to cystic fibrosis by simultaneously or sequentially performing
XX primer extension reactions and determining the pattern of nucleotide
XX incorporation.

XX Example 6; Fig 3; 69pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for typing at least two variable
XX sites of at least one nucleic acid molecule related to cystic fibrosis.
XX The method comprises: (a) providing at least one nucleic acid molecule of
XX a gene related to cystic fibrosis; (b) providing at least one extension
XX primer, which binds to different predetermined sites in the nucleic acid
XX molecules, where at least one extension primer is designed to extend over
XX at least two potential variable sites in the nucleic acid molecule, and
XX nucleotide; (c) simultaneously or sequentially performing primer
XX extension reactions; and (d) determining the pattern of nucleotide
XX incorporation to obtain a test pattern; optionally (e) comparing the test
XX pattern of step (c) with one or more reference patterns, in order to type
XX the variable sites of the nucleic acid molecules. Also described: (1)
XX diagnosing the genetic predisposition of states, diseases and drug
XX response related to the human cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance
XX regulator (CFTR) gene; and (2) a kit for use in the method for typing
XX comprising at least one extension primer. The method is useful for typing
XX at least two variable sites of at least one nucleic acid molecule related
XX to cystic fibrosis. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide
XX which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 909 TTTCTTTGGCTTT 922
DB 2 TATCTTTGGCTTT 15
|||||

RESULT 1745

ADC66180

ID ADC66180 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ADC66180;

XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Human CFTR related oligonucleotide.

XX typing; variable site; cystic fibrosis; human;

XX cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator; CFTR; ss.

[illegible]